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NEW YORK

LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH SESSION

1922

VOL. IV — NOS. 14 TO 17 INCL.

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1922

STATE OF NEW YORK

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Prison Association of New York

135 East 15th Street, New York

1921

PREFACE

This is an official report of the Prison Association of New York to the Legislature of the State of New York, which has been made annually since 1845, and constitutes the seventy-seventh of the series.

Paragraph 6 of Article XI of the Act incorporating the Prison Association of New York provides that "the said executive committee" (of the Prison Association), "by such committees as they shall from time to time appoint, shall have power, and it shall be their duty to visit, inspect and examine all the prisons of the State, and annually report to the Legislature their state and condition and all such other things in regard to them as may enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline."

The State law further provides for the printing of 500 copies of this annual report at the expense of the State. Additional copies are purchased from the State printers, at the expense of the Association, for distribution to its contributors and many others, not only in New York State but elsewhere.

THE PURPOSES

OF

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

- 1. The protection of society against crime.**
- 2. The prevention of crime, and especially of juvenile delinquency.**
- 3. The reformation of the criminal.**
- 4. Protection for those unjustly accused.**
- 5. Parole and probation, when suitable.**
- 6. Improvement in prisons and prison discipline.**
- 7. Employment, and when necessary, food, tools, shelter and other assistance for released or discharged prisoners.**
- 8. Necessary aid for prisoners' families.**
- 9. Supervision for those on probation and parole.**
- 10. Needed legislation.**
- 11. Publicity in prison reform.**
- 12. Research and advice.**

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THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

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SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

HON. JEREMIAH WOOD,

Lieutenant-Governor of New York:

SIR.— In accordance with chapter 163 of the Laws of 1846, we have the honor to present the Seventy-seventh Annual Report of the Prison Association of New York, and to request that you will lay the same before the Legislature.

Respectfully,

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK,

By EUGENE SMITH, *President.*

O. F. LEWIS, *General Secretary.*

INTRODUCTION

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK

The annual report this year continues to be materially shortened, principally as a measure for the conservation of State and Association funds.

The Prison Association has concerned itself continuously for seventy-seven years with the treatment of delinquents. Its charter, obtained in 1846, provided that the Society was to concern itself with (a) those awaiting trial, or being tried; and (b) with those in prison, and with prison conditions; and (c) with those who had been released from prison. In the earlier years the main attention of the Society was centered upon the relief of those incarcerated and with the rectification of the most flagrant abuses. In the course of time other important functions were developed and the scope of the Association's work extended. In the absence of accurate and comprehensive knowledge as to prison conditions and prison reform elsewhere than in New York, the Prison Association has frequently been the assembler and distributor of important and highly valuable facts and statistics. The Association has always been a recognized authority in this State in matters of prison reform. Since the time of Dr. Enoch C. Wines in the sixties of the nineteenth century, the Association has also played an important part in the national field, and was the chief factor in the foundation of the American Prison Association in 1870, and later of the International Prison Commission which has members in nearly every civilized country in the world. Conspicuous among the many results in which the Association has shared was the campaign for the establishment of the Elmira Reformatory; the study of the Jukes Family by R. L. Dugdale, one of the board of managers of the Association; the development of probation in New York State; the development through many years of the parole system in New York City for the State reformatories and State prisons; the election of Dr. Barrows, corresponding secretary of the Association from 1900 to 1909, as president of the Eighth International Prison Congress; the successful campaign against the fee system in the case of county sheriffs; the increase of the endowment fund of the Association since 1910, from \$9,000 to nearly \$200,000, and the increase in recent years not only in the membership but of the income of the Association and the accompanying development of the fields of activity of the Association. In recent years the Association has made a considerable part of its activity the co-operation in the development of new institutions.

The most conspicuous and perhaps the most important militant activity of the Association has been, recently, the campaign under the slogan, "Sing Sing Must Go."

Throughout the country the Association is recognized as an important one in its field, and it daily serves as a bureau for citizens of this and other States and countries for information concerning the betterment of prison conditions, legislation, and other social problems allied with delinquency.

For nearly seven years, from 1911 to 1918, through the activities of its Bureau of Inspection and Research, the Association persistently campaigned for the abolition of the deplorable idleness existing among sentenced prisoners in our county jails, and also for the improvement of the living conditions and management of these institutions.

THE TREATMENT OF CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL

The problem of crime and its treatment is still, like the problem of poverty, always with us. Yet, just as the civilized world struggles in most varied ways to reduce and to eliminate poverty, so there is always a corresponding struggle to reduce crime, though few persons are so bold as to say or to believe that crime can be obliterated from society. A reduction in preventable crime is always possible, and in the United States, where optimism in commercial as well as humanitarian efforts is so marked as a national characteristic, the most advanced experiments have been repeatedly undertaken both to reduce crime and to reform the criminal.

Purposes of the Prison Association

The Prison Association of New York is this year in its seventy-seventh year of unbroken activity. Founded in 1844 for the purposes of alleviating the miserable condition of prisoners in the then wretched and cruel prisons; of defending prisoners against unwarranted cruelty and injustice; of remedying intolerable conditions within prisons and jails; of bringing hope, reformation and rehabilitation so far as possible to the inmates of correctional and penal institutions; and of giving bodily and spiritual assistance to those coming out of prison, this Association after more than three-quarters of a century has still the same purposes, and finds still the same, and even a greater call for its daily and constant service.

But the field of the Prison Association's activities has broadened materially in the course of the years. At first, the efforts of the founders were mainly remedial and immediate. Today, with no sacrifice of the original principles of the Association, the Association has become also a great and necessary clearing house for the most varied essential information regarding prison and correctional conditions in general; it cooperates with scores of other organizations in the charitable field in the reduction of poverty and crime; its Probation Bureau, its Parole Bureau, its Employment Bureau, its Bureau for the Assistance of Prisoners' Families, and its Inspection Service are built up to the point of assisting in all several thousand persons and families each year. The Association enjoys close official relationships with the executives of the correctional institutions of the State, and by frequent visits cooperates with these executives in discussing the latest methods in institutions both within and without the State.

More Knowledge Needed

However specialized the many departments of the work of the Association may be, adequate knowledge of the problems of crime and the treatment of criminals remains relatively slight among the majority of even the more educated classes of the community. More

and more it is impressed upon the Prison Association that one imperative field of its activity is educational. The people of the State have the right to know the truth, and to be well grounded in modern, sane and progressive methods of dealing with the problem of crime. Sensational, distorted and highly emotional pictures of crime are published without cessation in certain newspapers and to a considerable extent in almost all newspapers. Crime is a perpetual "news story." The elimination from the daily press of all crime narratives would materially change the complexion of not a few daily journals. The great sale of detective stories, mystery stories, and the vogue of stories making a kind of hero of the man or woman who remains just within the law, while mulcting the public, bears witness to the ever-present desire of the reading public for thrills, particularly in a field where the ingenuity of the criminal is pitted against the avenging law.

While such publicity conditions prevail in the journals of the widest circulation, there is on the other hand a deplorable lack of sound, dispassionate and comprehensive published material available to the public on the treatment and reduction of crime. It is a noteworthy fact that the public on the one hand reads with greater or less gusto the constantly appearing accounts of crime and criminals, but on the other hand leaves to a relatively small number of officially appointed people or volunteers the bulk of the treatment of crime and criminals.

The Prison Association this year emphasizes, therefore, the high importance of greater development within this State of authoritative, frequent and interesting publicity on the treatment of crime and the care of criminals within our own State. Present methods of publicity are sporadic, often "newspapery," and hit-or-miss. When some novelty in penal or correctional treatment occurs within the state, there occur "write-ups" in one or more newspapers, and to that extent news goes out which is of considerable informational value. Yet, how deplorably the State fails to measure up in this field in comparison with what it does in other fields! For instance, the State maintains a college of agriculture, and an experiment station. Bulletins go out from such centers relative to the discoveries of those stations, and have wide distribution. The State is highly concerned with crops, and hogs, and chickens, and alfalfa, and breeding. The bulletin form of imparting knowledge in a simple and easily understood manner is so well established that any suggestion that it should be discontinued would arouse a storm of protest. And one readily sees, in reviewing in one's mind what is called successful publicity, that practically all successful propaganda and dissemination of knowledge occurs largely in such form.

But what are the chief opportunities of the citizens of the State to acquire sound information relative to the treatment of crime and criminals? Where can the citizen obtain what he needs to know, or should know? The average citizen would be put to it to answer this question. He would, in his quandary, be apt to ask his minister

or priest, the district attorney or the judge, or perhaps write vaguely to a State department at Albany. There is no well-known center for the distribution of such information.

Actually, the State Prison Department publishes an annual report; the State Commission on Prisons publishes an annual report; the Prison Association of New York publishes an annual report. The total reading consumption, so to speak, of these three documents is absurdly small — if for the three reports a year there are ten thousand readers, it would be surprising. These are important considerations, in an age in which the social problems of poverty and crime are acute in a nation that has democracy, the government of the people for the people, by the people, as its method and its pride.

In short, the Prison Association maintains that one duty of the State of New York is the comprehensive distribution of information as to the treatment in readily intelligible form, and with system, of the difficult problems of behavior. The Prison Association urges the bulletinizing, on a fairly large scale, of the results of the methods now in vogue, and the new methods that shall be undertaken in the future, to reduce the number of criminals in this State. There is no field, perhaps, so large and so constantly present in the life of the average citizen, so closely concerning his individual welfare, as the field of the treatment of crime, that is so little understood by the same "average citizen."

The general principles of the reduction and prevention of tuberculosis are fairly well known, for instance. On the one hand, the facts are not complicated; there are no subtle factors of human behavior to mystify or obscure the mind, and on the other hand, in the sale of Christmas seals, there is the annual reminder on an enormous scale of the presence of the disease and the efforts to cure and prevent. Tuberculosis is nationally advertised. Not so with the problems of criminology and penology, save as the national advertising occurs mainly in the columns of the sensational press.

Sporadic publications emanate, to be sure, from the organizations aiming to deal with crime and abnormal behavior. Brochures, leaflets, annual reports, appeals for funds "to carry on the work" are a part of the machinery of the organizations, and to a limited extent the Big Brother movement, the Probation movement, the Big Sisters, the protective and preventive work with girls become known to a limited number of people. On a much greater scale, the recent efforts of the psychologists and psychiatrists — grouped under the rather general term of mental hygiene — have impressed the more intelligent and studious parts of the public. But, altogether, there is still a deplorable lack of sound knowledge on the part of the public, and of sources of that knowledge in readily accessible printed form.

Stimulation there is in abundance, and that is the hope of the future. To cite one example, the Rotary Clubs of the entire country have within the last two years been featuring "Boys' Work" as their chief service contribution. Secretaries of boys' work have been appointed in not a few places. Programs of boys' work have

been presented for discussion and adoption. One of the striking features, borne in upon the members of these clubs, has been the absence of readily obtainable and authoritative literature on the adolescent delinquent. And another fact has often been clearly shown — the very limited knowledge possessed even by the leading business men of large communities in this so important field.

Cooperation of Agencies and Institutions

Let us leave, at least temporarily, the discussion of publicity and consider the much-discussed movement toward "cooperation" of agencies, institutions, and the public in the reduction and prevention of crime. One of the big lessons of the War was the power of cooperation. The War was won by cooperation. The recent visit of General Foch to this country was the visit of the physical symbol of the power of cooperation. The disarmament congress at Washington is entirely dependent for its possible success upon cooperation.

But what do we mean by "cooperation"? We say that if all agencies dealing with that form of human behavior we call delinquency or crime would join forces, distribute functions, and "all pull together" so much more would be accomplished than by the separate and often jealously individual efforts of single organizations. Quite true. But what is the basis of the cooperative movement? Knowledge, or else the faith that other factors of the cooperative undertaking have knowledge. There cannot be cooperation, if the participating factors or agents possess neither knowledge nor the confidence of others that they possess knowledge.

Therefore, in the present-day agitation for cooperative undertakings for the reduction of crime, knowledge must be present. Cooperation is the spirit impelling the action, and knowledge is the means whereby cooperation can be rendered successful.

The time has come particularly, therefore, for more knowledge. Knowledge by agencies, institutions and organizations as to what they are doing and accomplishing, and knowledge by the public as to what constitute sound principles of treatment. This country has been for a century and a half the great experiment station in the treatment of the criminal. The prison movement originated in 1790 in Philadelphia. Self-government on an extended scale was successful in the Boston House of Reformation for boys in 1832. The reformatory movement developed at Elmira in the early seventies. Children's courts were indigenous in this country. Time after time, the most radical experiments have been undertaken with boldness and with cheerfulness by American executives and pioneers.

Measurements

But our analysis of our own epoch-making activities has not at all kept pace with our persistent experimentation. We have constantly applied the yard-stick of so-called "common sense" to our methods, and if they have seemed to be in conformity with the

general principles of humane and beneficent treatment, we have called them good. Yet visitors from European nations have repeatedly sought from us the statistical and scientific proof that our most lauded activities, like probation, parole, the indeterminate sentence, the juvenile court, the reformatory system, are in their results what we claim and believe them to be. And we time after time fail to present to such friendly but acute visitors the proofs they believe to be essential to the thorough acceptance of our methods.

This country has, of course, grown by leaps and bounds, and with it the American methods of dealing with the criminal and the delinquent. The country of "liberty" and of the "square deal" has sought to embody these two alleged cardinal principles in its correctional institutions, and so the present day announced efforts of most correctional institutions of the state, like prisons and reformatories and reform schools, are to restore the inmate to liberty when fit, rather than to hold the inmate to the maximum sentence that might be employed; and to surround the inmate, while in the institution, and after imprisonment, with the elements of humane and constructive treatment which could be called the "square deal" in penology.

Now, this "trial and error" system of treatment, this empirical method of procedure, and even this ready scrapping of institutions and methods that have not seemed successful, cannot endure permanently in the penological field any more than in the agricultural field. The farmer who is a law unto himself, and profits naught by government and state discoveries in experiment stations and in agricultural departments, is a "back number" in his methods. In the business world that firm or organization loses out that does not keep abreast of the most modern and efficient methods of its competitors. Science, particularly in the air and in chemistry, did much to win the war. It was the laboratory that ultimately spelled defeat to the Central Powers.

The Place of the Laboratory

But it is only in these most recent years that the efficacy of the laboratory has been at all thoughtfully considered in connection with the reduction and prevention of crime, as well as in the reformation of the delinquent. Ten years ago the psychologist and the psychiatrist were practically undreamed of assistants and colleagues of most prison and reformatory wardens and superintendents. Today, we can be rejoiced that in rapidly increasing numbers clinics and the departments of mental hygiene are finding their place in our correctional institutions.

Now this means something far more fundamental than the ascertaining of the proper treatment for the individual prisoner, important as that is. The coming of the scientist into the prison and reformatory field is nothing less than the entrance at last of the man or woman of scientific, dispassionate, analytical mind, that is to be trained upon the procedure and the methods and the results of our

American methods of treatment of delinquency and crime. We stand today, fairly for the first time, before the possibility of *knowing*, and not *guessing*, at what our problems are within prison walls, and how they may be solved.

Examples of Research

Several evidences on a very large scale of the belief now growing in the necessity of thorough scientific knowledge of the bases of human behavior, and especially of abnormal behavior leading to delinquency and crime, are manifested, first in the present construction of the great receiving and distribution prison at Sing Sing, which will be conducted on a most modern basis of medical and mental science; secondly, in the very recent grant of large sums, for a term of years, by the Commonwealth Fund of New York for the study of the causes of juvenile delinquency, and particularly of the psychological and psychiatric causes; thirdly, in the development of state and county institutes or methods of juvenile research, as in Ohio at Columbus, and in Chicago, for Cook County, and in New York, under a somewhat different form, through the State Board of Charities and the Hospital Commission and the Commission on Mental Defectives. At Bedford, New York, for many years, the Bureau of Social Hygiene, a foundation of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., produced most valuable results.

Yet the cooperation of agencies, of which we have written, cannot be brought about simply by science and the results of science. The danger in the present emphasis upon science in the prisons is that on the one hand it will seem to the enthusiastic to be a kind of panacea, and on the other hand, that the scientists may be opiated, or young, or inexperienced, or undiplomatic. In short, while science is now adding a most powerful arm to the institutional forces that aim to deal adequately with delinquency, success will never rest upon science alone, but upon the merging of all reasonable efforts practiced within the institution, to the common end of the understanding of the individual, and his rehabilitation.

What Will the Third Decade of the Twentieth Century Bring?

We have just entered upon the third decade of the twentieth century. The first decade was characterized in prison "reform" by the gradual abolition of many of the vicious traditional customs of daily routine in prisons. The stripes, the lockstep, the dungeons began to go. A conception of the dignity of the administrator's position in prison management became clearer. But throughout the country the prisons were still largely hide-bound, still employing the mass method of treatment coming down from generations of penal tradition.

The second decade was, in prisons, a period of daring exploration in not a few institutions. It saw the remarkable development of various honor systems, of self-government in Auburn and Sing Sing,

with its successes and failures, and most of all, the acceptance, gradually, of the psychologist and the psychiatrist. The decade saw also the almost complete reversal of the old conception of prison architecture, and the fundamental change from the ancient bastille-type of hundreds upon hundreds of "inside cells" of steel in one great monolithic appearing structure to the creation of much smaller building units, with "outside cells" much more nearly resembling rooms, and the consequent treatment of the prisoner more as an individual. In these movements, the Prison Association of New York played its responsible part.

What are to be the great development of the third decade? Probably one of the basic changes will be in the centralization of administration of correctional institutions under state departments of correction or public welfare. We dare to believe that the end of this decade will see in many states the prisons, the reformatories and the present county-managed jails or penitentiaries merged in a well-systematized and progressive single state administration, safeguarded perhaps as to continued participation of wise volunteer cooperation in the persons of boards of managers. For several years the Prison Association of New York has pointed out the absurd and wasteful anomaly of the many different systems of management of the correctional institutions within the State of New York, whereby the prisons are managed by the Superintendent of Prisons, the State reformatories by boards of managers, the reform schools by other boards of managers, the county jails by frequently changing sheriffs and county boards of supervisors, and the great municipal prison system of New York City by a commissioner of correction, responsible only to the mayor. So long as this widely distributed condition of administration — and frequently of inexperience — continues, there is little hope of any substantial progress in system in this State.¹

Facts Wanted!

In this third decade, we find already a strong movement for the acquisition of facts — for facing the truth about our prisons and other institutions supported by public moneys. The era of a widely distributed extravagance in appropriations seems to be, at least for a while, at an end. The taxpayer, as well as the prisoner and the prison "reformer," has rights. The prisoner may properly demand that all reasonable efforts be bent to his re-education; the prison reformer may properly demand that there be humane and constructive treatment of prisoners and the administration of prisons. But the taxpayer may and should demand that the money of the State be wisely appropriated, economically spent, and that results be obtained and so far as possible *proved*.

Several factors are now moving to this same end within the State of New York. The Governor of the State is insistent that the State shall pursue a policy of economy, and is demanding that each institu-

¹ See pages 28-32.

tion shall justify its existence. Nor can any institution justify itself simply on the ground that it has "always been," or that it is a part of a generally recognized system. Its activities and its very existence are challenged, and both institutions and those who believe in such institutions are placed thereby in the position of proving their necessity — a thing that in the past has too often been taken for granted. It is beside the point to argue that such a challenge is reactionary, or a blow at the foundations of a sound correctional system. If the system is sound, it can prove its soundness.

Are Criminals Being Coddled?

A second factor is the prominent and increasing attitude of the public mind that there is a crime wave and that it is partly due to the so-called "coddling of criminals." The resultant demand is for a material tightening-up of prison methods, a decrease in the privileges accorded to inmates, and a return even to the more repressive and mass methods of dealing with inmates of correctional institutions. The feeling is expressed frequently in the statement that "men are sent to prison to be punished," and not to be given conditions and privileges that the average workingman on the outside cannot have. The public is growing larger that looks askance at continued movie shows within prison walls, baseball games every Saturday afternoon, frequent vaudevilles, entertainments and other recreational features, where formerly such things were practically unknown.

The Public "Wants to Know"

And so, just as the Governor "wants to know," so does the public, concerned about the apparent increase in crime, "want to know." The social uprising against the presence of former prisoners in the community has not reached in New York by any means the stage evidenced in Chicago, where public opinion has been fanned to a considerable height by apparent revelations of much crime done by former inmates of prisons who had benefited by the parole system. But the tendency is here also.

If it be objected that the public should not be so uncritical, and should not reason so from inadequate premises, the question comes back as to where the sources of correct knowledge may be easily obtained, and we are at the point emphasized some pages ago in this annual report, that one obligation of the State and of the organizations dealing with the treatment of crime and delinquency is to furnish accurate facts, in popular form, so that the public may have much more accessible the information that may lead them to make wiser and more digested decisions.

That such an effort is being made, from time to time, is encouraging. The superintendent of Elmira Reformatory, Dr. Frank L. Christian, recognizes the importance of acquainting the public with the results of investigations of the research department of that institution. A recent newspaper article on the proportion of inmates

now in the Reformatory who are ex-service men attracted wide attention and cleared up some misconceptions as to the belief that ex-service men are particularly prone to crime, and to special kinds of crime, because of their war experiences.

During the past year the Prison Association has issued several pamphlets aiming to guide public opinion. We cite these simply as typical of what might be on a comprehensive scale the concern of the State. One pamphlet was on "The Reduction and Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency by Community Effort," a second pamphlet on "Minimum Standards for a Square Deal for Childhood," being the sequel to the first pamphlet. The assistant general secretary prepared a comprehensive pamphlet on "Parole Laws and Methods in the United States." These leaflets have had wide demand.

The determination on the part of social workers to face facts, to take account of stock, and to determine the field in which they have been now for a generation operating is evidenced in the plan of the coming National Conference on Social Work, to be held in Providence, R. I., in June, 1922, to make its chief theme the searching examination of the results and methods of social work. The fiftieth anniversary of the American Prison Association, held in Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1920, aimed at a similar evaluation in the correctional field.

Going Back to History

The present cannot be wholly understood without careful understanding of the past. The inmate in prison cannot be understood without the case study of his past. History is the inevitable companion of present-day social sciences. Origins must be known as well as results. It has been with this in mind that for several years the general secretary of the Prison Association, Dr. O. F. Lewis, has been preparing a comprehensive history of the methods and customs of early American prisons, dating from 1776 to approximately 1845. This history is in manuscript form and embraces about seven hundred typewritten pages. The Prison Association has asked the State for an appropriation to publish this work as a monograph of the Prison Association of New York. We record at this time the fact of the publication, in 1920 of an extended and careful study of the Prison Methods in New York State by Dr. Philip Klein, formerly a member of the staff of the Prison Association of New York.

The State Could Do More Printing

The State possesses at present two institutional printing plants, one at the State Reformatory at Elmira, the other at Sing Sing Prison. It would seem possible, at the mere expense of paper, to publish, under the supervision of State officials, a series of frequent monographs on correctional subjects, whereby the most recent and valuable articles, results of researches, achievements and the like, both within and without the State, might be prepared for distribution primarily to those working in correctional problems in this

State, and also to the larger public which would then have a center from which to receive authentic and valuable information.

The Help of Newspaper Editors

We cannot pass from this subject without mention of the important role played by the editorial writers of many journals in this country, in the continued enlightenment of public opinion in penal and correctional matters. The general soundness of the editorial comment of our country is gratifying. News columns carry lurid and long accounts of atrocities. The editorial columns check and balance, many times, in the absence of other controlling factors. For instance, recently in the State Prison at Marquette, Michigan, three prisoners made a murderous attack on two prison officers during a moving picture exhibition when the inmates were trusted to conduct themselves with decorum. This instance was but one of a number reported recently in the press. Yet the *Detroit Evening News* of December 13th in an editorial, entitled "Hold to Prison Ideals," says:

"Prison authorities are continually between two fires. They must needs regard their own safety in their contact with those in their charge, and they must safeguard their positions against the revulsion of public opinion outside. If they become too strict, they may fall under unfriendly criticism from a public that theoretically approves humane prison control. If they err on the side of kindness and lose their grip on discipline momentarily through the viciousness of a few prisoners, their prison management is brought to public attention unfavorably, and their tenure of office is endangered.

"By no such misfortune should the public judgments be stampeded. Let the picture shows continue and give free rein to all those humanitarian impulses which credit to every prisoner some elements of good which may be made the basis of reformation. Once in a while a bad one will run amuck and cause trouble. The psychopathic examinations should help to weed out those of peculiarly dangerous tendencies. But the modern ideals of penology should not be hindered. Without them the names of our 'penitentiaries' and 'reformatories' will be hypocritical mockeries."

A State Department of Correction

The Prison Association repeats its recommendations of previous years, that *there must be brought about a redistribution of the correctional institutions in this State according to functions*. At present the State prisons receive felons from the ages of sixteen upward. The State reformatories for males receive felons between the ages of sixteen and thirty. The State reformatories for women (Albion and Bedford) receive women felons and misdemeanants between the ages of fifteen and thirty. Two State reform schools (Industry and Hudson) receive children under the age of sixteen. The House of Refuge in New York City, supported by State funds, but with self-perpetuating private management, receives boys up to the age of eighteen. Private institutions receive female misdemeanants (House of the Good Shepherd, etc.) and children (Catholic Protectory, Jewish Protectory, Juvenile Asylum, etc.).

Each county has its county jail for the detention of prisoners awaiting trial and for the imprisonment of misdemeanants. Five counties have penitentiaries receiving misdemeanants and felons with sentences of a year or less. The city of New York has its own group of correctional institutions receiving misdemeanants (work-house, penitentiary, reformatory).

The above institutions are not under one central jurisdiction, but have evolved at different times and are under varied and uncoordinated jurisdictions. The State prisons (Auburn, Sing Sing, Clinton, Great Meadow, Women's Prison), the two hospitals for the criminal insane (Matteawan, Dannemora), are under the direction of the State Superintendent of Prisons, appointed by the Governor.

The State reformatories for males and for females, and the two State reform schools, are under separate boards of managers, appointed by the Governor. The private institutions are under boards of managers, privately appointed. The county institutions are under the sheriffs of the respective counties. The institutions of the Department of Correction of New York City are under the Commissioner of Correction, appointed by the Mayor.

Hence there are five different bodies exercising jurisdiction over correctional institutions: Superintendent of prisons, boards of managers of State institutions, boards of managers of private institutions, sheriffs, and the commissioner of correction in New York City. The impossibility of a systematic, coordinated programme of administration is obvious.

The State has sought to achieve some degree of unity of purpose by providing supervisory bodies to inspect, investigate, and recommend methods and betterments. The State Board of Charities thus supervises the conduct of the State reformatories for women and the children's reformatories. The State Commission of Prisons supervises similarly all correctional institutions in which sane adult males are confined (State prisons, reformatories, jails, penitentiaries, institutions of the Department of Correction). The Prison Association of the State, a private organization with public power of inspection, inspects all prisons of the State. The State Charities Aid Association inspects similarly the institutions supervised by the State Board of Charities.

This has resulted in the development of complex problems within the several institutions. The populations have been found increasingly to be heterogeneous. The recent emphasis upon the presence of feeble-minded inmates who have proved a detriment to the conduct of the institution, has called spectacular attention to the necessity of further specialization of correctional institutions, by the addition, to the stated equipment, of custodial institutions for the defective delinquent.

But the removal of the segregable feeble-minded to a separate institution is but one step in the necessary redistribution of our correctional population. The present methods of legal distribution are traditional, in part antiquated, and often illogical. Persons are sen-

tenced to institutions according to the seriousness of the crime committed, or according to the age of the offender. The same person may at different times be sentenced to a variety of institutions, running the gamut from workhouse to State prison and back again. Such a method of specialization does not specialize.

There are found, for instance, in each institution the tuberculous, the venereally diseased, the feeble-minded, the so-called incorrigibles, the psychotics, the so-called first offenders, and other groups. Each institution either tries or does not try to treat these several classes. In the county jails little or nothing is done for the above classes. In the reformatories and prisons considerable effort is made to treat certain of the above problems.

The policies and the sagacity of the administrative boards of the several institutions vary widely. Politics causes frequent changes in the public boards. Lack of previous experience or training in correctional problems characterizes a very large number of the appointees both the public and private boards. The terms of office of the many managers, superintendents, wardens, superintendent of prisons, commissioner of correction in New York City, etc., are of various lengths. The State Superintendent of Prisons, for instance, serves a term of six years. The Commissioner in New York City has a four-year term. Members of boards of managers serve for seven years. Superintendents of reformatory institutions serve during efficiency and good behavior. The terms of the wardens of the State prisons have a strong tendency to be coterminous with that of the Superintendent of State Prisons, with considerable likelihood of their change with the entrance of a different political party into power. In other respects there is a variety of control. Wardens of the State prisons are not under civil service, while the superintendents of reformatories are. Boards of managers are not salaried, while the superintendents of the same institutions are salaried officials.

Is it necessary to indicate further the confusion of institutions and of authority within the State of New York? Is not the inference plain that a greater co-ordination of both principles and methods of treatment should be effected? At the present time, when efficiency in the most momentous interests of life is demanded of nations, and when decentralized undertakings have proved so often wasteful or cumbrous, is it not suggested by an outline like the above that the time is come for a reorganization of the correctional system — or rather, the lack of system — in the State of New York?

Moreover, the character of the prison population is changing materially. The increased use of probation is removing from imprisonment the more helpable class of first offenders and those for whom extenuating circumstances are shown. Courts are more loth to send to prison, reformatory, or county jail those who may be saved from further crime by the modified liberty of a supervised probation. The residue sent now to correctional institutions tends

to take on more and more the character of a custodial group, that is to say, a group in which mental and physical defects seem to condition to a greater or less degree the commission of crime.

The treatment consequently that has in the past been considered applicable on the bases of the reformable nature of normal persons must gradually give way to a specialized treatment, as we have seen, on the basis of abnormal physical or mental characteristics. This is not to say that in our correctional institutions there is no considerable group of relatively normal persons, because such groups exist. It does mean, however, that with increasing frequency the problems of mental and physical disorder force themselves upon the administrative authorities.

The broad general features of a possible State Department of Correction can be indicated. Such a department would include the administrative control of the State prisons, the State reformatories for men and women, the State Training School for Girls at Hudson, and the State Industrial and Agricultural School for Boys at Industry. Within such a department would come also a half-dozen district workhouses which are still to be established, but which are partly in sight, in the physical form of the present county penitentiaries.

For instance, the Erie County Penitentiary is about to be transferred from Buffalo to Arden, in the country. A thousand acres of land have been purchased, and this will be practically a farm colony for misdemeanants. Although it is an Erie county institution, it may follow the custom of the New York County Penitentiary and receive inmates from other counties, thereby serving the counties contiguous to Erie county. The Onondaga County Penitentiary at Jamesville is located in the country near Syracuse, on fairly extensive acreage, and functions now as a farm industrial colony.

The Monroe County Penitentiary is located outside of Rochester and carries on farming. The Albany County Penitentiary is about to be located on some site outside of Albany. The Westchester County Penitentiary is a thoroughly modern institution, so constructed with small buildings and splendid equipment as to become a model county workhouse. The New York County Penitentiary is changing its purpose, and is becoming the receiving station for the Department of Correction of New York City, while the old workhouse on Blackwell's Island is being transferred to Riker's Island at the entrance to Long Island Sound, where on some four hundred acres of made land a municipal farm will be within a few years developed under intensive cultivation.

In short, the physical conditions are favorable to the amalgamation within a few years of most of the correctional institutions of the State in a great modern State Department of Correction. From this plan should be eliminated, at least for the present, most of the institutions of the Department of Correction of New York City; all the county jails, so far as the population awaiting trial is concerned; and the private reformatories under denominational or secular management.

It seems possible to work out plans for a State Department of Correction which would embrace the following factors:

1. A board of commissioners composing the State Department of Correction.
2. An executive staff for the administration of the Department.
3. A board of volunteer managers for each institution, said board to possess considerable authority in the conduct of the individual institutions.
4. A superintendent or warden of each institution, under civil service, and a staff, also under civil service.

A Full-Time State Parole Board

The recommendation of the Association in 1919 and 1920, that "*the State Parole Board should be reorganized, the members thereof to give their full time to the work,*" has not been realized. The conditions are practically the same as in 1919. The two members of the Parole Board, receiving salaries of \$3,600 each, give one week each month to actual presence in the prisons, and to the judgment at the prisons of cases coming up for parole. There is undoubtedly a considerable amount of time given by the two commissioners outside of the time spent in traveling and in visitation of the prisons, but the condition is not satisfactory, because the duties of the commission properly call for the full time of the commissioners. The salary is not such as to secure the full time of a commissioner of the calibre necessary for this work. The Prison Association has advocated a substantial increase in the salary provided, and urges again that the State Parole Board be put on a full-time basis, and that the commissioners give their full time to this work.

Nothing less than full time of two men, together with such time as can be given by the superintendent of prisons or his delegate, is enough for the adequate treatment of this important and complicated field of penology. The judges in the courts committing to prison sit constantly, and great care and great expense are involved in the conviction of a felon. One of the chief criticisms of the indeterminate sentence and of the parole system is that the release of the prisoner on parole seems to be to such an extent automatic. It is a fact that in 1916 the Prison Association, after a thorough study of the work of the State Parole Board, found that 90 per cent. of the inmates of State Prisons were released by the Parole Board at the expiration of their minimum sentence, or within a month of the same. Approximately the same condition seems to exist at present.

One of the chief criticisms of the use of parole in various States is based on the apparent release of large numbers of prisoners at the very expiration of their minimum sentences. The theory of the indeterminate sentence, with minimum and maximum, was not

written into the law that prisoners might with great regularity be released at the expiration of the minimum, but that prisoners should not be released prior to the minimum, and that they might be released on parole at such times *between* the expiration of the minimum and the expiration of the maximum sentence as in the final and deliberate judgment of the releasing body was wise. It lay also in the theory of the indeterminate sentence that great care should be exercised in each individual case, in determining all the factors prior to release.

The indeterminate sentence, and the administration of parole, are at the present time undergoing severe criticism by many judges, by police, and by a portion of the public. Two things are mainly responsible for this condition: First, the too automatic release of the prisoners at or near the expiration of their minimum sentence; second, the extremely inadequate supervision by the State of many released inmates during their parole period.

The Prison Association therefore repeats with emphasis its recommendation that the State Parole Board function as a full-time commission; that the members of the State Parole Board, with the exception of the State Superintendent of Prisons, be full-time members; that they be paid a salary commensurate with the requirements of the position; that greater care be exercised in the release of prisoners, based on more complete records and study of their careers within the prison; and that an adequate corps of parole officers, employed by the State, be provided by law, and that such parole officers shall supervise all prisoners on parole from State prison.

The Prison Association also recommends that the very beneficent work at present *done for the State without cost* by philanthropic organizations such as the Prison Association of New York, the Salvation Army, The Division of Protective Care of the Catholic Charities, The Jewish Protectory, and Aid Society, and other bodies, continue to be utilized by the State in assisting the parole supervision. The Prison Association recognizes the far-reaching value of such private co-operation, and regards it as one of the most commendable philanthropic works at present done for the State, in the absence of anything like an adequate corps of parole officers. The extreme and deplorable absurdity of the present system, from the standpoint of the State, is shown in the fact that there are designated for parole supervision *only three officers*, for the entire parole population of the State prisons. It is unquestionably due to such gross inadequacy of provision on the part of the State that much of the recurrence to crime on the part of paroled inmates exists. Were it not for the private philanthropic organizations above mentioned, the State parole work would be in a wholly deplorable condition.

Another great need has not been met by the State, namely, an *analysis of the results of the exercise of parole*. Perhaps the most frequent question asked about parole is whether it is successful.

The customary answer is, that approximately three out of every four men admitted to parole "make good," by which is meant that they pass through their parole period, generally a year, and are discharged without again being apprehended for crime. At the end of the set period, generally a year, they are discharged from parole.

This is no adequate indication of the ultimate success of the administration of the indeterminate sentence and of parole. This method of computing success or failure ignores the history of persons after such persons have passed beyond the parole period.

What is needed, and what has never yet been produced for public study, is an analysis of, say, five years of the careers of a sufficient number of persons from State prison admitted to parole, to give a fair cross-section picture of the careers of the population of a prison after the parole period. The Prison Association recommends most urgently that the State Superintendent of Prisons institute an analysis of, say, one thousand histories of inmates released from State prisons on parole at least five years before the time that the study is made. In the office of the State Superintendent of Prisons at Albany are identification cards of all inmates, past and present, of the New York State prisons. These cards contain, it is understood, subsequent records of prison sentences in this State, and to some extent in other States. It will be obvious that only by such a study can the public, or the prison officials themselves, know what the results are in the case of paroled men.

The Prison Association stands ready to co-operate in such a study to the extent of its financial ability. It offers to assist in the making of the study and in the dissemination of the facts obtained. So long as such a study is not made, the success or failure of the indeterminate sentence and of parole is largely a matter of opinion. In these days, when an increasing number of accusations are made that the indeterminate sentence and parole are failures, and that a much more repressive system, together with greatly lengthened sentences, should be adopted, it is necessary that a thorough and dispassionate study should be made of the results of the workings of the prison parole system employed in the State prisons with so-called first offenders. And the suggested study is a fundamental part of such a study.

PAROLE LAWS AND METHODS IN THE UNITED STATES

[In order that not only the Prison Association of New York, but also other agencies throughout the country might be in possession of such parole facts as are now available, Mr. E. R. Cass, the Assistant General Secretary of the Prison Association of New York, made during 1921 a comprehensive and unique study of the present conditions and laws. The study is here presented in full as a valuable contribution to the subject.]

A STUDY OF PAROLE LAWS AND METHODS IN THE UNITED STATES *

By E. R. Cass*

In the course of the last eight years, during which I have been a member of the staff of the Prison Association of New York, perhaps no more confusing matter has presented itself to the many American and foreign students of our prisons, who have sought information from the Association, than those features of our American penal discipline called the "indeterminate sentence" and "parole." There has repeatedly come to such inquirers the bewildering disclosure that each State has its own methods of administering the indeterminate sentence and of practicing parole. In particular it has been borne strikingly in upon us, in the New York Prison Association in seeking to clarify the abundant but confused information of such bodies as the Prussian Prison Commission in 1913, the East Indian Jail Commission in 1919, the Norwegian Commission in 1921, the Canadian Commission in 1921, and others that a summarization of present practices in the administration of both the indeterminate sentence and parole would be beneficial not only to us, but, we have believed, to others.

It has been my privilege to make this study, and my belief has grown that the assembling of present laws, of present procedure, and of comment upon existing methods will serve a good purpose. Tonight I can read only a small portion of the rich material available. This paper and the somewhat comprehensive appendix will be distributed after the meeting to all members of the Prison Congress.

Until fairly late in the nineteenth century the system was in general practice in the courts of placing entirely upon the presiding judge the responsibility of determining the duration of sentence, although the guilt of the defendant, in cases of arraignment for more serious crime, was usually determined by a jury. The period of imprison-

* Read at the Annual Congress of the American Prison Association at Jacksonville, Florida, November 1, 1921.

ment was fixed, and definite, and was intended, by the law, to be proportionate to the gravity of the crime. The basic theory underlying all such sentences was, of course, that the gravity of the crime, in its relation to society, was measurable in terms of time to be served within prison. Prior to the existence of State prisons, such gravity of crime was measurable mainly in terms of corporal punishment, mutilations and capital punishment. Gradually, the infliction of public punishments, mutilations and torture grew rarer, and the infliction of imprisonment for severe crimes and misdemeanors increased. Capital punishment survived in some states until as late as 1806 for the severest crimes.

But, in time, through the nineteenth century, dissatisfaction with the traditional system of hard and fast penalties developed. The feeling grew, in the course of time, that the object of punishment was not solely retributive, but also for the reformation of the offender. The penalty should be adjusted not only to the offense but to the individual offender. Variation in the temperament and attitude of judges resulted too often and too flagrantly in an inequality of sentences that naturally created a feeling of injustice in the minds not only of the prisoners themselves but of the more intelligent public. It was recognized that no judge, however fully acquainted with the history of a prisoner, his heredity, his physical and mental history, his idiosyncracies and temperament, could arrive at a true determination of the exact sentence that should be imposed on a given prisoner for a given offense — and such information was, moreover, not lodged with the judge — and until most recent years, would hardly have been demanded by a judge.

Hence, there developed in the nineteenth century, first a movement for the commutation of sentence for good behavior, and then, in the sixties of the century, a stronger and more advanced movement for the establishment of the indeterminate sentence. As far back as the thirties of the nineteenth century, in the then frontier state of Tennessee, two days a month of reduction in sentences were given for good conduct in the State prison, at the discretion of the warden, but — and this is a provision that will perhaps strike a sympathetic chord in some hearts here tonight — the same warden was authorized to lengthen by five days in a month the sentence of the prisoner who conducted himself with flagrant impropriety.

We are not tonight, however, considering the principle of the commutation of sentence, but of the indeterminate sentence, so-called, and so we pass immediately to a working definition of the indeterminate sentence, which is a sentence based on the theory that the detention of the prisoner can (1) not be adequately determined by the court at the time of sentence, and (2) that the detention within the prison of the prisoner should be sufficiently long to measure the probability and progress of his reformation and rehabilitation, and at the same time allow for a period of conditional release before the expiration of his maximum period of confinement as prescribed by law.

The first practical application of the principle of the indeterminate sentence seems to have occurred in Michigan, in 1867, when at the request of Zebulon R. Brockway, then the well-known superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction, a law was passed in that State providing specifically that although a prostitute might be sentenced to imprisonment for as long as three years, the inspector of prisons should have authority to release her at an earlier date, on being assured of her desire and fitness to lead a better life. In 1869, in the State of New York, was passed the law establishing the New York State Reformatory at Elmira. In this law was embodied a most advanced form of indeterminate sentence, although the original intention of the proponents of the new reformatory system to endeavor to secure an absolutely indeterminate sentence as a part of the reformatory system was abandoned.

The Elmira legislation was directly inspired by the great success of the so-called English and Irish systems of penal servitude, which provided for the progressive classification of inmates, in gradations from strict solitary confinement to relative freedom on ticket-of-leave, the prototype of our American "parole." In 1877, Mr. Brockway, then the newly appointed superintendent of the new reformatory, induced the legislature to enact a law, limiting the authority of the courts in the State to the sole function of committing the convicted defendant to Elmira Reformatory, and empowering, on the other hand, the board of managers of the reformatory to fix, at their discretion, a minimum period of imprisonment, said minimum to be of course in no case longer than the maximum prescribed by law, for the offense committed. In time, through succeeding decades, other States established reformatories, and enacted laws similar to the original New York laws.

There are, however, wide variations in the manner and degree of the application of the principles of the indeterminate sentence. It will perhaps clarify our understanding tonight, to note that it often occurs that one form of indeterminate sentence will be applicable by law, to the State prison, another to the State reformatory and still another to the State reform school. We find, in the State of New York for instance, not only the above conditions, but also, in addition, different and specific indeterminate laws applying to the biggest municipal prison system in the world, that of New York City. No wonder foreign visitors are confused—if such variety exists in one State alone out of the forty-eight!

There are certain facts however, that can be posted at once. There is no such thing as a complete indeterminate sentence in any of the States applicable to the sentencing of responsible persons convicted of crime. There is no Federal indeterminate sentence statute of similar completeness. Whether there should be a Federal and complete indeterminate sentence law is not only a debatable but a constitutional question, and will not be discussed here. In the matter of individual states, it is clear that the legislatures have always been unwilling to give to any court or board authority for unlimited

detention in prison. Hence, every so-called indeterminate sentence has a definite limitation as to the longest period for which a convicted person may be imprisoned. Therefore, whenever any of us hear the term "indeterminate sentence," we should in practice conceive of a sentence, indeterminate within minimum and maximum limits, the minimum sometimes being absent, and the maximum prescribed by law.

The minimum and the maximum of sentences is fixed in the statutes in connection with the crime for which the person has been convicted, but many states exclude from the operation of the indeterminate sentence certain offenses such as murder, treason, arson, rape, kidnapping and crimes against nature. In some States, only first offenders (in the legal sense) may receive an indeterminate sentence, whereas in other States, this method may be extended to second and even third offenders. There are States where the imposition of an indeterminate sentence is optional with the committing judge or the jury.

Let me give several characteristic examples of laws embodying the indeterminate sentence. Time will permit only of a few:

NEW YORK

Three different types of indeterminate sentence laws are in vogue. Elmira Reformatory receives male offenders between 16 and 30 years of age convicted for the first time of a felony and for the second time of a misdemeanor. Felons may be detained for the maximum period laid down in the Penal Code for the specific offense, but no minimum is prescribed, and the Board of Managers has full power to release a prisoner at any time it sees fit. The maximum in the case of misdemeanants is three years. As a matter of practice, the Board has established a system of marking which is the principal factor in deciding when a prisoner is eligible for parole. The minimum period qualifying for release is a little over 12 months. The average time at which prisoners are actually paroled is about 14 months. In some instances prisoners are held longer.

The indeterminate sentence, as it applies to those committed to a State prison, is as follows: "A person never before convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a State prison, who is convicted in any court in this State of a felony other than murder, first or second degree, and sentenced to a State prison, shall be sentenced thereto under an indeterminate sentence, the minimum of which shall not be less than one year, or in case a minimum is fixed by law, not less than such minimum; otherwise the minimum of such sentence shall not be more than one-half the longest period and the maximum shall not be more than the longest period fixed by law for which the crime is punishable of which the offender is convicted."

At the expiration of the minimum period, less time allowance for good conduct, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence may be paroled. The usual practice is to parole prisoners at the expiration of the minimum period. Paroles are decided by the Board of Parole which consists of two salaried members and the Superintendent of Prisons, ex-officio. There are three parole officers, but the actual supervision of those on parole is conducted by organizations cooperating with the Board of Parole. The parole period is usually one year, except for those whose sentence was commuted, or who were committed for murder second degree, for which cases the parole period is usually two years. The Parole Board, of course, can keep a prisoner on parole until the expiration of his maximum sentence.

A recent amendment to the law provides that prisoners released after serving a definite sentence, shall be placed in the custody of the Parole Board

for the period of time which was deducted from their sentence for good behavior.

The third kind of indeterminate sentence law operating in the State is based upon the law of 1915, which is applicable to all cities of the first class in the State, but has so far only been actually applied to New York City. This relates to persons sentenced to imprisonment in any penitentiary, workhouse, or reformatory in a city of the first class. In the case of the reformatory and penitentiary every sentence is for an indefinite term, subject to a maximum of three years, while in the case of the workhouse, the sentence may be indeterminate, and, if so, is subject to a maximum of two years. The Parole Commission has absolute discretion to release a prisoner from a reformatory or workhouse at any time after the commencement of the sentence, but it is required to first send to the committing judge notice of the time and place of the meeting at which the case will be disposed of so as to give him an opportunity to express an opinion or make a suggestion regarding its disposal. In the case of prisoners committed to a penitentiary, the Parole Board may similarly, at any time, make a recommendation in favor of parole to the committing judge, but his approval in writing is necessary before such recommendation becomes effective. This law, it will be noticed in some ways, more closely approaches a true indeterminate sentence than that in force in most parts of the country. There is no special maximum fixed by the statute or by the court for each offense, but merely the general maximum of two years for all offenses in the case of an inmate of a workhouse, and of three years in the case of an inmate of a reformatory or penitentiary: nor is there any minimum. The Parole Board can release a prisoner on the day after the sentence is passed, provided that in the case of an inmate of a penitentiary the sanction of the committing judge is obtained. The Parole Commission consists of three salaried members and two ex-officio members, namely, the Commissioner of the Department of Correction and the Police Department; there is also a paid secretary and a large staff of parole officers. The three paid commissioners are appointed by the mayor of the city and are required by law to give full time service. The parole officers are appointed from a civil service list by the commissioners.

GEORGIA

Pursuant to the law, the jury fixes the minimum and maximum term of a sentence for all convictions for a felony, except for crimes involving life sentence or death. The law prescribes further that the Prison Commission shall adopt rules under which prisoners, who have served the minimum time, may be released on parole. Under the rules adopted by the Prison Commission, second offenders are placed in Class B, and third offenders are placed in another class and are required to serve a maximum sentence.

NEBRASKA

Has an indeterminate sentence law, the imposition of which is left to the discretion of the court, which permits first offenders to be released on parole at the expiration of their minimum sentence. Paroled men may be discharged by the Parole Board at any time after six months on parole. By a recent amendment to the indeterminate sentence law, persons who have been previously convicted of a felony, are excluded from the benefits of the law and likewise those convicted of crimes of violence or attempts at crimes of violence against the person.

UTAH

Indeterminate sentence law for all felonies except treason and various homicides.

Law makes no distinction *between a first offender and a repeater*. A parole of any offender, aside from murder, first degree is *permissible at any time at the option of the Board of Pardons*. A prisoner convicted of first degree murder must serve at least 15 years and then four members of the board

must give consent to his parole. Paroled prisoner is in the legal custody and control of the *Warden and Board of Pardons*. Board can have him reimprisoned at any time, prior to the expiration of the maximum sentence.

By what shall the indeterminate sentence and the administration of parole be judged? Is there any yardstick, so to speak, of its results, or success? Rightly or not, the success of a correctional institution is supposed to be estimated by the percentage of so-called reformatations it can achieve — or can announce. And, for the proof of success, the institution cites the percentage of successful parole periods, passed by inmates released on such parole.

Can the correctional institution be fairly judged by the after-careers of its inmates? With no choice as to the reception of inmates, shall the institution be held wholly responsible for the subsequent careers of all released inmates, without exception? Or should a certain percentage of failures be allowed, for instance, for what might be called "moral depreciation," after which the residue percentage should be judged?

This is no academic question. Persistently, the question is forced by candid students and observers upon American institutions as to their "results" in terms of the after-careers of inmates. The severest reproach in many ways, made as to American institutions by foreign observers — and they are frequent — is that we have no adequate scientifically presented and candid parole statistics extending beyond the limited period of parole, which is held to be no thorough-going test. Six months, or a year, is declared to be no full or determining test.

What knowledge, general or specific, is available regarding post-prison careers, as showing whether imprisonment under present methods is in general a cure for crime? Reformatories and prisons often claim from 65 per cent. to 95 per cent. of so-called reformatations. The indeterminate sentence has been in operation in this country, in relatively rapidly increasing forms, for almost a half century. Surely it were time that it could be tested in some form or other. And in these days, when an increasing number of accusations are made that the indeterminate sentence and parole are failures, and that a more repressive system, together with materially lengthened sentences, should be instituted, it is not only desirable but necessary that we know frankly, and with reasonable certainty, where we stand.

In an effort to obtain whatever data now available on this subject, the writer addressed a questionnaire to the Warden or Superintendent of every State prison and reformatory in this country, and in many instances a second copy of the questionnaire was sent, giving all officials every opportunity to present all their available information, statistical or otherwise, relative to paroled or discharged inmates. Let us somewhat carefully define the meaning of "parole."

Parole is the post-prison period of supervision of an inmate by duly constituted authorities. Parole becomes operative at different periods of a sentence, in accordance with the requirements of the

law, or the rules of the Governor or of the Parole Board in each State. In some States a prisoner may be conditionally released at the expiration of the minimum sentence; in others, at the expiration of one-half or one-third of the sentence; in a few, immediately upon his admission to the institution, and in some by the Governor, who not only has the power to pardon or to commute a sentence, but is also the only one to determine, usually upon the recommendation of a Warden, a Board, or a State Attorney, the time and length of parole. The length of the parole period varies from six months to one year, in some States extending however, until the expiration of the maximum sentence. In the State of Michigan the parole period can not exceed four years. The Attorney-General in the State of Kentucky has ruled that the State Board of Charities and Corrections retains indefinitely the right to return a parole violator, also that the power of the Board to return a paroled convict to prison, is not lost by reason of the fact that the acts constituting the cause of return may have been committed by the prisoner after the expiration of the period during which he is required by the terms of his parole, to report to the Board. This in practice is tantamount to life jurisdiction by the Board, unless a pardon is granted by the Governor.

To return now to the results of our questionnaire. Certain definite facts have been gained from the answers. The one outstanding fact — a fact of the utmost significance — is that not one institution of all those replying to the questionnaire — 70 out of 103, could submit with any degree of accuracy, information as to the careers of former inmates for a period of two or three years subsequent to the completion of the parole period. It is fair to assume that those institutions that did not answer could not give light in this matter, for they naturally would if they could.

Permit me to cite some typical answers, and information obtained from reports. The report of one parole officer, from Arizona, included the following:

"For the year ending June 30, 1921, eight men returned for a new sentence; three as parole violators, a total of 11 out of 124. While there is a large number listed as not reporting, I have reason to believe that many of them have left the State and are not likely to be the cause of any further trouble or expense thereto."

A parole officer writes from California:

"I am sorry that I am unable to give you any reliable statistics showing subsequent careers of persons who have completed their paroles. We have never made any effort to keep track of prisoners after they have completed their term of parole, for it is almost impossible to do so. I have noticed during the time that I have been parole officer in this state, that a few men who have made good on parole have been returned to prison in this state under new sentences, but undoubtedly some others have wandered away from this state after making good on parole here, and get prison sentences in other states. Information on the latter, of course, is not available at this office. To give you statistics on the number who return to prison, both in this and other states, would be pure guess work, so I cannot give you any reliable data on the careers of parole prisoners after the expiration of their period of parole."

It is fair to mention that this State apparently has a good system of records and supervision of men while on parole.

A Warden writes from Idaho that there are no adequate funds for a parole officer and that he has taken over most of the work. He has no records of careers after parole. From Maine comes the information that although the parole law has been in operation since 1913, there was no parole officer prior to October, 1918, and that there is no reliable information as to what becomes of men after parole.

The Texas Board of Pardon Advisers in their report to the Governor for the year ending December 31, 1918, state in part as follows:

"It has been our observation and we have had much practical evidence before us that during the past year the principal motive that has impelled an application for the parole of convicts has been to a large extent selfish. The object has been to obtain able-bodied men who are capable of rendering good service, either as a farm laborer or as a mechanic, at comparatively speaking a low compensation. The longer the term the convict has to serve the more desirable he is to the applicant for parole. We have had frequent letters from men under parole stating that they are overworked and asking in some cases that they be returned to the penitentiary, if they cannot be paroled to someone else or granted a pardon. Some claim they are not paid for their services as agreed upon, others, that they are not given sufficient food. How much truth may be in these complaints we have not been in a position to determine. There have been several cases where the party paroling the prisoner has ceased exercising control of the convict and this fact has come to light by mere accident. On December 31, 1918, there were according to the prison records at Huntsville, 137 men at large under parole; 29 of whom were on parole prior to the time Your Excellency became Governor. Of these 29, the oldest parole is dated November 15, 1905. With but few exceptions the prisoners who are on parole are Mexicans and negroes, and there seems to be no record to the contrary but what these men have been in service in some cases for many, many years for a very small consideration, in some cases as low as eight dollars per month. Nearly all of the above mentioned twenty-nine paroles are of prisoners who were convicted of murder and had served, with but few exceptions, many years in the penitentiary before being paroled. The monthly report that is required to be made by each paroled man is not made to the Board of Pardon Advisers, but sometimes it goes to the executive office and sometimes to the Prison Commission. Unless a paroled man commits some violation of the law, or commits a breach of his parole, but little attention is given him, consequently it is not known where many of these men are, or under whose care they may be, if under anyone. This is a very imperfect system and we call the attention of Your Excellency to it, in order that there may be a better arrangement made to safe-guard the welfare of the man who is paroled. Without a very close and careful surveillance of the men, who are paroled, their condition may become one that would almost amount to slavery."

A Parole Commissioner from Massachusetts writes:

"There are not available statistics showing subsequent careers after parole, and such information is not considered vital."

The impression given is that the only object is to get the person through the parole period satisfactorily. The conduct of the man after that is apparently not to be considered a reflection on the work of the institution from which he was paroled, or on the work of the parole staff.

From Elmira Reformatory comes the statement that a study was made of 16,000 inmates who had been on parole. This is the most exhaustive and pretentious study that we have learned of. Only those who had received their final release and who had no previous criminal history that was known to the institution, were counted as successful. But no questionnaire was used in making this study, and apparently no country-wide inquiry was directed to prisons, reformatories, or bureaus of information. The conclusion that 67 per cent. of the number paroled were "making good" was drawn completely from the records on the books of the institution.

Another state, West Virginia, estimated that, judging by the small number returned to the institution, at least 95 per cent. of the men paroled go straight. But, of course, it is exactly this kind of statement that seems inadequate in any careful study of the parole problem.

From the Kansas Industrial Reformatory comes the following:

"At the time a final discharge is given, we have no way of knowing what becomes of the boys from then on. While we know that some of them enter other prisons after this time, we cannot tell how many. If your Association could outline a plan to us for obtaining this information, and a method for keeping the record, it would indeed be a great service."

Let us pass to another inherent weakness of many parole systems, namely, the inadequate number of parole officers. At the Joliet Prison in Illinois, there were, until recently, only eight parole officers to supervise 2,000 released prisoners, and though an increase to 20 has now been sanctioned, even that number seems hardly adequate. What shall we think of the proportion of one parole officer to 100 persons at both the Michigan City Prison of Indiana and the San Quentin Prison of California, since that is a handicap that must necessarily reduce the benefits of post-release care, and does not give the parole system a fair chance to prove its potential effectiveness.

But in my own State, the official parole supervision of the four State prisons is limited actually to three men! These officers simply do not exercise supervision over paroled men, but instead keep records within the institution. They act as transfer agents, also, and consult with men prior to release. And the parole work on approximately 1,300 prisoners in the Empire State is actually done by outside organizations such as the Prison Association of New York, the Catholic Protective Society, the Salvation Army, the Jewish Protective Society and others without compensation from the State.

Another matter that seriously affects the operation of the indeterminate sentence and the parole system is the relative shortness in most instances of the period during which a released inmate is held on parole. Formerly, the parole period from Elmira Reformatory was only six months. This has been increased to one year, and again, recently, for some cases, to two years. It was found that some of the prisoners relapsed into crime immediately upon receiving their final discharge. Therefore, the superintendent increased the parole period in order to continue the restraining influence, which apparently exists in parole supervision.

Again, the composition of parole boards has much to do with the proper administration of the indeterminate sentence. The boards, some paid, and others not, are usually appointed by the Governor of the State and there is always the danger and the possibility that political preference may influence the selection of the members. These boards have been found to be made up of farmers, merchants, journalists, bankers, many of whom are unfamiliar with criminal jurisprudence, and usually without experience or any previous acquaintance with the principles of penology. The duties of the parole board are of infinite importance. The community looks to the parole board to decide upon the fitness of a man for release from prison. Therefore, there is every need of men of a high grade of intelligence, understanding, and experience. If the one important qualification for appointment to a parole board or commission is purely political, the efficiency of such a board must necessarily be doubted, and the confidence of prison inmates in such a board is badly shaken.

Another feature in the operation of the law which is frequently referred to as a serious weakness is the tendency to automatic release at the expiration of the minimum sentence. This practice unquestionably is contrary to the main purpose of the law and reverts to the old principle of the straight sentence. The commission appointed in the State of New Jersey to investigate the reformatory and correctional institutions of that State, wrote as follows:

"The inmate of the State Prison regards the minimum sentence imposed by the court as his actual sentence. The maximum sentence prescribed has no meaning for him. This is equally the attitude of the prison authorities. If they think at all of the purpose of the law—to keep the wrongdoer in confinement until he has become a new man and has ceased to be a menace to the community—they ignore it or assume that the negative attitude of passive obedience to prison rules is sufficient evidence of reformation."

It is not my purpose this evening, to discredit the indeterminate sentence, nor to speak disparagingly of the efforts of the many persons throughout the country, who are conscientiously working for the welfare of the prisoner. I am principally concerned, and I know that there are many others, first, with the need of administering the indeterminate sentence more fully in accordance with the spirit of the law, so as to obtain its maximum benefits, both for society and the prisoner; secondly, with the importance of knowing, other than by guess work or opinion, the post-parole careers of former prisoners.

To trace the after-careers of prisoners, two methods are suggested: The first is that an intensive study be made in such States as California, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois and Indiana, of the conduct of former inmates who have been released, from parole custody, for a period of five or ten years. The American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology has long urged that such a study be made, and, at the time of this writing, has hopes that, through a financial pledge from the Carnegie Corporation, it will soon be in a position to undertake the same. In 1912, the New York Prison Association, with the financial aid of the Russell Sage Founda-

tion, expended thousands of dollars in making a study of former Elmira inmates. This study was seriously handicapped by the inability of the investigators to locate many of the released prisoners. Likewise, any similar study will meet with the same difficulties. Therefore, it is my firm belief that we shall never be able to determine, with any reasonable accuracy, the results of the indeterminate sentence and parole until there is established a system whereby every penal institution in this country will be required to file with a central Federal bureau, duplicate copies of the records of its inmates.

There was created, some years ago, by special act of Congress, a Bureau of Criminal Identification. This bureau is under the Department of Justice and is located at Leavenworth, Kansas, although not a part of the prison at that place. Federal institutions only are required to send duplicate records to the bureau. Other institutions, bureaus, etc., do so voluntarily, and only in special cases. Here is the nucleus for a national governmental bureau of criminal statistics and information. Its use by all penal institutions should be made mandatory. At the end of five years, subsequent to the setting in operation of a system of exchange of records between the State institutions and the central Federal bureau, we would be in a position, in making a study of the operation of the indeterminate sentence and parole in any state, to learn, with accuracy, the number of former inmates of an institution who have reverted to crime. With this number known, there will then exist the only fair and sound basis upon which to register results.

SUMMARY OF PARDON, INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE LAWS, IN USE IN THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE YEAR 1921

By E. R. CASS

ALABAMA

In all cases in which the punishment fixed by the statute is imprisonment in the penitentiary, and in which a maximum and minimum term is prescribed the court shall pronounce upon the defendant an indeterminate sentence for a term of not less than the minimum and not greater than the maximum fixed by the statute for such an offense. Whenever the *minimum* term of sentence of any person in prison in the State penitentiary shall have expired it shall be the duty of the warden to send the record of such prisoner to the *Board of Pardons*, and, if, from such record, the Board of Pardons is satisfied that such person will remain at liberty, without violating the law, then said Board of Pardons shall authorize the release of such person upon parole and he can go about upon such terms as the Board may prescribe. A person on parole is in the legal custody and under control of the warden until the *expiration* of the *maximum* time in his sentence or until his pardon by the Governor. If the warden of the prison or the Board of Pardons, or any member thereof, believes the person on parole has violated his parole, a warrant may be issued for the arrest of such prisoner at any time prior to the expiration of his maximum period. Any re-arrested person may make application for investigation of his case but, if after investigation, the *Board of Pardons* determines that he has violated his parole, he shall be re-imprisoned for a period equal to his unexpired maximum term of sentence, *unless sooner released on parole or pardon*. The Board of Pardons is authorized to establish rules in the matter of paroles and the granting and revocation thereof. Nothing impairs the power of the Governor to grant a pardon or parole or a commutation of sentence in any case.

ARIZONA

First offenders, as well as repeaters, receive indeterminate sentences and can be considered by the Parole Board for release, after serving one year of their sentence, but the expiration of the minimum period is always taken into consideration. After their release they are in the custody of the Parole Board *until the expiration of their maximum* sentence, or until they obtain an absolute discharge.

ARKANSAS

Juries and courts have the power to fix the punishment of a person convicted of a felony and sentenced to the penitentiary. The minimum of such sentence cannot be less than the minimum provided by law for the offense committed and the maximum cannot be greater than that provided by law for the offense. At any time, after the expiration of the minimum sentence, upon the recommendation of the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, provided that it can be shown that the prisoner has a good record for his term of imprisonment, his sentence may be terminated by the Board. This legislation, however, is entirely permissive and has not been generally used.

The law creating the State Farm for Women requires an indeterminate sentence, but definite sentences are given.

CALIFORNIA

The indeterminate sentence law enacted in 1917 provides that every person convicted of a felony and sent to the State prison shall be confined for the period prescribed by law for the offense of which the prisoner was convicted.

The maximum period of imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum period prescribed by law for the offense committed. The Board of Prison Directors, after studying the detailed records concerning the prisoner, shall fix the length of time, if any, said convicted person shall be required to serve at the expiration of the minimum sentence.

The law does not guarantee a parole to any prisoner, but provides that a prisoner may make application for parole, under certain conditions, and that the granting or denial of parole is at the discretion of the State Board of Prison Directors acting as parole commissioners. Under the law any first term prisoner, other than a life term, has the legal right to make application for parole after serving one calendar year. The Board, as a general rule, requires that at least half of the prisoner's sentence, minus such credits as he is allowed for good conduct, be served before a parole is granted. A repeater, when not serving a life sentence, has the legal right to make application for parole, after serving at least two years. No prisoner who has had imposed upon him two or more cumulative sentences shall be paroled until he has served at least two years of the aggregate time of such sentences. Life term prisoners have the legal right to make application for parole after serving seven calendar years.

While on parole, the prisoner remains in the legal custody and under control of the State Board of Prison Directors, who have power to make and enforce rules of parole. Parole period is for the portion of the unexpired maximum subsequent to release, unless the Governor allows commutation or grants a pardon. One of their rules precludes all civil rights, which include the rights to engage in business for oneself and to marry. The Board has full power to have the prisoner on parole reimprisoned at any time prior to the granting of a final discharge or the expiration of the maximum sentence. The Governor of the State has like power to cancel and revoke parole of any prisoner. Any prisoner leaving the State without permission of the Board is held as an escaped prisoner and arrested as such. The Board likewise has power to determine whether a parole prisoner shall be allowed his credits or not.

There has recently been passed a segregation act which enables the Board of Prison Directors to transfer all recidivists to the Folsom Prison and detain the first offenders at the San Quentin Prison.

COLORADO

When a convict is sentenced to the State penitentiary, otherwise than for life, the court imposing *sentence shall establish a maximum and a minimum term* for convict's imprisonment. The maximum term shall not be longer than the longest term fixed by law for the offense, and the minimum term shall not be less than the shortest term fixed by law for the offense.

The Governor may issue parole under his own rules to any convict, not serving a life sentence, who has served his minimum term pronounced by the court, or in the absence of such, the minimum term provided by law for the crime for which he was convicted.

CONNECTICUT

Any person sentenced to a State prison, otherwise than for life or in connection with a sentence of execution for a capital offense, shall not be sentenced by the court for a definite term of imprisonment, but shall be sentenced for a maximum and minimum period. The maximum term shall not be longer than the maximum term prescribed by law for the offense committed, and the minimum term shall not be less than one year. However, when any person so sentenced shall have twice before been convicted, sentenced and imprisoned, the court shall sentence said person to a maximum of 30 years. The law further provides that in case a person is sentenced to the State prison for two or more separate offenses, where the term of imprisonment for a second or further term is ordered to begin at the expiration of the first and each succeeding term of sentence, the court imposing said sentence shall name no minimum term of imprisonment except under the first

sentence and the several maximum terms shall be construed as one continuous term of imprisonment.

Any person confined under an indeterminate sentence, may be allowed to go at large on parole in the discretion of the majority of the board of directors of said prison at the expiration of the minimum term.

DELAWARE

The State of Delaware does not have what is known as an indeterminate sentence law. The governor has the power to remit fines and forfeitures and to grant reprieves, commutations of sentence and pardons except in cases of impeachment. No pardon or reprieve for more than six months shall be granted, nor sentence commuted, except upon the recommendation in writing of a majority of the board of pardons after full hearing. Such recommendations, with reasons thereof at length shall be filed and recorded in the office of the secretary of state, who shall forthwith notify the governor thereof.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The institutions of this district consist of a reformatory, workhouse, asylum and jail. There does not seem to be an indeterminate sentence law affecting the penal institutions.

FLORIDA

No indeterminate sentence laws and no parole board or officers. The pardon board consists of justices of the Supreme Court, attorney-general and the governor.

GEORGIA

Pursuant to the law, the jury fixes the minimum and maximum term of a sentence for all convictions for a felony, except for crimes involving life sentence or death. The law prescribes further that the prison commission shall adopt rules under which prisoners, who have served the minimum time, may be released on parole. Under the rules adopted by the prison commission, second offenders are placed in Class B, and third offenders are placed in another class and are required to serve a maximum sentence.

IDAHO

Has indeterminate sentence law with a year for minimum for almost all crimes. After serving minimum period, parole may be granted at any time. *Recidivists cannot be paroled.* They can be released by the board of pardons.

Parole prisoners shall not be granted permission to leave the State. They must report monthly to the warden. Full power to enforce rules and regulations and to reimprison any parole convict is conferred on the warden.

ILLINOIS

Both a definite sentence law and an indeterminate sentence law. When a person over ten years of age is charged and found guilty of *treason, murder, rape or kidnapping*, a definite term must be fixed by the jury, or by the court. All sentences to State institutions for any other crime shall be indeterminate sentences, for not less than the minimum nor greater than the maximum term provided by law for the prisoner's offense.

The rules of the *Department of Public Welfare* for the parole of persons serving definite sentences are as follows: Persons sentenced for life may be eligible for parole after twenty years; persons sentenced for a definite term of years are not eligible till the minimum sentence prescribed by law for the crime has been served, good time being allowed, as prescribed by law, nor are they eligible until at least one-third of the time fixed in their definite sentence has been served.

When a prisoner has served eleven months of an indeterminate sentence and is serving his first term and has obeyed the rules of the prison, he comes

before the *division of pardons and paroles*. No petition or advertising is necessary as the rules of the division require that he be brought before them.

INDIANA

A felon between the ages of sixteen and thirty shall be sentenced to the Indiana reformatory, except for the crimes of treason or murder in the first and second degrees. The court trying such person shall sentence him to the custody of the board of managers of the reformatory to be confined at such place as may be designated by the board of managers for a term of not less than the *minimum time prescribed by the statutes of the State* as a punishment for the offense for which the defendant was convicted and not more than the maximum time prescribed by the statutes.

Any male person thirty years of age or over on trial for any felony which is punishable by imprisonment in the State's prison, except treason and murder in the first degree, the court or jury trying said case shall ascertain only whether or not the person is guilty of the offense charged. Instead of pronouncing upon such person a definite time of imprisonment in the State prison for a fixed term, after a verdict, the court shall pronounce upon such person an indeterminate sentence of imprisonment in a State's prison for a term, stating in such sentence the minimum and maximum limits thereof, fixing as the minimum time of such imprisonment the term prescribed as the minimum imprisonment for the punishment of such offense and as the maximum the time prescribed as a penalty for the offense. At each meeting of the board of parole, every prisoner confined in a State's prison upon an indeterminate sentence, whose minimum term of sentence has expired, shall be given an opportunity to appear before such parole board and apply for his release upon parole or for an absolute discharge.

The board of commissioners of paroled prisoners consists of the warden of each prison in the State, the board of directors, the chaplain and physician of the prison.

IOWA

Any male person who shall be committed to the penitentiary, except those convicted of murder, treason, sodomy or incest, who at the time of conviction is between the ages of sixteen and thirty, and who has never before been convicted of a felony, shall be confined in the reformatory, provided, however, that persons between the ages of sixteen and thirty, convicted of rape, robbery or of breaking and entering a dwelling house in the night time, with intent to commit a public offense therein, may, as the particular circumstances may warrant, in the discretion of the court, be committed to either the reformatory or the penitentiary.

Whenever any person sixteen years of age is convicted of a felony and is sentenced to the State penitentiary, the court imposing sentence shall not fix the limit or duration of the same, but the term of such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime of which the prisoner was convicted.

The regular sessions of the board of parole begin the first Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December, and are held at the reformatory, the penitentiary and the capitol building.

Prisoners, except those serving life sentences, will be given personal interviews six months after entering prison, or as nearly then as possible, except in cases where the maximum sentence is two years or less, when they will be interviewed after serving from two to four months, and prisoners, except those serving life sentences, are considered applicants for parole without making formal application. The board of parole fixes the minimum sentence. In cases of life imprisonment the governor fixes the minimum. All cases will be passed on as nearly as possible within a year after the prisoner enters the prison. Any prisoner may apply to the board to have his case considered earlier than the time above designated, stating specifically the reasons therefor.

Any prisoner who has served not less than twelve months of his parole acceptably to the requirements of the parole board, may be recommended by the board to the governor for discharge from further liability under his sentence.

An escaped (one who leaves the State without permission) paroled prisoner, or a prisoner who violates the provisions of his parole agreement, can be made to serve a new sentence of five years.

KANSAS

The board of administration of the State has charge of all the penal, charitable and educational institutions of the State. It acts as a parole board for the reformatory, the Girls' Industrial School and the Boys' Reform School. As to these three, it has plenary power to parole. It also acts as a parole board for certain cases at the penitentiary, in which cases it merely recommends to the governor, who may act upon their recommendation. This board has power to consider and recommend paroles from the State penitentiary when the prisoner *has served the minimum term fixed by law*, provided that he is not a third term. The board has no power to act in cases of murder. In the latter and in all cases in which the board cannot act, the governor has power to act.

The legislature recently passed a law which provides that the governor shall have the power to pardon, parole and issue commutation of sentences in any case of crime from any place of imprisonment upon condition that the application shall be made to the governor and notice of a hearing published for *thirty days before the hearing* in the official paper of the county from which the prisoner was sentenced.

It is a rule of the governor's office that persons paroled shall serve on parole for at least a year with good behavior. After this, they are given a conditional pardon which restores them to citizenship, but which requires them to live a decent and law-abiding life during the term for which they were imprisoned. At the end of the term, they may get a full, unconditional pardon. This unconditional pardon restores them to all rights of citizenship.

KENTUCKY

The indeterminate sentence act was repealed in 1916. No prisoner is entitled to parole as a matter of right. When a prisoner, sentenced for a term not exceeding sixteen years, has served one-half his term, or when one sentenced for more than sixteen years or for life, has served eight years, he is eligible for parole. His financial independence must be assured. The paroled prisoner may reside outside the State. A parole violator may be reparaoled at any time, but is usually required to serve at least one year. The parole period is until the expiration of the sentence imposed by court without allowance for good time. A paroled life-term man is on parole for life. The governor has the right, of course, under the law, to pardon a paroled prisoner at any time he chooses.

In July, 1921, the attorney-general rendered an opinion based upon the former decisions of the Court of Appeals, and the statutes, in which he held that a prisoner is technically on parole during the remainder of his life unless pardoned or granted restoration to citizenship by executive action. This means that a prisoner sentenced in 1910 for four years and being paroled at the expiration of two years, remains on parole and subject to whatever parole rule may be adopted by the State Board of Charities and Corrections for the remainder of his life, subject at any subsequent period if again convicted of a crime to serve that portion of his first sentence unserved at the time of his parole.

LOUISIANA

There is a State board of parole which has authority over prisoners receiving an indeterminate sentence. Any person receiving an indeterminate sentence may be released on parole at the expiration of the minimum term. There is also a special law covering extra meritorious services rendered by

prisoners, such as saving a life, etc., where such prisoner may be released after serving one-fourth of the minimum period of the sentence, provided the minimum is not less than one year. No life prisoners are paroled or are those serving sentence for rape, arson, treason, or crimes against nature.

MAINE

Has an indeterminate sentence law which provides that when any person shall be convicted of a crime, punishable by imprisonment in the State prison, or the State School for Boys, the court, imposing sentence, shall not fix a definite term of imprisonment in said State prison, and may not fix a definite term in said State School for Boys, but shall or may fix a minimum term of imprisonment which shall not be less than six months in any case. The maximum penalty provided by law shall be the maximum sentence in all cases, except wherein the committing judge recommends that in his judgment a maximum not exceeding the maximum provided by law would be a proper penalty. The minimum term of imprisonment fixed by the court shall not exceed one-half of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed by statute. Where the law prescribing the punishment for the offense of which the prisoner stands convicted, fixes the minimum term of imprisonment, then the minimum term fixed by law shall be the minimum term of imprisonment.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person convicted of an offense the only punishment for which prescribed by law is imprisonment for life. Provided, that in all cases where the maximum sentence in the discretion of the court may be for life or any number of years the court imposing sentences shall fix both the minimum and maximum sentence. The minimum term of imprisonment thus fixed by the court shall not exceed one-half of the maximum term so fixed.

MARYLAND

The board of parole, solicitation being unnecessary, shall collect facts and determine the advisability of *recommending to the governor the parole of persons* sentenced for one year or more to the penitentiary or house of correction *after one-third of their term has expired.*

The governor is judge of whether conditions of parole have been breached and he can revoke said conditional pardon. Unless the governor decides otherwise such a person must serve balance of sentence, and *time of parole is not included.* Parole period is for the unexpired portion of the sentence imposed. The board of parole supervises paroled convict and reports to the governor.

No distinction is made between the first offender and the repeater, but the repeater stands little chance of obtaining parole.

MASSACHUSETTS

A prisoner shall be paroled upon the expiration of his *minimum sentence if he has obeyed all the rules* of the State prison where he is confined. Otherwise the board may parole him at a later time. *A special permit of parole* may be granted by the board to a prisoner who is serving a sentence with a *minimum term of more than two and one-half years*, when he has served two-thirds of such minimum term. But he shall serve at least two and one-half years before it is granted. Parole becomes void when its terms are violated. *The board* has the right to have parole revoked. While on parole convict is under control of the board. He is so till *expiration* of his maximum sentence. A violator of parole is reconfined on terms of his original sentence. *Time of parole is not computed in his sentence.* With permission of board paroled prisoner may leave the State. Above rules hold good for first or second termers. An habitual criminal may be paroled at the discretion of the governor and council and under their rules and control. The governor can order such convict reconfined if he has broken the terms of his parole.

Convicts are confined in the State reformatory for definite terms, except when transferred from the State prison. They have a right to apply for parole at certain definite times laid down in the rules of the board. The time depends on the period of the sentence and whether the prisoner is a recidivist. A violator of his parole has the right to apply for parole at a later time.

There are special rulings for the State farm, prison camp and hospital.

The governor, with the consent of the council and upon the petition of the prisoner, may grant a pardon, subject to the conditions he may impose. The board of parole acts as an advisory board of pardons. A violator of his pardon is examined by the governor and his council and if reconfined must serve the rest of his original sentence. Time of conditional pardon is not counted.

MICHIGAN

When any person shall be convicted of crime, the punishment for which prescribed by law may be imprisonment in the State prison at Jackson, the Michigan Reformatory at Ionia, the State House of Correction and branch of the State prison in the Upper Peninsula, or the Detroit House of Correction, the court imposing sentence shall not fix a definite term of imprisonment, but shall fix a minimum sentence of not less than six months. Maximum sentence shall be the maximum penalty provided by law, except as the judge in passing sentence recommends maximum he thinks advisable. This, however, shall not exceed the maximum prescribed by law. Minimum *shall not exceed one-half the maximum prescribed by statute*. If, however, the law fixes the minimum term, that stands. In the case of crimes where the only sentence mentioned in law is a life sentence, the court should decide the maximum and the minimum sentence. The governor grants parole in cases of murder, rape, conspiracy, offenses by public officers in violation of their duties, conspiracy to defraud public municipalities, and for bribing or attempting to bribe public officers. Advisory board acts in matters relative to requests for pardons and grants parole in other cases. The governor and the board together adopt rules for parole. *First and second termers are eligible for parole at the end of their minimum term. Others cannot be paroled.* Convict makes application when eligible. Prisoner must have "first friend and adviser" and employment secured before being paroled. Paroled prisoner is in the legal custody of the warden and may be returned to the prison at any time prior to the expiration of his parole period. All returned paroled prisoners must appear before the parole board for a hearing. The time from his declared delinquency to his arrest is not counted as a portion of his sentence. He must serve balance of original maximum sentence. *Parole period must be no longer than four years. Board or governor decides length of parole at time of granting parole.*

Governor is to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons for all offenses but impeachment and treason. In the latter case the legislature has the power.

MINNESOTA

The indeterminate sentence law applies to all crimes except treason and murder, and is the same for the State penitentiary and the State reformatory. The judge may fix the maximum, but in no case shall he exceed that fixed by law. At the end of a first year a prisoner is eligible for parole, providing he has been in the first grade for six months. This applies also to second offenders. By the unanimous consent of the State board of parole a life term may be paroled after thirty-five years minus good time. Paroled prisoners remain under legal control of the board until the expiration of their maximum sentence and may be returned at any time by the order of the board. The board may grant absolute release to any prisoner on parole. The governor may return citizenship or part of its rights unless the loss was part of the penalty. Prisoners are usually discharged by the parole board one year after the date of the parole.

MISSISSIPPI

No indeterminate sentence law or parole.

MISSOURI

Prisoners make application for reprieves, commutation, paroles and pardons by petition to the governor. Applications for executive clemency properly come before the governor and are investigated by the State Prison Board. Before any application shall be entertained by the board, it is required that the applicant or petitioner publish a notice of his intention to apply for executive clemency *in a weekly newspaper published* in the county in which he was convicted for a period of two weeks. The prison board has the authority to parole from the industrial schools for boys and girls. The board has never adopted any hard or fast rules of procedure.

MONTANA

Indeterminate sentence law for any person guilty of any offense punishable by imprisonment in the State prison, except those guilty of treason, murder, rape or administering poison. Sentence shall not be greater than maximum prescribed by law for offense nor less than minimum. This shall not be longer than one-half of maximum. Minimum shall not be less than six months.

Prisoner may be paroled at the discretion of the governor and *State Board of Prison Commissioners after he has served one-half of minimum time*. Prisoner is in legal custody and under control of board till termination of sentence and is subject to be returned to State prison by the board.

NEBRASKA

Has an indeterminate sentence law, the imposition of which is left to the discretion of the court, which permits first offenders to be released on parole at the expiration of their minimum sentence. Paroled men may be discharged by the parole board at any time after six months on parole. By a recent amendment to the indeterminate sentence law, persons who have been previously convicted of a felony, are excluded from the benefits of the law and likewise those convicted of crimes of violence or attempts at crimes of violence against the person.

NEVADA

The Board of Pardons is created by the constitution and consists of the governor, attorney-general and three justices of the Supreme Court. It has power to pardon or commute any sentence or punishment and it is believed that this power extends to paroles included under the term of commutation. Under the indeterminate sentence law, judges, in pronouncing sentence, are limited to a minimum and maximum, as provided by law, for the crime for which the defendant was convicted. The parole board, created in 1909, has the power to release prisoners on parole who have served their minimum sentence. The exception to this rule is all prisoners who have a previous criminal record. Prisoners in this class cannot be paroled before the expiration of one calendar year. Prisoners on parole are required to report monthly to the board from the time of their parole until they are pardoned or their maximum term expires. This applies equally to first offenders and repeaters.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

All sentences to State prison, except life sentences and those of habitual criminals, shall be indeterminate. Maximum can be no longer than that in the law and the *minimum shall not be less than the one stated in the law*.

After serving minimum a convict who has obeyed rules of prison shall be paroled. Governor and council issue this permit and establish conditions of parole. Convicts who have disobeyed rules may be paroled at later time. Paroled convict is in legal custody of parole officer to whom he reports at least monthly. He shall be aided by this officer in getting employment.

Upon parole officer's sworn complaint, convict can be rearrested. Justice at trial decides if officer is right, and if so the governor and council is informed and they revoke permit. Reconfined convict must serve rest of maximum sentence. Parole time is not counted in this. *At the end of maximum sentence* paroled prisoner is entitled to final discharge.

NEW JERSEY

Every prisoner received in the State prison is under an indeterminate sentence and at the expiration of the minimum sentence, less earned commutation, is eligible to appear before the board of managers to make application for parole. The board may parole him or hold him within any time of his maximum. Paroled prisoner must report monthly for a year to chief executive officer and then may be released from reporting. The State Court of Pardons (governor and six judges of Court of Appeals) may release a prisoner at any time after he is received at prison. Prisoners paroled by this court are subject to conditions of parole of board of managers.

NEW MEXICO

The board of parole is composed of the prison board and the superintendent of the penitentiary. The governor must approve recommendations. All prisoners who have served minimum, except those having served two previous terms in any penitentiary, are eligible for parole. Superintendent, after prisoner has served not less than six months of his parole acceptably, reports to board to recommend to trial judge, who certifies to governor, who may finally discharge him.

NEW YORK

Three different types of indeterminate sentence laws are in vogue. Elmira reformatory receives male offenders between sixteen and thirty years of age, convicted for the first time of a felony and for the second time of a misdemeanor. Felons may be detained for the maximum period laid down in the Penal Code for the specific offense, but no minimum is prescribed, and the board of managers has full power to release a prisoner at any time it sees fit. The maximum in the case of misdemeanants is three years. As a matter of practice, the board has established a system of marking which is the principal factor in deciding when a prisoner is eligible for parole. The minimum period qualifying for release is a little over twelve months. The average time at which prisoners are actually paroled is about fourteen months. In some instances prisoners are held longer.

The indeterminate sentence, as it applies to those committed to a State prison, is as follows:

"A person never before convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a state prison, who is convicted in any court in this state of a felony other than murder first or second degree, and sentenced to a state prison, shall be sentenced thereto under an indeterminate sentence, the minimum of which shall not be less than one year, or in case a minimum is fixed by law, not less than such minimum; otherwise, the minimum of such sentence shall not be more than one-half the longest period and the maximum shall not be more than the longest period fixed by law for which the crime is punishable of which the offender is convicted."

At the expiration of the minimum period, less time allowance for good conduct, a prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence may be paroled. The usual practice is to parole prisoners at the expiration of the minimum period. Paroles are decided by the board of parole, which consists of two salaried members and the superintendent of prisons, ex-officio. There are three parole officers, but the actual supervision of those on parole is conducted by organizations cooperating with the board of parole. The parole period is usually one year, except for those whose sentence was commuted, or who were committed for murder, second degree, for which cases the parole period is usually two years. The parole board, of course, can keep a prisoner on parole until the expiration of his maximum sentence.

A recent amendment to the law provides that prisoners released after serving a definite sentence, shall be placed in the custody of the parole board for the period of time which was deducted from their sentence for good behavior.

The third kind of indeterminate sentence law operating in the State is based upon the law of 1915, which is applicable to all cities of the first class in the State, but has so far only been actually applied to New York city. This relates to persons sentenced to imprisonment in any penitentiary, workhouse or reformatory in a city of the first class. In the case of the reformatory and penitentiary, every sentence is for an indefinite term, subject to a maximum of three years, while in the case of the workhouse the sentence may be indeterminate, and, if so, is subject to a maximum of two years. The Parole Commission has absolute discretion to release a prisoner from a reformatory or workhouse at any time after the commencement of the sentence, but it is required to first send to the committing judge notice of the time and place of the meeting at which the case will be disposed of, so as to give him an opportunity to express an opinion or make a suggestion regarding its disposal. In the case of prisoners committed to a penitentiary, the Parole Commission may similarly, at any time, make a recommendation in favor of parole to the committing judge, but his approval in writing is necessary before such recommendation becomes effective. This law, it will be noticed, in some ways more closely approaches a true indeterminate sentence than that in force in most parts of the country. There is no special maximum fixed by the statute or by the court for each offense, but merely the general maximum of two years for all offenses in the case of an inmate of a workhouse, and of three years in the case of an inmate of a reformatory or penitentiary; nor is there any minimum. The Parole Commission can release a prisoner on the day after the sentence is passed, provided that in the case of an inmate of a penitentiary the sanction of the committing judge is obtained. The Parole Commission consists of three salaried members and two ex-officio members, namely, the commissioner of the department of correction and the commissioner of the police department; there is also a paid secretary and a large staff of parole officers. The three paid commissioners are appointed by the mayor of the city and are required by law to give full time service. The parole officers are appointed from a civil service list by the commissioners.

NORTH CAROLINA

Indeterminate sentence for persons sentenced to State prison. Every six months parole of prisoner serving indeterminate sentence shall be considered by the board of directors of State prison, provided convict has served minimum time after allowing for good time. There is an Advisory Board of Parole (attorney-general, chairman of board of directors, chairman of Board of State Charities) which reviews records and may recommend parole to the governor. After minimum sentence prescribed by statute for offense has expired, providing such sentence is not less than one-fourth the term for which such prisoner was sentenced by court, the Board of Parole shall consider case. The board may consider a case sooner, however. If governor acts on recommendation and grants parole the prisoner is given clothes, transportation and \$5. Parole lasts till expiration of maximum. Must report monthly. Governor may order convict reimprisoned and then parole is not counted as part of sentence.

NORTH DAKOTA

Every person convicted of a felony, except treason, murder in the first degree, rape and kidnapping, shall be sentenced to the State penitentiary and the court imposing the sentence may, in its discretion, refrain from fixing the limit or duration of the same, but in such cases the term of imprisonment shall not be less than the minimum term fixed by law for the offense of which the person was convicted, nor shall it exceed the maximum term provided by law for the offense.

A member of the State Board of Control, chosen and designated by said board, the warden of the State penitentiary, the prison physician, a chaplain of the State penitentiary, and one other person to be chosen as a member at large by the State Board of Control, shall constitute the Board of Experts, whose duty it shall be to pass upon the application for discharge of the inmates of the penitentiary who may have been sentenced under the indeterminate sentence law, and also to pass upon the application of the inmates of the penitentiary who may make application to be paroled as provided by law.

OHIO

Indeterminate sentence for all crimes, except life sentences, when convict is sentenced to State penitentiary.

Board of Clemency has full parole power. At end of minimum sentence a man is eligible for parole, if he is a first term. Others are eligible when one year has been added to minimum for each previous sentence. Must advertise case in two politically opposing papers for two weeks. Must have employment before he may be released. Must report monthly. Warden notifies the board when a prisoner is eligible. Prisoners are personally interviewed.

OKLAHOMA

The pardon and parole power is vested solely in the governor. There is no parole board. However, there is a parole attorney who investigates various cases and makes a report to the governor. Upon this report the governor either grants or refuses executive clemency. There is no definite maximum or minimum parole period. A person paroled remains on parole until the same is revoked or the governor grants a citizenship pardon.

OREGON

When a person is guilty of a felony, except treason or murder, the court shall, when sentencing to the penitentiary, sentence without limitation of time, stating in such judgment the *maximum penitentiary penalty* for such crime, which shall not exceed statutory maximum.

Persons serving indeterminate sentence may be paroled *by the governor*, or upon recommendation of the *parole board*, as follows: A person under twenty at time of sentence and a first term may be paroled at any time. A person over twenty and a *first term* may be paroled after *one-fourth of maximum term of sentence*. Good time is allowed to be deducted. If governor revokes parole good time is only allowed from time of return to penitentiary.

PENNSYLVANIA

A first term, not convicted of murder, administering poison, kidnapping, incest, sodomy, buggery, rape, arson, robbery, etc., may be placed on probation, instead of being confined. If probation is violated, then must serve sentence prescribed by law. *A person sentenced to a State penitentiary shall be confined for an indefinite term*; such a sentence shall have its *minimum and maximum* limits stated in it; the maximum limit shall not exceed that prescribed by law. *Any person whose minimum sentence will expire within three months* shall appear before a board of inspectors of penitentiaries. *The board* then may recommend parole of the convict to the *governor* and such parole be subject to rules and regulations prescribed by board.

RHODE ISLAND

Person sentenced for more than six months in the State prison or a county jail, other than life sentence, or in case of habitual criminal, may be paroled by Board of Parole (governor, agent of State Charities and Correction, **three** other citizens appointed by the governor with senate's consent) if governor and two others consent, after one-half sentence is served or one-half of aggregate sentences. In figuring the one-half term, allowance is to be made for good conduct. Habitual criminal must serve at least five years.

Life prisoner may be paroled after twenty years with unanimous consent of the board. The board's control ceases when the convict is pardoned, and also at the expiration of the remainder of the term for which he is under sentence. Parole is only granted when prisoner will not become an object of charity. The board, by a majority vote, may have permit revoked. If so, time of parole does not count in serving out original sentence.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Has no indeterminate sentence law. In any case that may be deemed proper by the governor, he may suspend sentence or parole any prisoner upon such terms or conditions as he may deem just in the exercise of executive clemency. The law is equivalent to a pardon or final discharge.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Any person over sixteen years of age, who has never before been convicted of a crime or sentenced to the State penitentiary, and who has not previously been convicted of a felony, either within or without the State, is convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment in the State penitentiary, the court in its discretion, may sentence such person to the penitentiary for a period that shall be without limit as to time. However, such term shall not be less than the minimum term provided by law, nor longer than the maximum term provided by law, for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted. The term of sentence more than the minimum and less than the maximum fixed by law shall be determined by the warden and the Board of Charities and Corrections upon facts and conclusions established by scientific study and observation of the habits, disposition, character, conduct and general tendencies of the convict. No good time is allowed on indeterminate sentences. Prisoners must serve the minimum sentences specified in commitment, before they are eligible for parole, and they must remain on parole for the maximum period specified in the commitment. Prisoners not sentenced to an indeterminate, may be paroled by the governor upon recommendation from the warden, supported by a similar recommendation from the Board of Charities and Corrections. No convict, however, in this class shall be paroled until he shall have served one-half of the time for which he was sentenced.

TENNESSEE

Upon recommendation of the State Board of Administration, which comprises both pardon and parole board, the governor shall have the power to cause to be released on parole any prisoner held in the State penitentiary who has served the minimum term provided by law for the offense for which he was sentenced, less good time, provided, however, that no convict serving any life sentence shall be paroled unless he has served twenty-five years, less time allowance for good conduct. Convicts on parole shall remain in the custody of the Board of Administration. In considering application for parole, the board shall not entertain any petition, receive any written communication or hear any argument from any attorney or other person, not connected with the State penitentiary, in favor of or against the parole or release of any prisoner, but it may institute inquiries by correspondence as to the history, physical or mental condition or character of the prisoner. The board, through its parole officer, shall keep in communication, as far as possible, with all prisoners on parole. There is one-third of a paroled prisoner's wages reserved by the board until he makes his final discharge, supposed to be in one year after release, but it is usually given at the discretion of the board. *A tax of \$2 per month is imposed upon every paroled man to pay the salary of the field agent.*

TEXAS

That whenever any person seventeen years of age or over shall be on trial for any felony, the jury trying said cause shall not only ascertain whether or not said person is guilty of the offense charged in the indictment, but shall

also in the verdict assess the punishment or penalty within the period of time fixed by law as the maximum and minimum penalty for such offense; provided, if the jury shall assess the punishment for such offense at a longer period of time than the minimum period of imprisonment in the penitentiary for such offense, then the judge presiding in such cause, in passing sentence on such person, instead of pronouncing a definite time of imprisonment in the penitentiary on such person so convicted, he shall pronounce upon such person in such sentence the minimum and maximum terms thereof, fixing said sentence as the minimum time of imprisonment in the penitentiary, the time now or hereafter prescribed by law as the minimum time of imprisonment in the penitentiary, and as the maximum time of such imprisonment the term fixed by the jury in their verdict as punishment for such offense; provided, that if the punishment assessed by the jury shall be by pecuniary fine only, or imprisonment in the county jail, or both fine and imprisonment in the county jail, then the provisions of this act shall not apply.

Convicts Paroled, When. Meritorious prisoners may be allowed to go upon parole outside the building and jurisdiction of the penitentiary authorities, subject to the provisions of this act and to such regulations and conditions as may be made by the Board of Prison Commissioners, with the approval of the governor of the State, and such parole shall be made only by the governor or with his approval.

Paroled Prisoners Under Control of Board. While on such parole such prisoners shall remain under the control of the Board of Prison Commissioners and subject at any time to be taken back within the physical possession and control of the said Board of Prison Commissioners as under the original sentence, but such retaking shall be at the direction of the governor, and all orders and warrants issued by said Board of Prison Commissioners under such authority for the retaking of such prisoners shall be sufficient warrants for all officers named therein to return to actual custody and parole convicts, and it is hereby made the duty of all officers to execute such orders as ordinary criminal processes.

Commissioners May Authorise Release on Parole. If it shall appear to said Board of Prison Commissioners, from a report by the warden or sergeant of such prison, or upon an application by a convict for release on parole as hereinbefore provided, that there is reasonable probability that such applicant will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, then said Board of Prison Commissioners may authorize the release of such applicant upon parole, and such applicant shall thereupon be allowed to go upon parole outside of said prison walls and enclosure, upon the terms and conditions as said board shall prescribe, but to remain while so on parole in the legal custody and under the control of the said Board of Prison Commissioners until the expiration of the maximum term specified in his sentence as hereinbefore provided, or until his absolute discharge as hereinafter provided.

Absolute Discharge. If it shall appear to the said Board of Prison Commissioners that there is a reasonable probability that any prisoner so on parole will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his absolute discharge from imprisonment is not incompatible with the welfare of society, then said Board of Prison Commissioners shall issue to such prisoner an absolute discharge from imprisonment upon such sentence and which shall be effective therefor.

Parole of Prisoners Serving Under Indeterminate Sentence. Whenever any prisoner serving an indeterminate sentence, shall have served for twelve months, on parole, in a manner acceptable to the Board of Prison Commissioners, the said board shall certify such fact to the governor, with the recommendation that the said prisoner be pardoned and finally discharged from the sentence under which he is serving. But it shall be the duty of the Prison Commission to continue its supervision and care over such paroled prisoner until such time as the governor shall pardon and finally discharge from custody the said prisoner; provided, that in no case shall any prisoner be held for a longer term than the maximum provided by the sentence for the crime of which the said prisoner was convicted.

Restoration of Citizenship. When a convict who has been paroled shall have complied with the rules and conditions governing his parole until the end of the term to which he was sentenced, and without a revocation of his parole, he shall, upon a written or printed discharge from the superintendent and prison commissioners, setting forth these facts, be recommended by the board to the governor for restoration of his citizenship by the governor of the State of Texas.

UTAH

Indeterminate sentence law for all felonies except treason and various homicides.

Law makes no distinction *between a first offender and a repeater*. A parole of any offender, aside from murder in first degree is *permissible at any time at the option of the Board of Pardons*. A prisoner convicted of first degree murder must serve at least fifteen years and then four members of the board must give consent to his parole. Paroled prisoner is in the legal custody and control of the *warden and Board of Pardons*. Board can have him reimprisoned at any time.

VERMONT

Governor has power to grant a conditional pardon upon such conditions as he judges proper. While on parole, the convict is under control of the governor and he may have convict reconfined at any time if he feels parole conditions have been violated. In the last two years the *governor has decreed the parole period shall at least be twice as long as the minimum sentence and never more than the maximum. In the case of a previous commitment man may have to serve maximum*. Parole violators must serve balance of time between minimum and maximum with good time off.

VIRGINIA

The parole law has been declared unconstitutional. There is no parole board nor officers. Recent legislation gave each prioner ten days off for good conduct. The governor may at any time pardon the prisoner.

WASHINGTON

Has indeterminate sentence law. The court decrees the minimum and maximum sentence. No differentiation between first offenders and repeaters in law or parole rulings. The prison board can exercise parole jurisdiction only after expiration of minimum term. Under control of prison board till expiration of maximum term. According to rules governor may at any time revoke parole. Arrangements for employment must be made before parole, and prisoner must report monthly. Prisoner may not leave State without consent of board.

WEST VIRGINIA

Governor grants paroles, but may not to life prisoners or to those who have served two previous terms. Parole may be granted to those who have served minimum term provided by law for their crime. Paroled convict under governor's control till expiration of sentence or maximum term if given an indeterminate sentence.

WISCONSIN

The Board of Control, with the approval of the governor may parole, upon ten days' notice to the district attorney and the judge who sentenced the prisoner, any prisoner convicted of a felony and sentenced to the State prison or the house of correction. Paroles are granted only after the inmate has served one-half of the full term for which he was sentenced. Life prisoners are eligible after serving sixteen years and three months, deducting allowance for good behavior. The maximum time on parole for term prisoners is one year and three months. Paroled prisoners are in the legal custody of the Board of Control until they receive a final discharge or until the expiration of the sentence imposed.

WYOMING

Every sentence to State Penitentiary other than life sentence, should establish a maximum and minimum, which should not in the former be greater nor in the latter be less than that fixed by law for the crime.

Governor under rules and regulations prescribed by State Board of Pardons, has authority to issue parole after prisoner has *served minimum prescribed* by trial court, or if this does not exist, by minimum stated in the law. *Any assault with a deadly weapon makes prisoner ineligible.* Paroled convict is in legal custody and control and subject to rules of State Board of Charities, while on parole or until the expiration of the maximum sentence. Upon request of State Board of Charities, Governor can order convict returned to penitentiary. Parole period is not counted in term of sentence of reconfined prisoner. Paroled prisoner is entitled to good time the same as other prisoners. *No parole till minimum term is served and must not have violated prison rules for last six months. No parole for parole violators or second termers.* Employment must be secured before parole.

Application for pardon must be signed by 10 citizens of the State and must be advertised. It is made to the Board of Pardons but is granted by the Governor.

FEDERAL

Any prisoner confined for a term over one year may be paroled after serving one-third of the term or terms for which he was sentenced. Board of Parole consists of Superintendent of Prisons of Department of Justice, warden of each United States penitentiary and its physician. It establishes rules for procedure subject to Attorney General's approval. Prisoner may make application for parole. He is under control of the warden of the prison from which paroled until expiration of term minus good time allowance. Is given a limit of residence. United States Attorney General must approve action of Board before release. Warden may have prisoner rearrested. Then he appears before Board of Parole and decides action. If reimprisoned then time of parole does not count in sentence. Paroled prisoners must be supplied with clothing, transportation, and \$5. A United States prisoner confined in any State reformatory is subject to parole laws of that State. United States Attorney General must approve order for parole, however, and prisoner when on parole may return to State he lives in under supervision of marshal of his district.

Above all laws is power of the President to grant pardon or commutation in any case and good time allowance.

ATLANTA RULES

Prisoner must have highest grade for six months preceding application. May apply but twice and second time must be upon new evidence. Application must be in writing. Must have employment assured. Must report monthly and must have a first friend to report about him.

A HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR WOMEN IN NEW YORK CITY

For nearly a decade, efforts have been made to secure in the Borough of Manhattan an adequate modern house of detention for women. In 1913 the city made an appropriation of \$450,000.00 for the construction of a house of detention, to include a court room, and thoroughly equipped quarters for the lodgment of women awaiting trial or before conviction. The law of 1910, governing the establishment and maintenance of a house of detention for women provided that the house of detention "shall be convenient to" the court for women, which has been held for years at Jefferson Market Courthouse. Since the closing of the police house of detention in Mulberry Street in May, 1915, the care of women witnesses (who are also detained in a house of detention unless otherwise disposed of) has largely fallen on private homes for women, such as the Florence Crittenton Mission and Waverly House.

The funds appropriated for the erection of a house of detention proved far less than sufficient to meet the need then believed to exist, and by act of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the appropriation was diverted to the funds necessary for the erection of a farm colony for women in Orange County in Greycourt, an institution that in December, 1921, has not yet been opened, although it is in the main finished.

Meanwhile, the care of women prisoners awaiting trial or conviction has been deplorable. The Prison Commission condemned the practice of holding the women and girls in the dark and insanitary cells of the Jefferson Market Prison, and on July 1st, 1921, the said prison was abandoned, but those awaiting arraignment were held in the corridors of the prison while court was in session during the day. Since July 1st, 1921, women arrested after the close of the Women's Day Court and not bailed or held over by the court have been taken in police or Department of Correction vans to the south wing of the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island instead of to the Jefferson Market Prison.

The Commissioner of Correction of New York City, James A. Hamilton, had caused the south wing of the Workhouse to be renovated very substantially for the above-mentioned purpose. "Rooms and dormitories that have been set apart as the House of Detention will permit three classifications: Those women who are charged with crime and have no serious record; secondly, those charged with crime, who have been convicted; and thirdly, material witnesses. Provisions have been made for their complete isolation one from the other. The individual rooms are light, well ventilated and cheery. Modern toilets and baths have made perfect hygienic conditions." (Quoted from report of Commissioner Hamilton in New York Law Journal, August 1st, 1921.)

With this statement, the Prison Association of New York would take no issue, for the physical conditions in the south end of the Workhouse are excellent, in comparison to any heretofore obtaining. But a most serious condition has arisen, which was not covered in the report of Commissioner Hamilton, because at that time the use of the Workhouse as a House of Detention was still in the first experimental stages.

The actual fact is that, in order to bring the women from Jefferson Market Court to this House of Detention on Blackwell's Island, the women must be taken in closed vans of the Department of Correction a distance of several miles, across town, half way over the Fifty-ninth Street Bridge, where they are discharged and taken down an elevator to the Island, now renamed "Welfare" instead of "Blackwell's," and from that base taken in vans or obliged to walk over a half mile to the Workhouse.

Nor is this trip taken only once. Each morning a group of women is transferred back to the Jefferson Market Prison for further court action, or in order that probation officers or other officials may have access to them — and in the afternoon the same trip to the Island is again undertaken. This may continue in some cases for days.

"Of the 22 on hand in the Detention House November 11, 1921, two had been back and forth in the vans to court eight times; one four times and ten twice. At the Jefferson Market Court a van brought ten convicted women and three girls who had never been arrested before and had not been tried. Two of the girls were taken from their homes to the station house and sent to the Island at midnight in a patrol wagon. Another group interviewed developed two women who had made eight trips between the Island and the court, one who had six, and three who had had three trips; etc."¹

Such a condition of intermingling of convicted and unconvicted prisoners, promiscuously thrown together in a van, carted for miles in the disgraceful but not segregated seclusion of a corrections wagon, and transferred not once but often many times, has never before been known to the Prison Association as occurring in any part of the State, and is regarded as intolerable.

"A young girl of good family, never in any trouble, who is tempted to steal some silk stockings or a bit of finery in a store, is arrested, taken to the station house, where, filled with fear of consequences at home, or shame, she refuses to give her name or send for relatives. She is taken in a patrol wagon, probably with hardened offenders, to the Island, kept over night in company with all sorts of women of the street, taken to Jefferson Market Prison in the morning, in a van crowded with the worst types of other women, placed in a corridor with a motley array awaiting trial or sentence, and, if her case is not disposed of that day, returned to the Island in a van and possibly sent back and forth, while her case is being investigated or adjourned, for eight to ten succeeding days."²

¹ From report of President of Prison Commission, John S. Kennedy, in New York Times.

² From Mr. Kennedy's report.

Such a condition might conceivably be tolerated, were there no other available building equipped for temporary use as a house of detention. But the Jefferson Market Prison has been renovated by the Department of Correction, and at present there are approximately fifty cells in the prison that could be used for the detention of women prisoners, thus obviating the necessity of the daily transferring of prisoners by the remarkable methods above described. Undoubtedly, the conditions obtaining in the Workhouse are superior to those in the Jefferson Market Prison, but it is the conviction not only of the Prison Association, but of the President of the Prison Commission, Chief Magistrate Macadoo of the Magistrates' Courts, Chief Justice Kernochan of the Court of Special Sessions, and the representatives of many women's organizations in New York City, that the continued transfer of women in vans over such a considerable distance is intolerable and impossible under any conception of proper modern treatment.

The Prison Association takes the further position that just because of the extreme distance of the Workhouse from the Women's Court, the use of the Workhouse as a permanent House of Detention is not feasible, and the Association is convinced that the City of New York should as soon as possible build an adequate house of detention, convenient to the court for women, that house of detention to include a courtroom, quarters for necessary officers of the court, adequate lodgment for women of the several groups indicated above—and that this building be constructed upon as economical a scale as is possible.

WAGES TO PRISONERS AND THE STATE-USE SYSTEM

The wage question in the State prisons of New York has been for very many years a matter of ridiculous inadequacy, and has subjected with reason the State to the ironical and even contemptuous comment of many other states of this country, where under other systems of prison labor specific sums, even if small, are paid with regularity to the inmates of penal institutions. The outstanding fact about the prison wage of the New York State prisons is that it amounts to the incredible total of *one and one-half cents a day*.

In 1894 the Constitutional Convention adopted the provision that

"the Legislature shall, by law, provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several state prisons, penitentiaries, jails and reformatories in the state; and on and after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, no person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail and reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry, or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed to, the state and any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed or controlled by the state, or any political division thereof."

In short, the Constitution of New York provides that no work or product of the work of a prisoner in prison, reformatory, penitentiary or jail of this State shall be sold to any individual or firm save the State itself or a political division of the State, as represented by institutions, departments or other public body. This is the so-called "State-use" principle.

In the Constitution there is no mention of a wage to be paid to prisoners. The existing "cent and a half" daily wage is provided under Paragraph 185 of the Consolidated Prison Law:

"Every prisoner may, in the discretion of the managing authority of said institution, receive compensation from the earnings of the institution in which he is confined, which compensation is to be graded by such managing authority for the time such prisoner may work, but in no case shall the compensation allowed to such convicts exceed in amount ten per centum of the earnings of the institution in which they are confined; provided, however, that any compensation in excess of one and one-half cents per day shall be based upon an amount of work or labor performed by him at his option in excess of a given amount fixed for him to perform for the benefit of the state, or political subdivision thereof, and in such case his compensation may, in the discretion of such managing authority, be a sum equal to the value of the additional work or labor as performed or to the value of the product or portion thereof produced by such additional work or labor, except that his total compensation shall not in any case exceed the amount of twenty cents a day."

No system has been put in operation by the Prison Department for the payment of any wage greater than a cent and a half a day — in the last decade, at least. No fact regarding the administration of the State prisons of New York is heard with greater incredulity by those becoming interested in prison reform and prison administration than the statement of the payment of the cent and a half of daily wage. No fact regarding the administration of our prisons is commented on with more irony in gatherings of prison officials, congresses of specialists and the like than the cent and a half wage — and the alleged breakdown of the State-Use system.

Criticism is easy, but remedies are often difficult. Criticism points out that the alleged wage provides for the bulk of the prisoners in our penal institutions not only a talking point as to the claimed unfairness of the State in the matter of employment, but an actual and constant grievance that the State takes the labor of the prisoner and gives him practically nothing in return except maintenance. A cent and a half a day, for three hundred days, means in a year the mighty sum of \$4.50. The convict feels that he is doing a year's work for less than \$5.00, where in the outside world the fairly skilled mechanic will receive that, or more, for one day's work. The disparity is so astonishing as to be grotesque. A resulting lack of incentive is not the only thing; there is always the strong under-current of feeling that the State is an exploiter on a huge scale.

Criticism from the side of the public takes several forms. "Why should not these convicts earn enough to support themselves and

also their families on the outside? Why should they have moving pictures and baseball games when their families have to work for a bare existence? Why should the State earn profit on the prison industries and pay the prisoners practically nothing? Why can't New York do like Minnesota, or even like the city of Detroit, and enable the prisoner to earn at least a small sum, like ten, or twenty or more cents a day? Are not our prisons run on a fundamentally stupid plan, industrially?"

Criticism from the institutions, departments and bureaus of the State and the political division of the State, buying prison-made goods because of a mandatory section of the law forbidding the purchase in the open market of goods that are made by the prisons, is constant regarding either the poor quality of the manufactured articles, slowness of delivery, lack of modern improvements, or other factors rendering the prison-made product less satisfactory to the purchaser. And again the State is criticised as an unintelligent and awkward industrial competitor of the outside market. Not a little of the ingenuity of the representatives of public departments, bureaus and institutions is expended on ways whereby the needed goods can be purchased in the open market, where, if the prices are not necessarily lower, the goods will be delivered more promptly, be more modern, and less likely to be the cause of dissatisfaction later on.

Criticism by the managing authorities of the several prisons themselves is not lacking. One prison finds that it cannot get the raw material from another prison to complete the job required. Another prison finds itself stocked with finished product, and no market for it. Here a prison finds itself swamped with sudden orders, and an insufficient supply of material from which to fill the order. There, a complaint that, because of transfers of prisoners to other institutions, absence of adequate machinery, and other internal difficulties, the orders cannot be met or delivered in time. In short, within the prisons all sorts of industrial woes and shortcomings are present, explaining the internal difficulties inherent under the present system, but not satisfying the outside comment on the present inadequacies, or paying the prisoners any wage save the cent and a half a day.

And, finally, in the State government there is the explanation that under the Constitution, there is no open market, and that it is not fair to cite Minnesota, where binding twine and farm machinery, manufactured by the State prison, may be sold throughout the length and breadth of the entire country, giving an ever-present market to specific products, turned out all the year round with specialized machinery and industry, or Detroit, where the chairs manufactured each day by the hundreds can be sold in the open market in competition with other manufacturing firms. The State of New York is tied absolutely by its Constitution to the principle of *no selling in the open market of prison-made products manufactured within this State.*

Caustic critics call such a situation a flat failure in the solution of the prison labor problem, so far as wages or output are concerned. Friendly critics have recourse to the limitations of the Constitution. But those critics who are neither caustic nor on the defensive recognize that for twenty-five years the State has sought to justify the present plan of regulation of prison labor and labor output, and has failed signally. In all this situation, in the largest prison department of the country, and among all the organizations, institutions, departments and other bodies interested either officially or as private agencies cooperating with the prisons, it is doubtful if any real satisfaction can be found with the present situation.

It is not the function of the Prison Association of New York to devise for the State of New York a working plan for the best possible efficiency of prison labor in this State. It is the function of the Prison Association of New York to speak the truth, and to say that all over this country the prison labor system of New York State is frequently characterized as nothing less than a "joke."

Two years ago through the broad-minded spirit of Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, it was made possible for a Prison Survey Commission, appointed by Governor Alfred E. Smith, to devote an amount of specialized attention to the prison labor problem of this State such as had never before been given to it. The resulting Prison Survey report, published at the expense, not of the State, but of Mr. Lewisohn, presented the most careful analysis yet made of the labor problems of the prisons, and embodied a comprehensive plan for the creation on the one side of a relatively enormous market for the consumption of prison-made goods, and on the other for both the increase of production and for the payment of a small wage to prisoners.

"If each prisoner were (under the present system) charged with the cost of these expenses (of maintenance) as against the twenty cents a day of earnings from industry, he would find himself in debt to the state sixty-nine cents a day.

"The committee, after considering prison industries as a whole, however, believes that not only can a wage be paid which will fairly compensate the mentally and physically normal prisoner for his work in money-producing occupations, but that from the proceeds created by a properly organized industrial system. . . . funds can be obtained sufficient to cover the entire sum now spent by the state for guarding, supervising, and feeding these prisoners, as well as for the payment of a wage to inmates now engaged in what are known as maintenance occupations, necessary for the upkeep of the prison, such as laundry, cleaning, repairs, and preparation and distribution of food."¹

Here was a challenge to the State, presented in a report that had not only a background of special experience on the part of the investigators, but also the cordial cooperation of representatives of the American Federation of Labor on the one hand, and large employers of labor on the other. Yet, so far as echoes of the Prison

¹ Prison Survey Report, p.

Survey committee's report were observable, the report might apparently have been unwritten, in the matter of increased attention to wage problems.

Years ago, the Prison Department ought, in the opinion of the Prison Association, to have sought persistently to secure from the State sufficient appropriations to make the comprehensive study of the peculiarly complicated industrial problems of the State prisons. No such effort was observable. The Prison Association urged the Prison Commission to seek a similar appropriation, pointing out that the study would involve time and considerable money, but that without it the hand-to-mouth handling of the industrial problems of the State prisons would continue. No comprehensive effort was made by the Prison Commission to make such a study. The Prison Association of New York, several years ago, cooperated with a privately organized group of men, interested in this problem, and Mr. Paul Kennedy spent one summer in a study, superficial of necessity, but nevertheless showing a potential market for State-made goods four or five times as great as was then being secured by the State. And the latest, monumental report of the Prison Survey Committee, product of the most concentrated, exhaustive and specialized effort yet turned upon the prison-labor problems of this State, announces its belief in a potential twenty-million dollar market for prison-made goods, and a solution of the wage problem of the prisons.

Until the State, with deliberate intention of bending its best efforts to solve the problems existing necessarily under the present Constitution, turns to this question with persistency, sobriety, and thoroughness, the State may expect to be classified as an arrant failure in the prison-labor field. Governor Smith made a long step toward the solution of the problem—he secured the interest, professional and financial, of representatives of the outside public—and a report lies before the State now. May we not hope that Governor Miller, impatient with extravagance in the State government in any form, will move still further, readily recognizing the facts and theories now presented to the State as one basis for study, and perform that service to the State that should have been done long ago, namely, the determined effort of the State finally to solve its own prison-labor problem.

Until such is done, we cannot know whether the State-Use system is a solution or an incubus.

COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION

At the Fiftieth Annual Congress of the American Prison Association, held in Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1920, Dr. O. F. Lewis, the General Secretary of the Prison Association of New York, was elected General Secretary of the national body, and Mr. Decatur M. Sawyer, the Secretary of the Prison Association, was elected Treasurer of the national body.

Since its origin, the Prison Association of New York has regarded attention to the national field of prison reform and the treatment of crime as one of its functions. Indeed, from the first years, three-quarters of a century ago, the Prison Association of New York has strongly influenced other states of the Union and also foreign governments through its annual reports, and at not infrequent intervals, through individuals attached to its staff or connected with its Board of Managers.

Dr. Enoch C. Wines, while the Secretary of the New York Prison Association, founded the National Prison Association in 1870, and two years later Dr. Wines was the main factor in organizing the first International Prison Congress, in 1872, in London. In the fifty years that have elapsed since the origin of the National Prison Association, now the American Prison Association, the New York Association has played an influential part in its conduct and deliberations.

It seems especially fitting that at the Semi-Centennial of the national body, the general secretaryship should, as it were, return to the Association that gave it its origin. For, in a larger sense, it has been only through the willingness of the New York Prison Association to place a certain amount of the time of its General Secretary at the necessary business of a partial reorganization of the office of General Secretary of the American Prison Association that the present recognized progress of the larger Association has become possible.

During the year of 1921, from the central office of the American Prison Association, there have gone out bi-monthly publications called the News Letter, a small "trade-journal" of the American Prison Association. The American Prison Association has been able to establish at the office of its General Secretary a kind of clearing house for information and advice. The Fifty-first Annual Congress of the National Association was highly successful at Jacksonville from October 28th to November 3d. Dr. Lewis and Mr. Sawyer were reelected to the positions of General Secretary and Treasurer respectively, and Mr. E. R. Cass, the Assistant General Secretary of the New York Prison Association, was elected First Assistant Secretary of the American Prison Association.

The time seems to have come for the gathering in one annual congress, of all organizations who deal predominantly with the problems of delinquency and crime. The American Prison Association today deals only in part with the problems of prison administration. Other departments of its program cover the problems of juvenile delinquency, medical, psychological and psychiatric work in institutions, prisoners' aid work, and the field of the chaplain. All over the country it is felt that the American Prison Association is rapidly becoming a center for the discussion of delinquency problems in their manifold variety, and at the last Congress, at Jacksonville, the National Conference for the Study of Backward, Truant, Dependent and Delinquent Children merged with the juvenile reforma-

tory section of the American Prison Association to form the National Conference on Juvenile Agencies, to meet at the same time and place as the American Prison Association, and to sustain the same intimate relationship to the larger body as does at present the Wardens' Association. At the same Congress, notice was given that at the coming Congress in October, 1922, at Detroit a motion will be made to change the name of the American Prison Association to some term more descriptive of the present much broader scope of the Association's interests.

PAROLE BUREAU

One of the most important branches of the work of the Prison Association is its Parole Bureau. Parole is a period of conditional freedom which follows a term of imprisonment. For instance, an offender is sentenced to a prison for the first time for felony, with a certain minimum period to serve and also a maximum period. At any time after the expiration of the minimum sentence the prisoner may be released by the State Parole Board.

The parole period is therefore a time during which the former inmate can be tested as to his ability to conduct himself in conformity with the requirements of the outside world. The parole officer must necessarily be one of the most sagacious, helpful friends to the released prisoner. The work includes the general supervision of paroled men, which means visiting them at their homes and at their places of work when feasible. Whenever needed, friendly advice is given; and during the year, in a number of instances, the parole officer has been successful in effecting friendly relations between the released men and their families.

On October 1, 1920, there were 165 men on parole to this Association; during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1921, 145 other men were placed on parole to us, making a total of 310 for the year. Of these, 117 men were discharged from parole after having satisfactorily finished their period of conditional liberty. There were 34 men declared delinquent, that is, they were either re-arrested or failed to make their reports. Our parole officer made 1,242 visits and investigations, besides attending Parole Board meetings at several of the State prisons each month, and in several instances the meetings at all of the prisons in a single month. By visiting the prisons the parole officer is enabled to keep in touch with the various men, and especially those who are soon to be paroled. This service is done entirely without cost to the State. It is undoubtedly a State function which under existing conditions must be met by an outside organization. The reader is referred to page 32 of this report for a fuller discussion of the necessity for the extension of the parole work and of the methods adopted by the State Parole Board.

During the year the states of California, Massachusetts, Maryland, Illinois, and the Federal prisons at Atlanta and Leavenworth, requested the Parole Bureau of the Prison Association to cooperate with them in the supervision of men released from their respective

prisons, who were to live in New York. This arrangement has worked out satisfactorily. Men paroled under this plan are required to report regularly at least twice a month to the office of the Prison Association, and they are also visited at their places of employment and their homes by our parole staff. Their reports to the institution from which they were paroled are countersigned by a member of the parole staff of the Prison Association.

PAROLE STATISTICS

For the Fiscal Year October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921

	1921	1919-1920
Men on parole October 1, 1920.....	165	122
Men received on parole during the fiscal year. ...	145	193
	<u>310</u>	<u>315</u>
Men discharged during the fiscal year.....	117	123
Men declared delinquent during the fiscal year 1920-1921	34	27
	<u>151</u>	<u>150</u>
Men on parole October 1, 1921.....	<u>159</u>	<u>165</u>
Number of visits made during the fiscal year.....	<u>1242</u>	<u>1207</u>
<hr/>		
Men calling at office during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September, 1921.....		805
Visits to men's homes during this period.....		501
Visit to men's place of employment.....		171
Visits made to City Prison, Police Headquarters, Raymond Street Jail, Queens County Jail, Sing Sing Prison, Auburn, Great Meadow and Clinton Prisons.....		188
Special investigations made during month from April to September, 1921		44
Definite sentenced men received on parole under the new law (Chap. 567) which provides for the parole supervision of other than first offenders, which became effective June 1, 1921, and up to September 30, 1921.....		<u>23</u>

The following cases are typical and indicative of the human side of the work of our Parole Bureau:

Case I

A. B. was sent from the old country when a lad of 17, because he was inclined to be wild and associated with bad boys. His father sent him to America to make his own way. After arriving in this country he was idle for several months, and finally his money gave out. He got into bad company and thus began his criminal career. He said that for years he didn't do an honest day's work. While serving a second term for burglary his sentence was commuted and he was paroled to the Prison Association. Through the interest of the Prison Association he was provided with food and lodging, and employment was obtained for him with a sign-painting and advertising company. Shortly after A. B. went into business for himself.

His venture proved successful. He has since married and has established a comfortable home. The encouraging feature in this case is that the man after years of lawlessness was finally persuaded to adopt a different and law-abiding way of living.

Case II

D. E. received a sentence of "twenty years to life." The Prison Association in cooperation with the committing judge and a woman lawyer, who became interested in his case, prevailed upon the Governor commute the man's sentence. Employment was obtained for him with a well-known physician in New York City, and he has continued to hold this position. He now has a bank account, and there is every indication that this man will continue to lead a law-abiding life.

Case III

While K. E. was in the prison, the Prison Association kept the home together. Upon his release, employment was obtained for him with a reliable concern, and he continues to hold his job. The family is again united and joy and happiness once more prevail.

Case IV

When L. F. came into the custody of the Association he was without funds and employment. He was at once provided with shelter and money for food. A job was obtained by the Association for him with a shoe manufacturing company. L. F. worked steadily, saved his money, and just before he received his final discharge from parole invested his savings in a small farm up-State. Latest reports state that he is still making good.

Case V

M. N. was a young up-State man who was unable to abstain from drinking, and frequently got into trouble because of this failing. Upon his release he was fortunate in getting a job as an electrician. Through the friendly interest and good influence of our parole agent he refrained from drinking, worked steadily, and finally was able to get employment as chief electrician in one of the large city hotels at a very good wage. He continues to do well.

PROBATION BUREAU

For many years this Association has had a representative in the Court of General Sessions of this city. The probation officer is "loaned" for city services, there existing an anomalous situation. In other courts of this city, namely, the court of Special Sessions, the Children's Courts, and the Magistrates' Courts' city-paid probation officers are assigned.

Probation is generally called a substitute for imprisonment. This is erroneous. Probation is a suspension of imprisonment during

good behavior. Sometimes, probation is accompanied by the requirement that so far as possible compensation shall be made by the probationer for the injury he has caused, and which led to his trial and conviction. The principle of probation is easy to understand. It is a common-sense answer to the question: Why should we send to prison a person who probably will not commit another crime, and who if given a reasonable chance will reform without the stigma of imprisonment and the attendant possibility of becoming a criminal through the criminal associations of the prison? Persons released on probation are not thereby released from the consequences of their delinquency. They must report regularly to the probation agent, and they receive from him both supervision and counsel. If conditions imposed by the court relative to good behavior and industry are not fulfilled, the probation agent is authorized to bring the delinquent again into court, and the court may admonish further, or send to prison or the penitentiary the one who had been given a chance during a period of conditional liberty.

On October 1, 1920, there were on probation to the Association 129 persons; during the year there were received 105, making a total for the year of 234. Of this number, 86 were discharged during the year. Those who were re-arrested or who absconded, and thereby became delinquent, numbered 8.

The number of cases investigated at the request of the court was 608.

Restitution of property, or property values, is an important part of the probation system. During the year \$3,091 was paid as restitution by persons on probation to the Association, and \$1,085 was paid for the support of destitute children. There were made to our probation officer 3,033 personal reports, and 558 reports by mail or telephone.

PROBATION BUREAU

October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921

	1920-21	1919-20
Cases investigated in City Prison (Tombs) for Judges of Court of General Sessions.....	608	593
Released on Probation.....	105	129
Released on Suspended Sentence.....	63	79
Sentenced to State Prison.....	170	118
Sentenced to Penitentiary.....	148	144
Sentenced to Elmira Reformatory.....	55	63
Sentenced to City Reformatory.....	11	15
Sentenced to Work House.....	13	7
Sentenced to Bedford Reformatory.....	5	5
Sentenced to City Prison.....	17	16
Sentenced to House of Refuge.....	1	7
Sentenced to Napanoch.....	1	.....
Plea withdrawn	14	5
New trial	2	.....
Discharged	3	1
Fined .....	.....	2
Insane .....	.....	2

Office Work:

Number on probation Sept. 30, 1920.....	129		165	
Received on probation to Sept. 30, 1921...	105		131	
		234		296
Discharged with improvement.....	64		129	
Discharged without improvement.....	22		28	
Arrested and sentenced.....	8		10	
		94		167
On probation October 1, 1921.....		140		129
Money received on account of restitution	\$3,091 00		\$3,486 00	
Money received on account of children's support	1,085 00		705 00	
Total	\$4,176 00		\$4,191 00	
Personal reports at office.....	3,033		2,653	
Mail or telephone reports.....	558		497	

CRIMES OF PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE INVESTIGATED
BY PROBATION BUREAU

Felonies:	1920-21	1919-20
Grand larceny	146	132
Forgery	24	22
Burglary	82	67
Robbery	51	26
Assault	56	46
Manslaughter	4	10
Bigamy	5	10
Weapons	5	5
Receiving stolen property.....	6	12
Other felonies	37	19
Total	416	349
Misdemeanors:		
Petit larceny	108	163
Assault	31	24
Weapons	4	2
Other misdemeanors	48	55
Total	191	244

Case I

The case history of a man of 50 years, a church member, whose family and associates had always been of the best, illustrates the folly of trying to maintain a position in the world of society on a limited income. He had been for many years in the service of a wealthy corporation and, because of long and faithful service, was not bonded, though entrusted with disbursement of considerable money. His wife, to whom he had been married over twenty years, was in poor health, had been brought up in luxury, and never knew what it was to want for anything. His expenses were very heavy, the cost of living was very high, and he falsified a number of bills, rais-

ing the amount of vouchers against the company and certifying that they were correct.

Detection and arrest soon followed, and an investigation of his accounts revealed the truth; he entered a plea of guilty, and the case was referred to our Probation Officer for investigation and report.

It has been said that "corporations have no souls," but this was not true in his case, for when he was brought before the judge for sentence, the officers of the company not only asked for a modification of the charge but expressed the desire that the maximum of mercy be extended to him.

Friends came to his aid and testified that he had always been a good husband, a home-loving man, a good father to his two children, and an excellent neighbor; none of the money had been spent in dissipation or extravagance, and good business men offered to see that he was employed at a living wage.

Judge Wadhams, who acted in the matter, said it was a sad case of "trying to keep up with the Joneses" that had wrecked the life of the prisoner and, on the recommendation of a vice-president of the corporation, allowed the penitent man to return to his family on a suspended sentence and probation, to report regularly in person at the office of the Prison Association.

He immediately secured employment as a solicitor of insurance and, greatly to his own surprise, made a success of it. When his first year of probation was over he had earned more money than in any previous year of his life. As he expressed it, "I thought I was a desk man, but find that I was born to be an insurance agent."

Case II

The bad whiskey that is secretly dispensed nowadays led to the downfall of three Norwegians who, by advice of counsel, pleaded guilty of assault in Judge Rosalsky's Court; all of the men were able-bodied, strong and accustomed to very hard work; all were married and had good homes with wives and children, yet for the sake of a drinking bout, they were at the bar of the Court of General Sessions charged with robbery, punishable by twenty years' imprisonment.

The three laborers met at the home of a mutual friend and fellow-workman one Sunday evening to have a sociable time, and some one produced a bottle of liquid poison, colloquially termed "hooch," of which all partook. They lost their memories speedily and, according to all accounts, not one of them could clearly explain what happened; all agreed that there was a fight and police arrested them on a charge of robbing the host, who was sure that one of the trio beat him up and robbed him of \$20 in bills and a brass watch. He was in a hospital some days.

The police had the watch as evidence, but no money. It transpired that \$20 in blood-stained money was found on the floor of the room on the next day.

It was plain that no robbery had taken place and such a charge could not be sustained, but proof of assault was not lacking, and the Judge was about to impose a sentence to the penitentiary for that crime, when the complainant said he did not want them sent to jail; he wanted his \$20, and also wanted them to pay him for the time he lost when away from his work in the hospital.

The Court thereupon placed the men on probation and ordered each to pay \$50 to the complainant; they all paid in two weeks, but at last accounts he failed to recover the blood-stained \$20 — in some way the lawyer managed to get *that* and refused to part with it.

Case III

A young man who followed the sea most of his life came to the city after serving two enlistments in the United States Navy, married and "settled down." He obtained work with an express company at good wages, and was doing nicely when he and his wife had a disagreement over some trivial matter. In his depressed state of mind he stole \$600 from a money package, yielding to a sudden impulse which he regretted bitterly in a few weeks. Our Agent's report on his case, made to Judge McIntyre, stated that he was born in a small town in Pennsylvania, was brought up in a Christian home, and was not very strong mentally. He made a good record in the World War and had never been convicted of crime. His ill-gotten money was nearly all spent for dental work and clothing.

The Judge released him on probation, with orders to make complete restitution of all the stolen money, to be paid to the probation officer in monthly installments. He reported regularly and paid the express company in full through our office.

On his release from probation he sent the following letter:

COPY

U. S. S. ———

Mr. D. E. Kimball,
135 East 15th St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir: I imagine that by this time you feel that I am very ungrateful and do not realize what you have done for me. I have not written you before or been to see you for the simple reason that I cannot express to you just how much I appreciate what you have done for me.

My imagination is strong enough to picture what my life would have been for the past two years if it had not been for your aid and your intercession with the Judge in my behalf.

The last time that I reported to you I was dumbfounded when you told me that my probation was ended, for at the time I had forgotten that it had been reduced to two years, consequently I was at a loss for speech, causing my abrupt leave-taking that evening.

That you do a wonderful work, only those who come in contact with you can realize, and I only hope that some day I can repay some of what you have done for me: if not to you, then to humanity in general, the same as you have done and are doing.

Mr. Kimball I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart and I know that those who are near and dear to me join me in this, es-

pecially my wife and mother (after all they are the ones that really suffer for the crimes of man). I also am thankful to the Judge who allowed me my freedom and enabled me to still retain some vestige of respectability.

Thanking you again and hoping that you will continue in the best of health and will have success in the work you are doing, I wish to remain, sincerely,

X. X.

Case IV

Judge Crain asked a careful inquiry as to the record of a colored boy who seemed to be repentant and whose actions indicated that he was not a thief at heart. It seems that the boy had always worked and, at the time of his fall from grace, was working as a porter in a railway station. The ticket agent asked him to care for the office a few minutes and the temptation to steal the money proved too great for the boy, who took \$118 — all the money in the cash drawer — and fled. After he had rambled about the country for eight months he became home sick and conscience-stricken, returned to the city, went to the office of the railroad company and surrendered himself.

Counsel for the company asked the Court to be merciful because of the evidently sincere repentance of defendant as shown by his giving himself up, and not waiting to be arrested. Judge Crain put him on probation and ordered him to restore the stolen money at the rate of \$2 a week, which he is now doing.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Since its foundation in 1844, the Prison Association has aimed to help secure employment for released prisoners. Men are released from prison with clothing which is more of a handicap than a help to them, because of its crude tailoring and inferior quality of material, and because of the uniformity of design. Chapter 134 of the Prison Law of this State reads in part as follows:

“The agent and warden of State prisons shall furnish to each convict who shall be discharged from prison by pardon or otherwise, or who shall be released therefrom on parole, necessary clothing not exceeding \$12 in value (but between the first day of November and the first day of April, clothing not exceeding \$18 in value, and including an overcoat, shall be so furnished), and \$10 in money, and a railroad ticket for the transportation of one person from such prison to the place of conviction of such convict, or to such other place as such convict may designate, of no greater distance from the State prison than the place of conviction.”

During the fiscal year, when the cost of living was at its height, ten dollars did not mean very much to a man at the time of his release, and the amount of money allowed by the State for the manufacture or the purchase of clothing for prisoners was inadequate. The result was that many men came to our Employment Bureau for work and material relief. The material relief consisted of clothing, cash loans, meals and lodging. Frequently, after employment was obtained for a discharged man it was necessary to continue assisting

him until he received his first pay. In some instances this required the friendly aid of the Association for a week, two weeks, or perhaps a month.

The successful employment secretary must not only be a good "case worker," but must be competent to give vocational guidance to many of the prisoners who come to him for aid in finding work. The Association has been fortunate in having the services of an employment secretary who was able to carry on his work with an unlimited amount of patience and optimism.

Our employment secretary comes in contact with many interesting men, some of whom might have made their mark if not for a weakness of some kind, and others who have fallen, never to again reach a high level. The following are typical examples of our employment secretary's experiences with men who come to him for help and guidance.

The big problems of life to many a man who has been in prison are those occurring within the family or the job. The man out of prison is often one who cannot make adjustments, and who because of his prison experience suffers from the enormous handicap of the prison record. Oftentimes he is persecuted by some person knowing his past record. Sometimes he will be discharged from his new job, when it is learned that he is an ex-convict. Sometimes the strain is too much, and he goes back to crime.

Clearly, there are for such men problems in which they badly need the help such as the employment secretary of the Prison Association can give.

The industrial slump that began in November, 1920, continued through the year, becoming worse as time ran on. In October, 1920, desiring to offset the lack of jobs, we personally visited many large employers of labor, and, by telephone, got in touch with many others. They all expressed the opinion that the depression would continue. Some said it would last until June, 1921; others that it would not change short of two years. One official of a corporation employing a veritable army, in a personal interview, said, "I am an optimist but things look black. We have laid off 10,000 of our men. When the time comes that we can cooperate with you we will gladly do so." In the early spring the superintendent of a large plant, to whom we telephoned, said he would be willing to receive the applications of our men, but that he would have to give preference to the men laid off in January and February of this year. And so it was throughout.

In constant touch with the State Industrial Employment Bureaus, it was possible to feel the labor pulse daily. Their calls diminished as time went on, and in September, 1921, the official in charge of one of the offices said, "The situation is worse than ever. We reached the minimum and are now at the vanishing point." Requesting consideration for a machinist, we were informed that a big machine company had laid off 500 men, and another company had retained but two employees, the superintendent and the foreman.

During the summer, and in fact up to the present time, men who have come to the Prison Association tell of having slept out doors. One, a married man, said that when he had lost his job and could not pay the rent, he and his wife were obliged to take refuge in the park. Being an old offender and a familiar face to this Association, we asked him why he had not come here before. He said he did not care to impose on good nature. We were fortunate enough at least to get him a job for the coming day and to see that he did not sleep in the park that night.

The general depression had the opposite effect on the work of this Bureau. For the year we had 2,774 interviews, covering a varied assortment of requests. In the great majority of cases of men who sought employment, they were entirely without means of support, and ready and willing to accept anything by which they could obtain a livelihood. For these men it was necessary to furnish lodgings and meals.

An expert mechanic, who had tried the regular channels and failed, came to say he would take anything rather than "go back to prison." He took a hospital job, which lifted the responsibility of paying for room, board and laundry, and at the end of the month the pay was "velvet." This particular applicant was "on his feet" in two months' time.

Some offered to work for their keep, so discouraged had they become. The most forlorn of all was the clerk, or bookkeeper. One, who had been employed in the financial district until he committed the breach, in despair at his failure, said he would work for \$10 a week.

An old-timer feared the "Dead Line," but wanted to know what he was to do. "If I go below the Dead Line to look for work I may be locked up. Do they want me to lie down in the street and die?"

An intelligent mechanical chauffeur came one Saturday morning and said: "I want a job. If I don't get one today it is all off. I had to 'bum' my night's lodging last night. Tonight — unless I get a job — I am going over to Jersey with three other fellows, on a hold-up. Two of them have automatics." By a stroke of good fortune we got him a job over the phone, on the first try, and sent him at once. It was plain to be seen that he was relieved in spirit, knowing as he did the risk he was likely to run.

Several for whom we got simple jobs called later on to say that they had reached the point of desperation when the job came, and invariably expressed appreciation. The men who have done several "bits," and who have never taken to work seriously, find difficulty in adjusting themselves to continuous effort. They mean to do the right thing, being heartily sick of prison walls and the dull, monotonous grind, but they have become institutionalized, and it does not wear off readily.

In the course of a year we encounter a great variety of men, measured by their line of action, the old-time burglar, the pick-pocket, the confidence man, and so on through the category of crook

activity. Among the number, without regard to his forte, is the Nabob. He struts in with an air of condescension, surveys the premises, then, at our invitation, takes a seat. He has real business to discuss, but the end is always in sight—he wants money, and seems to believe the reason he gives for wanting it. One of that sort came not long ago and made a modest request. He wanted from \$450 to \$500. He finally compromised on three dollars. The Nabob is not more trustworthy in these financial matters than is the denizen of the Bowery. Strike an average, and the latter is likely to win by a narrow margin. It may be that we expect much from the Nabob and too little from the denizen of the Bowery.

The old-time burglar holds up his hands in horror at the modern methods employed. One who, to use his own language, has “a long record down below,” meaning Headquarters, and indicating the length by touching his left arm near the elbow, was disgusted beyond measure. “Ain’t it awful,” he said, “how these young drug-using cowards black-jack and shoot people before robbing them!”

Miss ———, of generous proportions invades. Her beloved has been drinking. She has a position that pays \$25 per week. He is capable, but is not averse to her contribution. His abuse has become unbearable and she would sever the immaterial bond, though there had been no formality when the partnership was formed. We knew him well. A few more wives did not increase his burden. They were more likely to increase his income. His last term was for bigamy. History may repeat. At any rate we pointed the way out of the miserable tangle and now she is free.

A pickpocket, 20 years of age, came in last summer. He said he had been a thief all his life, never had earned an honest dollar, but wanted to go straight. He started in at the House of Refuge at the age of 13, and by gradual steps reached the state prison of a nearby State. On entering, he asked the Warden to put him in the print shop to work, saying that he wanted to learn a trade so that when he was released he could earn an honest living. The Warden ignored his request; instead he kept him in solitary confinement for twenty months. He resolved upon his release to clear out of those parts promptly and come to New York. It was then he came to this Association. Everything he said indicated sincerity. We took him in hand, referred him to numerous places, sent him to see substantial citizens and a few sensible women, feeling that each interview would help break down the barrier that holds the man in the underworld from the higher level.

Among those who saw and talked with him were two ministers, young men, who did not preach or lecture, but in a philosophical and sympathetic way conveyed their messages. In addition to that, they gave material aid. When the young man returned to the Prison Association, he said, “Those are fine men, and what they have done for me proves that there is practical Christianity.” He said, “I am determined to go straight, if you are willing to stand by me until I get a job and can support myself.” We finally succeeded in get-

ting him a job as salesman on a commission basis, and when he earned his first commission, he came in beaming with smiles, and said, "I have earned my first honest dollar."

This young fellow did not believe educated and respectable people would take him by the hand, and he demonstrated keen intelligence in describing the persons and giving his experiences. Strange as it may seem, many of those of the underworld consider all who live above and work honestly as lacking in mental balance. The only sane and sensible ones are those who go out and "get it" easily. They only work when funds run low, and this young man was no exception. Life took on a different aspect when he saw the falsity of the underworld philosophy, and he is now working honestly with an ambition to do better things.

The drug addict is the most unreliable as well as the most difficult case to handle. Very few during the past two years have given any promise of stability. One or two, at present in mind, may come through as free men. These men work until the craving increases to such an extent that honestly earned money proves insufficient for the purchase of dope. Then they will steal, and the so-called "cure" follows. In many cases they return to freedom with unchecked craving, and resume the practice immediately upon their release. They come to this office in rags and tatters. To say they are disgracefully clad does not describe it; many of them are indecently clad. In this condition the great city of New York releases these unfortunates. Even if they had a desire to make an effort for better things, there is no incentive. They cannot approach an employer dressed as they are, and if they could, they have not the means to procure one night's lodging not to speak of food and other necessities. It becomes our duty then to improve the general appearance by furnishing clothing, shoes, etc. Jobs we have gotten for them, but they rarely stick, often failing to go to the place of employment. From time to time these men return to express sorrow for not having taken the job, and have explained their failure to do so because of having met with one of the fraternity who gave them a "shot" to cheer them up. The person who gave the "shot" would not give them a dime with which to purchase "coffee and —." It is to be hoped the day will come when these men will be turned out of the institutions looking at least like human beings.

An occasional story comes to light that has in it a grim element of humor. X. needed money. He entered a synagogue, and seeing a box in which the pious dropped coins, he did not delay to pry it loose. Awaiting the opportune moment he took the box and all it contained. When he reached a place of safety he opened the box in which there was \$19. He then made another discovery: that the contributions were intended for the poor. Thus enriched he bought a gun, went out on the highway and in a hold-up realized a snug sum. Enclosing \$38 in an envelope he addressed it to the Rabbi with a note, saying: "When I took the box of coins I did not know they were intended for the poor. I used the money to set myself up in business, and being successful, I am returning it with interest."

A young foreigner fell into bad company, and soon became a "gun toter" for a band of four dope users. When they returned from a voyage and handed over the guns they each paid the gun toter \$10. This made \$40 easily earned. But the young foreigner figured that if they could pay him an aggregate of \$40 every time they returned from an excursion, he could buy a gun and all he got would be his own.

He got the gun, and with the utmost coolness, held men up in the bright light of day on Broadway. The gun had the effect of magic, for those thus addressed usually came to time in a hurry and passed over the money. Religiously the gunman would pass to the victim a two-dollar bill that he had rolled up for the purpose, thus precluding the possibility of a long walk. The gunman has since gone to Sing Sing.

October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921

	1920-21	1919-20
Total number of men interviewed.....	1,487	734
Number of men who came for employment.....	777	439
Number of men who came for relief.....	516	204
Number of men who came for advice and counsel...	194	91
Actual number of men referred to places of employment	733	439
Number referred once.....	471	370
Number referred twice.....	153	54
Number referred three or more times.....	109	15
Actual number of men placed.....	333	227
Number referred but not yet reported as securing employment	367	212
Number referred to other agencies because of age or crippled condition	10	20
Total number of interviews.....	2,774	1,369
Number of interviews re: employment.....	1,111	796
Number of interviews re: relief.....	1,236	380
Number of interviews re: advice and counsel.....	427	193
Total number of men receiving relief.....	662	354
Number of 10c meals given.....	5,791	1,824
Number of 25c meals given.....	346	110
Number of men to whom clothing was given.....	159	85
Number of lodgings provided.....	771	299
Number of men to whom cash relief was given.....	522	251
Total amount of cash relief given.....	<u>\$864 15</u>	<u>\$933 27</u>

RELIEF DEPARTMENT

ROSWELL SKEEL, JR., *Secretary*

Perhaps our readers will be interested to accompany me for a morning at my desk, and for a round of visits in the afternoon and evening, and to Sing Sing for a day.

Recently at one of the prisons up the State, T. T., whose wife we assisted some time ago, told me he had not heard from her and did not know where she was, and asked that I should find her and write him her whereabouts and her circumstances. I succeeded in "locating" her, and asked that she should come and see me. She is here at my desk, and tells me that while at work in the country, her little child being with her, she met a man who lived nearby — how they

became attached to each other, and how they finally decided to leave, giving it out that they had been married. She tells me how happy they are together; how well he treats her; how devoted he is to her little child, and how she plans to get a divorce from her husband "because of his long prison sentence." She declares that she is very much surprised, when I tell her that a divorce could not be had for this reason in this State. Whether she is genuinely surprised, I am unable to say. I advise her that I consider it is only fair to let her husband know, for so long as he thinks she belongs to him, he may undergo much mental distress if she just dropped out of sight. Furthermore, I say, that if her husband does not hear anything from me, he will soon write to me to ask if I have found her, and then — what shall I say? She had evidently thought this all out; she tells me she will send her sister to tell her husband's parents all about it, her idea being that they will write to him: "Oh, well, if she doesn't care anything more for you than that, just forget her and sue her for a divorce." Her justification is: "Why should I, a young woman, stick to a man who is sentenced to prison from twenty years to life, and who never treated me very well?" I leave it to my readers to judge. Now that the deed is done, my position is that if she does not inform her husband, I shall have to do so, for having knowledge of the facts, I shall not lie to him if he asks me. What he will do, or try to do, will have to be continued in our next.

Next comes little "A," as we call her — a mite of a woman, whose baby looks too big for such a little mother. Her husband has "from four to eight," as we say, and will not be home until the end of 1923. We are giving her \$3 a week to supplement her small earnings of about a dollar a week at home work, until she is stronger and able to work out. She lives with an aunt who gives her board and lodging for the small sum of about \$4 a week. She is not well and is being treated at a clinic. Her husband, a big strapping fellow, and really very nice-looking, is very grateful for our interest in her, and the last time I saw him in prison, gave my hand such a grip that I felt my fingers crack.

Then Mrs. "B," comes. Her former husband, from whom she is divorced, is in the workhouse for non-support of their little child. She is a cardiac case, and lives at home with her mother and father. The father is partially paralyzed. Her mother came to me not long ago, declaring that the father was out of his head, and that she could not stand it any longer, and must put him away. And how should she go about it? After seeing him more than once and talking with him for some time, I concluded that he seemed quite sane, and it did not seem to me at all strange that he should "be ugly at times," sitting all day in such a home with nothing to do and unable to work. After several attempts, I finally got him to the Neurological Institute. He is now receiving free treatments three times a week, and is greatly encouraged, feeling that he may be cured to the extent of being able to do light work.

Next I have a call from Mrs. "G.," whose son has been transferred to Napanoch, the prison for defective delinquents. She wants

to know all about it. I have long ago given up trying to make ignorant people understand the difference between feeble-mindedness and insanity. I say to her I shall write the Superintendent and tell her what he says about John's mind. When the answer comes: "Mental defective with intelligence quotient .56, and a mental age of nine years," I go to see her and have to tell her that John will probably not be set free at the expiration of his sentence, but will have to be tried out as to what responsibility he will develop in the farm colony which they hope to establish at the prison next summer. This is all "Greek" to John's family, and in such a case, all I can do is to tell them I will see him if I go up there, and encourage them by giving them as hopeful an outlook as I dare. The mother begged me to get John out and actually tried to press a few dollars into my hand. This is the only instance of money being actually offered to me, but many times the suggestion has been made that friends of the prisoner were ready to "come across" if I would "get him out." Nothing that I can say will really convince some of these ignorant foreigners that I could not get the man out if I really wanted to.

In comes young Mrs. "J." We have never given her any financial assistance. She is working. In talking with her about her health, she told me of symptoms which impelled me to suggest that she go to a certain hospital. It was a long time before she would go, but when she grew worse, she finally went there, and now she tells me how well they treated her there and how glad she is she went, and that she will go for the treatments, and if they tell her she should not work full time, she will apply to the Board of Child Welfare for an allowance for her child. Her husband writes me he is very glad I sent her there.

In my mail I find a letter from Mrs. C. C., from the Burke Foundation at White Plains. She likes it very much up there, she says. When I first called on her in Sheriff street, she and her two-year-old child were living with her unmarried sister who was supporting her, probably aided by some relative. She said she was sick and unable to work. As she was the second wife of a bigamist, her marriage was annulled, and she has no intention of living with the bigamist husband, though he is free to marry her now, since his first wife divorced him.

On leaving the office in the afternoon, I go to see young Mrs. "B.," who has one little child. I learned from her that there has been a great deal of trouble between herself and her husband, and she thinks he is mentally unbalanced. As evidence of this, she shows me the keys of an old piano which she says her husband broke with a hatchet. The hands of the clock had been mutilated, and she says that he broke furniture and china. Some agency paid her rent for the past month, and she is now considering whether it would be best to go and live with an aunt. She is working in a restaurant a few hours a day. She is not well. I have urged her to go to a hospital

for examination, telling her that if she is going to separate from her husband, it is of vital importance that her health should be brought up to a normal condition so that she can support herself. I also strongly advised her to live with her aunt. She seems much discouraged and will need considerable oversight.

Next I call on young Mrs. "F." in one of the large hospitals. She has one child who is being cared for by her husband's parents. The other little one was being placed in a day nursery while Mrs. "F." went to work. Then Mrs. "F." was taken down by an attack of pneumonia and pleurisy. The Social Service Department of one of the uptown hospitals took charge of the baby, and were paying its board at the rate of \$7 a week while the mother was at the hospital. I told young Mrs. "F." that we and her church would provide for her rent during her illness, and that we would see the Company which had sold furniture to her on the instalment plan and endeavor to secure a postponement of the weekly payments Mrs. "F." had engaged to make, and I made Mrs. "F." promise that she would go to Burke Foundation for convalescent care. Subsequent to my call, she became very ill. I went there several times to see her. Now she is up and about again. After consultation with the Social Service Department which had placed the child out to board, it was decided that they could not afford to continue to pay the child's board, for if they did so for any length of time, the mother would feel impelled to hasten back to work, so we decided to have the little one committed, feeling that the mother would then feel quite free to remain away as long as may be needed to bring about her cure. After she returns from the Burke Foundation, we may send her to some other place in the country for a further rest, and we think it will be well to keep the baby in an institution for perhaps a month after the mother returns home, so that when the mother first begins to work again, conditions will be as easy for her as possible.

I next go to Brooklyn, where I find a family of a mother and six children living in a little shack, a part of which was used as a small fruit and vegetable store before the father went to prison. Besides the little store, there are two rooms, one of which was used as a kitchen and eating place, and the other as a bedroom for the entire family of seven. Both rooms were in a filthy condition. The eldest daughter, aged 15, is feeble-minded. I learned that a public school had been sending in food. I arrived at supper time; there was no bread in the house, that I could find, so I sent in a few loaves and some macaroni. The family had only beans cooking for supper. I referred this case to one of the large agencies in Brooklyn, which, after a thorough investigation, decided that we should recommend to the mother that most of the children be committed, so that she could go to work, and that a strong effort should be made to find decent and sanitary quarters for the mother and one or two of the children, who should remain at home. This family is of so low a grade that it does not seem worth while to spend the money necessary to keep them together until the man's release.

Next I call upon Mrs. "H.," to whom we are giving a small amount a month for the purchase of milk and eggs or fruit. She is an advanced case of tuberculosis. She says that she wants to die at home, and begs that she shall not be sent to a hospital to end her days in a consumptive ward. Her mother is willing to keep her, but cannot afford to give the extra food she needs. She is an intelligent woman, so will not be a menace to the health of those with whom she lives, and there are no children in the family. Sometime ago, when we went to Sing Sing, we took her with us to see her husband, as she really is too feeble to attempt to go alone. When we saw the joy that this man and woman felt in meeting each other again, after so long a separation, we felt amply repaid for the effort we made to take Mrs. "H." with us. She is very grateful for what we do for her.

And then I go to see young Mrs. "W." in Harlem, whose husband has just been sent away, and whose baby has only just been born. She is living with her father and mother. Her father is out of work and so is her sister, and they find it very difficult to get along. Mrs. "W." tells me that she has no winter coat at all. After an investigation of this case, we decided to give her a small allowance per week for milk and eggs, and we bought a coat for her. She seems a very nice young girl, and when we go to Sing Sing, we shall endeavor to impress upon her young husband the responsibility he now has, and we shall do all we can to make him realize that he simply must not go to prison again.

In this connection I would say that I often hear people declare that some of the men in prison are absolutely hopeless, and that it is quite useless to spend any time in discussing with them the question of their reformation. Sometimes I feel this way myself, and yet, once in a while a man quite surprises me.

Young "S." was released from State's prison in June last, and although he is only 24 years of age, his criminal record is a long one, beginning in a protectory, away back in 1907. I learned at the prison that his body, arms and legs were covered with old abscess scars from the use of a hypodermic, and he admitted having used forty grains of heroin daily. His young wife felt sure that he would make good, and I really did not have the heart to throw a wet blanket on her hopes, although I was extremely skeptical about him. To my surprise, he went to work as an operator in a leather-goods factory and has actually been promoted to foreman of the shop. He says he never worked before. I told him I thought that if he once got the habit of working and of accomplishing something and earning money, it would be more interesting and satisfactory than to attempt to live by his wits, or by stealing. His reply was: "Why, I do like it; I am the first one up in the morning." He tells me that when he first went to Sing Sing, and the cell door closed on him, he felt as if he were being smothered. He lived in the same cell for three years. He decorated it with pictures, had a number of books there, and declared that after awhile, when he got used to it, the

cell seemed to him to be so much larger than at first and that he really grew to be quite contented and at home there. However, he says he likes it much better outside of the prison than in!

Perhaps our readers will be interested in a few of my interviews at Clinton Prison, 300 miles away in the Adirondacks. My first caller was "M.," a professional safe-blower. He has a very nice young wife and two attractive step-children. Under our direction, she applied at the Board of Child Welfare for an allowance for these children. There was some complication about the case, owing to the fact that the father of the children was not a citizen and that the children were only the step-children of "M." After much discussion with the Corporation Counsel, the allowance was finally granted. "M.'s" criminal record would seem to brand him as quite hopeless. He tells me that in the past he has not minded being in prison at all. I mildly suggested that with such an attractive wife and with two such nice children, were I in his place, I should certainly stay home after I once got out. He replied that he had thought it all over and that he was getting tired of prison life and longed to get out. His words were: "I have had enough and I am going to quit." It will be several years before he is released.

Next comes Tony. He is serving a sentence of seven years for carrying a loaded pistol. He was arrested in an automobile in company with six other men and under suspicious circumstances, and, having a criminal record, he was convicted solely on the arresting officer's testimony. We sent Tony's wife to apply for an allowance from the Board of Child Welfare, and during the investigation it developed that his wife's first husband was a man named "F.," whom she declared to be dead, but of whose death no proof could be obtained. We discovered that "F." had been in prison; that he had been released upon a certain date; that he enlisted and was sent to Fort Slocum, and from there, all trace of him was lost. As no proof of his death could be obtained, the allowance was not granted. I had to tell Tony that we were in a strange predicament, not knowing whether his wife has a husband living or not. She told me that a detective, whom she knew, said that "F." was dead, and this she accepted as gospel truth. Tony is very anxious to have his wife secure the allowance and tells me that she knows a lawyer who has proofs of "F.'s" death, and then Tony astonishes me by saying: "If we can't prove his death, then I want to get a divorce."

Next comes Frank, whose sentence is from twenty years to life. He has five children and his wife works. One of the charitable agencies where she resides pays the rent, and the Prison Association has been aiding in supplementing the income. This woman has been making a very up-hill fight of it, and it is quite a wonder that she has the courage to keep up such an unequal struggle, but as soon as the eldest child reaches the working age her task will not be so hard. Frank has been in Clinton Prison a long time and before I go up there I try to go and see his family so as to give him the latest news as to how all the children are, etc.

On my list was a man named "S." The Principal Keeper came in and said: "This man says he is going to kill you, what shall I do?" My reply was: "I suggest that you have him searched and bring him in under guard, for if he feels that way toward me, I certainly want the opportunity to square myself." The man was searched, but then refused to come. Before I left the prison, I sent an urgent request that I should like to see him. He came, and we talked the matter over alone. Some months prior to this, his wife committed suicide by asphyxiation, and caused the death of her little child, age four, by this means. She sealed up the room and turned on the gas. The man declared that I was responsible for this suicide and murder, because I had told his wife that she was an improper guardian for the child and that I would refer the case to the S. P. C. C. with a view of having the child placed in an institution. I suppose "S." got this idea because at a previous visit to the prison I had raised this question with him, and it was his opinion that his wife was not a proper guardian, and he left it to me to take any steps in the matter which I thought best. This woman had tried suicide twice before, and I felt that if I should initiate proceedings to have her child removed from her custody, she would very likely take her life. I therefore did nothing about it. I told "S." that when I first knew his wife, I found her suffering from an internal infection; that I had sent her to a special hospital, with the understanding that we were to give her an allowance for food each week while she was undergoing treatment. She was living with a cousin who was quite willing to keep her, rent free. She went to the hospital and I paid the first week's allowance, and then she disappeared. I could not find her, but finally learned that she had gone to some relative in the country. This was the last I ever heard of her until I heard news of the suicide. I think I convinced "S." that we had done all we could to put his wife in the way of regaining her health so that she could work and support herself, and that I was not to blame for this tragic occurrence.

Next comes John V., doing twenty years for robbery in the first degree. His wife is in the care of one of the large relief associations, and we are paying the rent until the youngest child is old enough to enable John's wife to go to work. She is a nice young woman and her youngest baby looks as if he might be a prize winner. John has never seen this baby, as it was born after he went to prison, and it was really amusing to see his eyes light up when I have described what a fine baby the girl really is. He made me promise that I would give the baby a kiss for him the next time I went to his house. Like all men in Clinton Prison who have families in New York, John is greatly concerned in his efforts to be transferred back to Sing Sing. He told me that a certain priest was going to write a letter to the Superintendent of Prisons, requesting his transfer, and he insisted that I should see the priest and talk over the wording of the letter. He was most eager for news from his wife and children and wanted to know every little detail of just

what home work his wife is doing. I asked him if he thought he would ever go back to prison after this. His reply was: "You must think I am crazy if I cannot learn anything from such a lesson as this." John's previous record consists of a term in the workhouse and confinement in Elmira. But these imprisonments were as nothing compared to his present "bit."

RELIEF BUREAU STATISTICS

For the Fiscal Year October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921

Number of new cases investigated during the fiscal year.....	286
Number of cases closed during the fiscal year.....	110

We have had this year the usual co-operation from the Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the United Hebrew Charities, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities and the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Total number of visits by Mr. Roswell Skeel, Jr. and Mrs. Hore, made to families, relatives and agencies.....	2,329
Number of men interviewed at the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, the Branch Penitentiary at Hart's Island, and in different City prisons, and in Sing Sing, Great Meadow and Clinton Prisons	543
Number of women referred to the Board of Child Welfare, eligible for allowances for their children, under the State law.....	60
Number of allowances granted.....	33

The following were disallowed because:

Mother was found to be an improper guardian....	4
Family was found to be self-supporting.....	6
Man escaped from prison.....	1
Children were committed to an institution.....	1
Prisoner's relatives refused to sign affidavits proving his citizenship.....	1
Child found to be illegitimate.....	1
No satisfactory proof of death of woman's first husband	1
Insufficient length of residence.....	1
Man discharged from prison.....	1
Lack of proof of citizenship.....	1
Applications still pending before Board of Child Welfare	9
	<hr/> 27

60

The total of these thirty-three allowances amounts to \$1,232 per month, or over \$14,500 per annum.

Women referred to hospitals for general examination.....	7
Women sent to Lying-In Hospital.....	1
Children sent to T. B. Clinic.....	1
Women sent to Guild of the Infant Saviour.....	2
Women in ill health sent to the country.....	10
Women sent to the Neurological Institute.....	3
Women referred to Woman's Hospital.....	7
Women referred to New York Hospital for special cardiac examination	1
Women referred to the Department of Public Welfare.....	5
Women and children referred for examination of the eyes and to whom glasses were furnished.....	11
Children referred to the hospital for examination of injured eye.	1
Women and children sent to the dentist.....	13
Children sent for tonsil and adenoid operations.....	8

Children sent for examination by children's specialist in Bellevue Hospital	2
Children sent to the New York Clinic for Speech Defects.....	3
Girls referred to the Catholic Big Sisters.....	2
Women referred to the church for funeral expenses.....	1
Men sent to the New York Association for the Blind.....	1
Children sent to the country.....	16
Boys sent to camp.....	2
Girls referred to the Manhattan Trade School.....	1
Children sent to the Music School Settlement.....	1
	<hr/>
	99

Mothers provided with Thanksgiving dinner.....	63
Children provided with Thanksgiving dinner.....	167
Mothers provided with Christmas dinner.....	70
Children provided with Christmas dinner.....	175
	<hr/>
Total Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners.....	475

Total Expenditures for the Fiscal Year by Relief Bureau for Prisoners' Families

Food	\$1,113 89
Sundries	116 52
Rent	3,378 00
¹ F. Fund	122 50
Thanksgiving and Christmas Funds.....	723 84
¹ Special Relief Fund for Prisoners' Families.....	48 53
¹ X Family	38 50
¹ By Roswell Skeel, Jr.....	676 49
¹ O. F. Lewis Almoner Fund.....	289 00
¹ Norrie Fund	84 97
¹ Hood Fund	30 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,619 24

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION IN 1921

During the 1921 session of the New York State Legislature, the attention of the Legislators was directed principally to the Governor's programme involving the reorganization and elimination of State Departments and Commissions. Little hope was entertained by those interested in the administration of prisons and court procedure for the enactment of progressive legislation. However, quite unexpectedly some definite progress resulted, the most striking example of which was the establishment of a separate institution for the care of feeble-minded male delinquents. It was continually necessary to combat reactionary and severe legislation, which was introduced to cope with the so-called "crime wave."

¹ The monies expended from these special funds were for food, rent, dental work, etc.

The following bills became law :

Chapter 101 makes it a felony for a man to abandon his wife while she is pregnant and in destitute circumstances. The Prison Association approved of this bill.

Chapter 213 permits the Superintendent of State Reformatories to allow an inmate to visit a near relative who is seriously ill, or to attend the funeral of a near relative. Similar legislation affecting only the prisons was passed in the 1920 session. Both bills were approved by the Prison Association of New York.

Chapter 223 amends the New York City Inferior Criminal Courts Act, and thereby authorizes the taking of fingerprints after conviction in the Special Sessions Court.

Chapter 250 changes the name of the Domestic Relations Courts in the City of New York to Family Courts. The Prison Association approved of this bill.

Chapter 364 amends the State Charities law in relation to the division for mentally defective women at Bedford, and provides for the transfer of mentally defective women from other institutions in the State in which women are confined. In its main features it is a parallel bill to the one setting the Napanoch Institution aside for feebleminded male delinquents. The Prison Association approved of this bill.

Chapter 375 makes court officers of the Court of General Sessions in New York City peace officers. The Prison Association approved of this bill.

Chapter 376 provides for the imprisonment in Auburn Prison, of a female convict awaiting execution instead of as now in Sing Sing. The Prison Association approved of this bill.

Chapter 478 amends the Code of Criminal Procedure in relation to reprieves, commutations, and pardons. The word "parole" was inserted for the purpose of assisting the Attorney General in conducting any proceedings where convicts who had been declared delinquent sought discharge by writ of habeas corpus.

Chapter 483 makes New York a pioneer in providing a separate institution for feebleminded male delinquents. The Eastern New York Reformatory, which was formerly a branch of Elmira Reformatory, has been designated in the law as the new institution. It will be under the control and direction of the State Commission for Mental Defectives, and will be used for the care, training and treatment of mental defectives over sixteen years of age, charged with, arraigned for, or convicted of criminal offenses. The institution is open to those held for, or convicted of, a misdemeanor or a felony, except murder in the first degree. The transfer of prisoners in State prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries to the Napanoch institution must be done upon certification of the physician and warden of the institution in which the person is confined, and, in addition, with the approval of the Commission for Mental Defectives, subsequent to their examination. Any one in custody as a mentally defective person is entitled to a writ of habeas corpus under a proper

application as provided by the Code of Civil Procedure or Civil Practice Act. A mental defective who has been arraigned, convicted, or in custody on a criminal charge, shall not be paroled before he might have been paroled from another institution, if any, to which he was originally committed, or before he would have been paroled if he had been committed to a reformatory or penal institution under the same charge. The law becomes operative June 1st, 1921. The Prison Association of New York has long advocated such an institution.

Chapter 485 makes possible the appointment of a man or woman as Superintendent of the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, and further provides that the appointee must be a physician of at least five years' experience in the actual practice of his or her profession. The physician feature of the bill was opposed by the Prison Association.

Chapter 567 amends the Prison Law, and provides for the parole supervision of other than first offenders subsequent to release from a State Prison. The Prison Association approved of this bill.

Chapter 623 amends the Inferior Criminal Courts Act in relation to the temporary detention of younger and less hardened female offenders. Pending the completion of a suitable place of detention in the City of New York, young and less hardened females arrested when a separate court for women is not in session, shall be forthwith conveyed to such institution for the reception of females as may have been designated by the Chief City Magistrate as suitable for such purpose. The Prison Association approved of this bill.

A proposed Constitutional Amendment authorizing the Legislature to establish Children's Courts and Domestic Relations Courts as separate courts, or parts of existing courts, and to confer upon them such jurisdiction as may be necessary, was passed again this year, was submitted in the fall to the voters, and accepted.

The following bills failed of passage:

1. A bill to establish the New York Training School for Boys, thereby providing for the Eastern part of the State an institution similar to the State Agricultural and Industrial School near Rochester. This bill was approved by the Prison Association of New York.

2. A bill making the penalty for burglary in the first degree the offender's natural life instead of not less than ten years. This bill was strongly opposed by the Prison Association of New York.

3. Two measures for the abolition of capital punishment. No action was taken by the Board of Managers of the Prison Association of New York.

4. A bill providing that a defendant cannot be admitted to bail except by a Supreme Court Justice, or a Judge of the Court of General Sessions where he is charged with any offense, and is already under bail. This bill was approved by the Prison Association of New York.

5. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution, creating a Pardon Board. The Law Committee of the Prison Association of

New York approved of the plan to have the Governor relieved of the consideration of all requests for a pardon, but felt that this work should be taken over by the present Parole Board, as is done in other States.

6. An amendment to the New York City Inferior Criminal Courts Act provided that appeals from a judgment or other determination of a City Magistrate should be taken to the Special Sessions Court, instead of as now to the General Sessions Court. This bill was approved by the Law Committee of the Prison Association of New York. The chief point in favor of the bill was that it was better to have three judges consider an appeal from a lower court, rather than a judge in a higher court.

7. Provided for a department of dentistry for the prisons. The Prison Association approved the bill in principle, but felt that certain features of it were undesirable.

8. Provided for the commitment, custody and control of wayward minors between sixteen and twenty-one years of age in the City of New York. The purpose of the bill was to bring under the jurisdiction of the court cases of wayward minors who had not committed a crime. It was approved by the Prison Association.

9. Provided for the election of a Public Defender. No action was taken by the Board of Managers of the Prison Association on this bill.

10. Proposed an amendment to the Penal Law in relation to suspension of sentences. This bill was opposed by the Prison Association. It was detrimental to the working of the probation system.

11. Provided for the election of City Magistrates and Judges of the Special Sessions Court. It was disapproved by the Prison Association.

12. A bill to amend and repeal certain sections of the Prison Law relative to the compensation of prisoners, was opposed by the Prison Association on the ground that it was unjust, and would seriously interfere with the administration of the various prisons.

13. Provided for jury trials in the Special Sessions Court and City Magistrates Courts. It was opposed by the Prison Association.

14. Provided for an amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure, in relation to determination of mental defect of person charged with or convicted of a crime, and the commitment of a person found to be mentally defective. The bill reads in part as follows: "If the acquittal be on the ground that the defendant is mentally defective, the court, in its discretion, forthwith may commit the defendant to the appropriate State institution for the care, training, or custody of mental defectives."

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

SCHEDULE A

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at date of September 30, 1921

Assets

Cash:

Mechanics and Metals National Bank.....	\$466 88	
United States Trust Co.....	429 67	
Bank of the Manhattan Co.....	289 33	
Sundry cash items.....	110 43	
Petty cash	99 87	
		\$1,396 18

Investments (at cost):

Endowment Funds	181,606 52
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Real Estate (at cost):

House and lot, 135 East 15th St.....	22,500 00
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Accounts Receivable:

New York State Reformatory, Elmira.....	\$100 00	
Sundries	49 60	
		149 60

Interest Accrued:

Investments	\$3,047 92	
Bank balances	133 98	
		3,181 90

Prepaid Expense:

Insurance Premiums	\$94 21	
Sundries	61 15	
		155 36

\$208,989 56

Liabilities

Special Donations	\$233 66
Expenses, due or accrued.....	1,083 85

Capital:

Endowment Funds	\$185,859 40	
Capital Account	21,812 65	
		207,672 05
		\$208,989 56

SCHEDULE B

Cash Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending September 30, 1921

Balance September 30, 1920:

United States Trust Co.....	\$3,199 32	
Bank of the Manhattan Co.....	824 72	
Mechanics and Metals National Bank.....	393 83	
Petty cash	68 64	
Sundry cash items.....	16 15	
		\$4,502 66

Receipts

Donations:

Endowment Fund	\$33,000 00	
General	23,756 48	
Bureau of Employment (for discharged prisoners):		
Relief—food, lodgings, rentals, clothing, car and railroad fares, etc.	\$2,122 70	
Service, transportation, etc....	1,730 00	
Refunds	199 80	
		4,052 50

Bureau of Relief:

Relief for prisoners' families.....	955 37	
-------------------------------------	--------	--

Bureau of Investigation and Research:

Service, transportation, hotels, etc.....	400 00	
Thanksgiving and Christmas.....	717 00	

62,881 35

Investments:

Bonds:

Paid at maturity:

\$4,500 Anglo French, 5% per cent, 1920..	\$4,500 00	
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Sold:

\$400 Northwestern Bell Tel. Co., 7%, 1941	387 00	
--	--------	--

Mortgages:

_____ in full.....	4,500 00	
_____ on account.....	750 00	
_____ on account.....	500 00	

10,637 00

Interest and Dividends:

Investments	\$8,623 74	
Bank balances	32 37	

8,656 11

Reformatories:

New York State, Elmira.....	\$975 00	
Napanoch	225 00	

1,200 00

\$87,877 12

Expenditures

Investments:

Purchase of bonds, as follows:

\$8,000 Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., 7%, 1931.	\$8,000 00	
7,000 Norfolk & Western, 4%, 1944.....	5,418 00	
6,000 Oregon & California, 5%, 1927.....	5,311 50	
5,000 Western Union Telegraph, 6½%, 1936	5,041 00	
5,000 Canadian Northern, 7%, 1940.....	5,023 50	
6,000 Southern Pacific, 4%, 1929.....	4,625 25	
3,500 American Agricultural Chemical, 7½%, 1941	3,412 50	
3,000 Bell Tel. Co. of Pa., 7%, 1945.....	2,850 00	
2,400 Northwestern Bell Tel. Co., 7%, 1941	2,316 00	
2,000 Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., 7%, 1928..	2,000 00	

\$43,997 75

Special Purposes:

Thanksgiving and Christmas.....	\$723 84	
Prison Sunday	29 49	
Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.....	6 68	
Special Doll Appeal.....	1 58	

761 59

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

95

Exchange on Checques.....		1 80
Bureau of Administration:		
Service	\$18,453 52	
Printing and Stationery	913 58	
Postage	569 78	
Transportation, hotels and carfares.....	433 06	
Telegrams and telephone.....	332 06	
Newspapers and periodicals.....	197 47	
Office supplies	184 57	
Annual reports	83 50	
Sundry payments	61 07	
Publicity	39 75	
Furniture and fixtures.....	35 00	
Conference and membership.....	10 00	
Library	3 25	
Express and cartage.....	2 42	
		21,319 03
Bureau of Relief (for Prisoners' Families):		
Relief—food, rent, clothing, etc.....	\$5,591 06	
Service, transportation, etc.....	1,503 92	
		7,094 98
Bureau of Employment (for Discharged Prisoners):		
Service, etc.	\$3,222 79	
Relief—food, lodging, rentals, clothing, car and railroad fares, etc.....	2,661 22	
		5,884 01
Bureau of Probation:		
Service	\$2,516 21	
Sundries	70 31	
Transportation, hotels and carfares.....	54 20	
Relief	3 00	
		2,643 72
House:		
Service	\$1,055 00	
Fuel	427 05	
Repairs	330 62	
Light	210 07	
Supplies	124 78	
Water	27 30	
		2,174 82
Bureau of Parole:		
Service	\$1,503 42	
Transportation, hotels and carfares.....	267 10	
Sundries	1 00	
		1,771 52
Bureau of Investigation and Research:		
Service, transportation, hotels, etc.....		831 72
Balance September 30, 1921:		
Mechanics and Metals National Bank.....	\$466 88	
United States Trust Co.....	429 67	
Bank of the Manhattan Co.....	289 33	
Sundry Cash Items.....	110 43	
Petty cash	99 87	
		1,396 18
		\$87,877 12

SCHEDULE C

Investments at date of September 30, 1921

Bonds:	Interest rate per cent.	Maturity	Valuation (at cost)
\$11,000 United Kingdom.....	5½	1921	\$10,543 75
8,700 Third Liberty	4¼	1928	8,108 69
8,000 Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.....	7	1931	8,000 00
10,000 Northern Pacific, land.....	3	2047	6,687 50
6,000 Baltimore & Ohio, refg. and gen.....	5	1995	6,082 48
6,000 Dominion of Canada.....	5½	1929	5,820 00
6,000 New York Central, refg.....	4½	2013	5,708 75
6,000 Chic., Mil., & St. P., refg. and gen.....	4½	2014	5,682 50
7,000 Norfolk & Western.....	4	1944	5,418 00
6,000 Oregon & California.....	5	1927	5,311 50
5,000 Canadian Northern	7	1940	5,023 50
5,000 Western Union Telegraph Co.....	6½	1936	5,041 00
5,000 Chicago & Northwestern, gen.....	4	1987	4,943 75
5,000 Anaconda Copper	6	1929	4,925 00
5,000 Chic., R. I. & Pac., gen.....	4	1988	4,823 75
6,000 Southern Pacific Co.....	4	1929	4,625 25
4,000 Swiss Government	5½	1929	3,850 00
4,000 Reading Co., equip.....	4½	1925	3,825 64
4,000 New York Central, equip.....	4½	1929	3,597 40
3,500 American Agricultural Chemical.....	7½	1941	3,412 50
3,000 Bell Telephone Co. of Pa.....	7	1945	2,850 00
2,000 Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.....	7	1928	2,000 00
2,000 Northwestern Bell Telephone Co.....	7	1941	1,930 00
2,000 Peoria Water Works.....	4	1948	1,168 44
1,000 Oregon Short Line, first mtg.....	6	1922	1,081 33
1,000 St. Paul City Railway.....	5	1937	1,013 33
1,000 Texas & Pacific, first mtg.....	5	2000	959 45
1,000 Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.....	4	1938	947 50
1,000 Oregon Short Line, refg.....	4	1929	907 56
1,000 So. Pacific, C. P. stock coll.....	4	1949	840 89
500 Union Pacific, land.....	4	1947	487 50
300 Second Liberty	4¼	1927/42	300 00
350 St. Louis & San Fran., prior lien.....	4	1950	264 56
100 St. Louis & San Fran., adj. mtg.....	6	1955	
50 First Liberty	4¼	1932/47	50 00
Mortgages:			
.....	5	....	39,250 00
.....	5	....	7,750 00
.....	5	....	5,000 00
Stocks:			
10 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, preferred.....			980 00
10 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, common.....			930 00
10 shares Union Pacific, preferred.....			800 00
5 shares Union Pacific, common.....			595 00
1 share Baltimore & Ohio, preferred.....			70 00
			<u>\$181,606 52</u>

I certify that I have examined the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Prison Association of New York for the year ending September 30, 1921, and that the above statements are correct.

HENRY C. SCHENCK,
Auditor.

46 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

CONTRIBUTORS

LIFE PATRONS

By Contributions of \$500 or More at One Time

Barbey, Mrs. Henry I.	New York Foundation.
Brewster, Robert S.	Phipps, Henry.
Brown, M. Bayard.	Pyne, Percy R.
Clark, F. Ambrose.	Rockefeller, John D.
Dodge, Cleveland H.	Rockefeller, The Laura Spelman
Harkness, E. S.	Memorial.
Harrah, Charles J.	Sage, Dean.
Holter, Mrs. E. O.	Schiff, Mortimer L.
James, Arthur Curtiss.	Scott, William H.
Kane, Mrs. John Innes.	*Stetson, Francis Lynde.
Lewisohn, The Misses Alice & Irene.	Stewart, Lispenard.
McHarg, Henry K.	Tiffany, L. C.
	Woerishoffer, Mrs. Anna.

* Deceased.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

By Contributions of \$100 at One Time

<p> C. S. S. G. W. W. A Friend. Anonymous. Association of Grand Jurors, N. Y. County. Astor, Mrs. Ava Willing. Auchincloss, C. C. Auchincloss, Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Mrs. E. S. Bachelors, The. Baker, George F. Baring, Charles. Bell, Mrs. Gordon Knox. Blumenthal, George. Boettger, Henry W. Bourne, Miss Marion C. Bowen, Mrs. Harry S. Brokaw, George T. Brown, Alexander H. Brownell, Miss Matilda A. Bruce, Miss Sarah E. Carhart, Mrs. Hamilton. Cary, Miss Kate. Chapman, Mrs. John J. Chisolm, B. Ogden. Chisolm, W. E. Choate, Mrs. Joseph H. Clark, Edward Severin. Clark, Mrs. Stephen C. Clarke, Miss Florence M. Clarke, Mrs. Lewis L. Clyde, William P. Clyde, Mrs. William P. Colgate, William. Connor, W. E. Coolidge, Mrs. Sherman. Cooper, James Fenimore. Cooper, Mrs. James Fenimore. Crimmins, John D. Cromwell, James W. Cutting, Fulton. Davis, Joseph E. DeForest, Henry W. Delano, Mrs. Warren. Devoe, Miss Harriet E. Dicks, Mrs. W. K. Dodge, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, D. Stuart. Dominick, M. W. DuBois, Miss Katherine. Dwight, Winthrop E. Ehret, George. </p>	<p> Emmons, Arthur B. Flinn, George H. Frazier, Mrs. Frank P. Frost, Aaron V. Gallatin, Mrs. Albert H. Gerry, Elbridge T. Gerry, Peter G. Gilman, Winthrop S. Gould, Edwin. Grace Church. Grems, Mrs. Herbert S. Hadden, Alexander M. Hadden, Mrs. John A. Halkett, Mrs. Sarah K. Hall, Mrs. Bolton. Hall, E. Trowbridge. Harkness, Mrs. Charles W. Harkness, Mrs. S. V. Harris, John F. Hearn, James A. & Son. Hill, Frederick T. Howland, Mrs. Joseph. Hurd, Richard M. Hyde, Mrs. Clarence M. Jameson, E. C. Jennings, Miss Annie B. Johnson, Arthur G. Johnson, Gilbert H. Johnson, James W. Johnson, Miss Margaret F. Judson, F. A. Keteltas, Miss Alice. Kunhardt, W. B. Langdon, Woodbury G. Lawrence, Mrs. Samuel. Lehman, Mrs. H. H. Lewisohn, Adolph. Livingston, Johnston. Livingston, Miss Julia. Lorillard, Pierre. Low, William G. McClymonds, Mrs. L. K. McKinney, Price. McLean, Mrs. James. McMillin, Emerson. Marshall, Louis. Minturn, Mrs. Robert B. Moore, Mrs. William H. Morgan, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Murtland, Samuel. National Humane Alliance. Olmsted, Mrs. C. T. Olyphant, Robert M. </p>
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Osborn, William Church.
 Osborn, Mrs. William Church.
 Pearce, Mrs. Henry.
 Perkins, George W.
 Post, James H.
 Pratt, George D.
 Pratt, Herbert L.
 Rand, George C.
 Reed, Latham G.
 Remsen, Miss Elizabeth.
 Richardson, Mrs. C. Tiffany.
 Rionda, Mrs. Manuel.
 St. Thomas Church.
 Sage, William H.
 Satterlee, Mrs. Herbert L.
 Schermerhorn, F. Augustus.
 Scoville, Miss Grace.
 Scrymser, Mrs. James A.
 Scaman, Lloyd W.
 Seligman, J. & W., Co.
 Shepard, Mrs. Finley J.
 Shipman, C. H.
 Skeel, Mrs. Roswell, Jr.
 Slayback, John D.
 Sloan, Samuel.
 Smith, Eugene.
 Snowden, James Hastings.
 Stillman, Miss Charlotte R.
 Stokes, Anson Phelps.

Stokes, Mrs. Anson Phelps.
 Stone, Miss Annie.
 Straight, Mrs. W. D.
 Swords, Mrs. Charles R.
 Third Panel Sheriff's Jury.
 Thomas, Seth E.
 Thompson, Mrs. Frederick F.
 Thorne, Jonathan.
 Trevor, Mrs. John B.
 Trumbull, Frank.
 Untermeyer, Samuel.
 Vanderlip, F. A.
 Van Gerbig, Mrs. B.
 Van Ingen, E. H.
 Van Ingen, Mrs. E. H.
 Warburg, Felix M.
 Ward, Artemas.
 Ward, George C.
 Ward, John Seely.
 Webb, William Seward.
 Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.
 White, Alfred T.
 Whitney, Henry P.
 Winthrop, Benjamin R.
 Wood, J. Walter.
 Wood, William.
 Woodin, William H.
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 Gabrilowitch, Mrs. Clara.
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Contributions preceded by name only are for the General Fund, for general purposes. Other contributions are designated as follows: G. R., General Relief (used only for relief); S. R., Special Relief (donations for specially designated instances of need); A. S., Assistant Secretaries' Fund (for salaries and incidental expenses); E. B., Employment Bureau; S., Special purposes.

A		Adams, Mrs. Thomas	
Abbe, Miss Harriet		B.	G. R. 1 00
C.	\$20 00	Adams, Mrs. Walter	
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103

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H.		4 00	beth		2 00
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Blandy, Mrs. Graham		Bradley, Charles B..		5 00
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Blanke, Miss Kathar-		beth A.		40 00
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1 of \$10.....	S. R.	10 00	"B. B. S."		10 00
1 of \$10.....	G. R.	10 00	"D. P. F."		10 00
1 of \$6.....	G. R.	6 00	"D. W. C."		3 00
3 of \$5.....		15 00	"F. H. P."		1 00
1 of \$3.....	S. R.	3 00	"G. G. M."		5 00
1 of \$2.....		2 00	"G. W. W."		10 00
1 of \$2.....	G. R.	2 00	"H. C. R."	S. R.	46 10
1 of \$1.....		1 00	"I. B. G."		45 00
1 of \$1.....	G. R.	1 00	"Cash C. W."		10 00
"Cash" Contributions			"Acorn"		10 00
2 of \$10.....		20 00	"Acorn"	S. R.	10 00
1 of \$5.....		5 00	"A Friend"		50 00
1 of \$5.....	S. R.	5 00	"A Friend"		25 00
1 of \$2.....	S. R.	2 00	"A Friend"		25 00
2 of \$2.....	G. R.	4 00	"A Friend"	S. R.	10 00
6 of \$1.....		6 00	"A Bridgeport Friend"		10 00

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CLOTHING, READING MATTER, ETC.

Adams, Mrs. C. Thayer
 Adler, Mrs. Alfred
 Baldwin, Charles M.
 Barnum, Mrs. W. M.
 Blanchard, Frank L.
 Brunswick, Mrs. E.
 Butler, W. Parker
 Chadwick, Miss Elizabeth
 Davis, C.
 Herz, Fred W.
 Holt, Mrs. L. E.
 Howson, Mrs. E.
 Kastner, G. K.
 Kirk, Miss S.
 Lockwood, Mrs. I. Ferris

Ludlam, George P.
 Machen, Mrs. C. W.
 Maury, Mrs. Henry Tobin
 Morris, Joseph H.
 Needlework Guild
 O'Connor, Mrs. J. C.
 Orvis, Mrs. F. C.
 Roach, Miss Emeline
 Root, Mrs. Charles T.
 Sahler, Miss Helen G.
 Shoyer, Miss C. C.
 Smith, Mrs. Christ J.
 Stebbins, V.
 Tucker, Mrs. Samuel A.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CANDY AND FOOD STUFFS**Toward Thanksgiving and Christmas Baskets for Prisoners' Families**

Auerbach, D. & Sons
 Austin, Nichols & Co.
 Hand, Mrs. A. A.
 Heide, Henry & Co.
 Huyler's
 Mirror Candy Factory
 National Biscuit Co.

Page & Shaw
 Park & Tilford
 Presbrey, Mrs. Frank
 Ritz Carlton Hotel
 Schraft's
 United Candy Co.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

AN ACT to incorporate The Prison Association of New York.
Passed May 9, 1846, by a two-thirds vote. (As subsequently amended.)

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. All such persons as are now and hereafter shall become members of the said association pursuant to the constitution thereof, shall and are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of The Prison Association of New York, and by that name have the powers that by the third title, of the eighteenth chapter, of the first part of the Revised Statutes, are declared to belong to every corporation, and shall be capable of purchasing, holding and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use of said corporation, provided that such real estate shall never exceed the yearly value of ten thousand dollars, nor be applied to any other purpose than those for which the corporation is formed.

§ 2. The estate and concerns of said corporation shall be managed and conducted by its executive committee, in conformity to the constitution of the said corporation; and the following articles that now form the constitution of the association shall continue to be the fundamental laws and constitution thereof, subject to alterations in the mode therein prescribed.

ARTICLE FIRST.

The objects of the association shall be:

1. The amelioration of the condition of prisoners, whether detained for trial, or finally convicted, or as witnesses.
2. The improvement of prison discipline and the government of prisons, whether for cities, counties or states.
3. The support and encouragement of reformed convicts after their discharge, by affording them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood, and sustaining them in their efforts at reform.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The officers of the society shall be a president, vice-president, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, and a treasurer, and there shall be the following standing committees, viz.: a finance committee, a committee on detentions, a committee on prison discipline, a committee on discharged convicts and an executive committee. The number of the executive committee shall consist of not more than thirty-five, of whom not more than ten shall be officers of the society, and not more than twenty-five shall be persons other than officers.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The officers named in the preceding article shall be ex-officio members of the executive committee, who shall choose one of their number to be chairman thereof.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The executive committee shall meet once in each month, and keep regular minutes of their proceedings. They shall have a general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the society, and shall annually report to the society all their proceedings, and such other matters as shall be likely to advance the ends of the association.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

The society shall meet annually in the city of New York, at such time and place as the executive committee shall appoint, and at such other times as the president, or in his absence, one of the vice-presidents, shall designate.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

Any person contributing annually to the funds of the association not less than five dollars shall, owing to such contribution, be a member thereof. A contribution of five hundred dollars shall constitute a life patron; a contribution of one hundred dollars shall constitute an honorary member of the association for life, and a contribution of fifty dollars shall constitute a member of the association for life. Honorary and corresponding members may, from time to time, be appointed by the executive committee.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

A female department shall be formed, consisting of such females as shall be selected by the executive committee, who shall have charge of the interest and welfare of prisoners of their sex, under such regulations as the executive committee shall adopt.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

The officers of the association shall be chosen annually at the annual meeting, at which time such persons may be elected honorary members as shall have rendered essential service to the cause of prison discipline.

ARTICLE NINTH.

Any society having the same objects in view may become auxiliary to this association by contributing to its funds and co-operating with it.

ARTICLE TENTH.

The executive committee shall have power to add to any of the standing committees such persons as, in their opinion, may be likely to promote the objects of the society, and shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in any of the offices of the association, intermediate the annual meetings.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

This constitution may be amended by a vote of the majority of the society at any meeting thereof, provided notice of the amendment has been given at the next preceding meeting.

The officers elected for the current year, under the constitution shall continue to be the officers thereof until others shall be duly chosen in their places.

And it is hereby further enacted that no manager of said society shall receive compensation for his services.

§ 3. The said executive committee shall have power to establish a workhouse in the county of New York, and in their discretion, to receive and take into the said workhouse all such persons as shall be taken up and committed as vagrants or disorderly persons in said city as the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or the Court of Special Sessions, or the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in said county, or any police magistrate, or the commissioner of the almshouse may deem proper objects, and the said executive committee shall have the same powers to keep, detain, employ and govern the said persons as are now by law conferred on the keepers of the bridewell or penitentiary in said city.

§ 4. The said executive committee may, from time to time, make by-laws, ordinances and regulations, relative to the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of said association and the management, government, instruction, discipline and employment, of the persons so as aforesaid committed to the said workhouse, not contrary to law, as they may deem proper, and may appoint such officers, agents, and servants as they may deem necessary to transact the business of the said association, and may designate their duties. And the said executive committee shall make an annual report to the Legislature and to the corporation of the city of New York, of the number of persons received by them into the said workhouse, the disposition which shall be made of them by instructing or employing them therein, the receipts and expenditures of said executive committee, and generally all such facts and particulars as may exhibit the operations of the said association.

§ 5. The said executive committee shall have power, during the minority of any of the persons so committed to the said workhouse, to bind out the said persons so being minors, as aforesaid, as apprentices or servants, with their consent during their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as in their judgment will be most conducive to their reformation and amendment and future benefit and advantage of such persons.

§ 6. The said executive committee by such committees as they shall from time to time appoint, shall have power, and it shall be their duty to visit, inspect, and examine, all the prisons in the State, and annually report to the Legislature their state and condition, and all such other things in regard to them as may enable the Legislature to perfect their government and discipline. And to enable them

to execute the powers and perform the duties hereby granted and imposed, they shall possess all the powers and authority that by the twenty-fourth section, of title first, chapter third, part fourth of the Revised Statutes are invested in inspectors of county prisons and the duties of the keepers of each prison that they may examine shall be the same in relation to them, as in the section aforesaid, are imposed on the keepers of such prisons in relation to the inspectors thereof; provided, that no such examination or inspection of any prison shall be made until an order for that purpose to be granted by the chancellor of this State, or one of the judges of the Supreme Court, or by a vice-chancellor or circuit judge, or by the first judge of the county in which the prison to be examined shall be situate shall first have been had and obtained, which order shall specify the name of the prison to be examined, the names of the persons, members of the said association, by whom the examination is to be made, and the time within which the same must be concluded.

BY-LAWS

I. There shall be a stated meeting of the executive committee on the third Thursday of each month, and special meetings shall be held on the requisition of the chairman or any three members of the executive committee. The call for a special meeting shall, in all cases, state the business to be transacted at said meeting. The annual meeting shall be held on the third Thursday of January in each year at half-past three in the afternoon at the office of the association.

The number of members composing the executive committee exclusive of the officers of the association, is hereby fixed at twenty-four, and divided into four groups or classes as follows: At the election held at the annual meeting of the year 1916, there shall be elected, to serve from that date, six members for the term of one year, six for the term of two years, six for the term of three years, and six for the term of four years. At each annual meeting thereafter six members shall be elected for the term of four years in place of those whose terms of office then expire. Any vacancies in the membership of the committee by death, resignation or otherwise, may be filled either by the association at any annual meeting, or, in interims between the annual meetings, by the executive committee.

II. At every meeting of the executive committee five members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

III. The order of business at the annual meeting shall be as follows:

1. Election of chairman and secretary.
2. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting.
3. Report of committee on nominations.
4. Election of officers.
5. Report of corresponding secretary on the work of the year.
6. Annual report of the treasurer.

IV. The order of business at every other stated meeting shall be as follows:

1. The reading and approval of the minutes of the last preceding meeting.
2. Report of treasurer.
3. Reports from standing committees.
4. Report from the corresponding secretary.
5. Reports from special committees.
6. Report from the general agent.
7. Miscellaneous business.

At a special meeting no other business shall be transacted than that for which the said meeting was called.

V. The chairman shall appoint all standing and special committees and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal; and the rules of order shall be those embodied in Cushing's Manual, so far as they are applicable.

VI. The recording secretary of the association shall be the secretary of the executive committee; and it shall be his duty to keep the minutes of the proceedings of said committee, to record them in a book provided for that purpose, and to give due notice of all meetings of the committee.

VII. The corresponding secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the executive committee and of each of the standing committees; and shall act as the general financial agent of the association, and shall report at each stated meeting of the committee.

VIII. The treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the association, and shall give such security as the executive committee may require. His duties are more fully defined in by-law X.

IX. There shall be six standing committees, namely, on finance, detentions, discharged convicts, law, house, and library.

X. The committee on finance shall be charged with the duty of raising and caring for the funds.

The funds of the association shall be divided into three parts to be known as:

1. The endowment fund.
2. The reserve fund.
3. The general fund.

The Endowment Fund.—The endowment fund shall consist of such contributions as shall be given with the restriction that the income only shall be used for the purpose of the association and all legacies.

The Reserve Fund.—The reserve fund shall consist of such sums as may be set aside from the general fund from time to time by the executive committee for investment. Whenever any part of the reserve fund shall be appropriated by the executive committee, such sum shall be immediately transferred to the general fund. The endowment and reserve funds shall be under the immediate direction and control of the committee on finance, and all investments of these funds shall be ordered by the committee. The treasurer of the association shall be a member and act as the treasurer of the committee on finance and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of the sureties of the endowment and reserve funds.

Any uninvested balance of the endowment and reserve funds shall be kept each in separate trust companies in the name of the association, subject to check of the treasurer, and shall, whenever possible, bear interest. All income from the endowment and reserve funds may be transferred to the general fund as soon as received.

No part of the reserve fund shall be used for any purpose except by resolution of the executive committee, and whenever any part shall be appropriated by the executive committee it shall immediately be transferred to the general fund.

The General Fund.—The term “general fund” shall cover all receipts of the association not constituting a special fund or specified for the endowment fund, the intention being that all the income, except legacies, including donations for general purposes, and income from endowment and reserve funds, shall be credited to the general fund to which the authorized disbursements of each activity of the association shall be charged at the close of the fiscal year.

The treasurer shall notify the corresponding secretary at once of all transfers of income from the endowment and reserve funds to the general fund.

The treasurer shall notify the corresponding secretary, immediately on receipt by him of any sum for the account of the association that such receipt may be entered at once to the credit of the proper account on the books of the association.

The corresponding secretary shall be the general disbursing agent of the association, the object of the provision being to keep in the central offices of the association all receipts for payments by him for the association of any kind, nature or description, and to have in the central offices immediate record of all his disbursements. This provision shall not apply to the endowment and reserve funds.

All donations received by the corresponding secretary shall be entered by him upon the proper books of the association and then deposited in such bank as directed by the treasurer to the credit of the association. Whenever the executive committee shall make an appropriation out of either the reserve or general fund, the corresponding secretary shall send to the treasurer a copy of the resolution making the appropriation, certified by the recording secretary, which certified copy shall be the treasurer’s authority for transferring the appropriated amount to the corresponding secretary.

The treasurer shall keep an account covering the general fund in the name of the association, subject to his check as treasurer in such bank as may be selected by him and approved by the committee on finance. Such account shall be separate and distinct from those accounts opened for the uninvested balance of the endowment and reserve funds.

The corresponding secretary shall keep a bank account in the name of the association, subject to his check as corresponding secretary for current disbursements, and shall deposit to the credit of said bank account all moneys he may receive from the treasurer drawn from the general fund.

The committee on finance shall audit and report upon accounts of the treasurer and of the corresponding secretary.

At each regular meeting of the executive committee the treasurer shall make a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements for the preceding calendar month. He shall make a statement show-

ing investments and the receipts and disbursements of the endowment and reserve funds; he shall make, at the annual meeting of the association, a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year.

XI. It shall be the duty of the committee on detentions:

1. To inquire, as far as may be practicable or necessary, into the causes of commitment of persons in the prisons or houses of detention in the cities of New York and in Brooklyn, and to adopt proper measures for procuring the discharge or providing for the defense of such as shall appear to be entitled thereto.

2. To visit frequently the prisons under their charge, and to endeavor to improve both the physical and moral condition of the prisoners in all suitable and practicable ways.

XII. It shall be the duty of the committee on discharged convicts:

1. To correspond with prison agents or superintendents relative to the character and trades of prisoners, and to ascertain, previous to the discharge of each prisoner, his feelings, views and capabilities, with a view of making the best arrangements for his future employment.

2. To keep a record of all persons who will employ discharged prisoners and of their several occupations; to procure such employment for prisoners and applying therefor as seems best adapted to the capacity of each; to hold correspondence with employers; to keep a record of the conduct and prospects of those for whom places have been obtained, that they may be sustained and encouraged with the idea that a continued friendly interest is felt for them.

3. To secure suitable boarding places for discharged prisoners, where they will not be exposed to corrupting influences, taking care not to have more than one in a place, where it can be avoided.

4. To see that the prisoners are provided with suitable clothing, of a kind that will not attract particular attention.

5. To consider the internal organization of the management of prisons, and the physical and moral influences to be exerted on the prisoners during their confinement, to report upon their health, reformation, upon convict labor, administration and internal police, on the comparative merits of different prison systems, and on the visitation of prisons and houses of reformation.

XIII. It shall be the duty of the committee on law to examine and report from time to time upon the penal legislation of the State, with their suggestions for the amendment thereto, to consider questions relating thereto which are under discussion in the press or the Legislature, including pending bills, and report their views and conclusions upon them, also to care for the law business of the association.

XIV. It shall be the duty of the committee on house to care for the maintenance of the real estate of the association.

XV. It shall be the duty of the committee on library to see that it is properly housed and catalogued and to take steps for its increase.

XVI. One or more agents may be appointed by the executive committee to assist the standing committees in their duties.

XVII. The president, chairman of the executive committee, and corresponding secretary shall be members, ex-officio, of all the standing committees.

XVIII. No alteration shall be made in these by-laws except upon notice of the proposed amendment given at a previous meeting of the executive committee.

STATE OF NEW YORK

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**New York State
Probation Commission**

For the Year 1921

ALBANY

J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS

1922

STATE OF NEW YORK
STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

ALBANY, *February 25, 1922.*

HON. JEREMIAH WOOD, *President of the Senate, Albany, N. Y.:*

SIR:— By direction of the Commission, I have the honor to transmit to the Legislature, herewith, the Fifteenth Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for the year 1921, as required by section 30, chapter 54, of the Consolidated Laws.

Very respectfully yours,

FREDERICK A. MORAN

Secretary.

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

MEMBERS

NAME	Address	Appointed by	Date appointed	Term expires
EDMOND J. BUTLER, President.	289 Fourth Ave., New York City.	The Governor.....	Sept. 16, 1910	.....
ALPHONSO T. CLEARWATER, Vice-President.	Kingston.....	The Governor.....	July 16, 1914	.....
		The Governor.....	Sept. 11, 1918	July 1, 1922
		The Governor.....	April 21, 1909	.....
		The Governor.....	Sept. 16, 1910	.....
		The Governor.....	July 29, 1913	.....
		The Governor.....	Nov. 10, 1917	.....
EDWARD C. BLUM.....	424 Fulton St., Brooklyn.	The Governor.....	Nov. 7, 1921	July 1, 1925
		The Governor.....	Oct. 4, 1910	.....
		The Governor.....	Dec. 27, 1912	.....
		The Governor.....	Nov. 10, 1917	.....
FRANK P. GRAVES.....	State Education Bldg., Albany.	The Governor.....	June 4, 1920	July 1, 1924
VICTOR F. RIDER.....	22 North William St., New York City.....	Ex-Officio.....	Sept. 15, 1921	.....
MRS. MARY E. PADDON...	142 E. 37th St., New York City.	Board of Charities....	Oct. 11, 1921	April 4, 1922
HENRY SOLOMON.....	318 West 89th St., New York City.	The Governor.....	Aug. 5, 1919	July 1, 1923
		Prison Commission...	Jan. 6, 1920	Jan. 4, 1922

FORMER MEMBERS

NAME	Address	Appointed by	Date appointed	Term expired
Roger P. Clark.....	Binghamton.....	Prison Commission...	July 2, 1907	Jan. 1, 1909
Felix M. Warburg.....	New York City...	The Governor.....	July 2, 1907	April 20, 1909
Dennis McCarthy*	Syracuse.....	Board of Charities....	July 12, 1907	Oct. 31, 1909
Francis C. Huntington*	New York City...	Prison Commission...	Jan. 5, 1909	June 7, 1910
Charles F. McKenna.....	New York City...	The Governor.....	July 2, 1907	Sept. 17, 1910
Horace McGuire*	Rochester.....	Board of Charities....	Nov. 17, 1909	April 9, 1913
Andrew S. Draper*	Albany.....	Ex-Officio.....	June 6, 1907	April 27, 1913
Nicholas M. Peters.....	Syracuse.....	Board of Charities....	April 9, 1913	July 14, 1915
Homer Folke.....	New York City...	The Governor.....	July 2, 1907	July 5, 1917
Frank E. Wade.....	Buffalo.....	The Governor.....	July 2, 1907	June 21, 1919
Maude E. Miner.....	New York City...	The Governor.....	Jan. 15, 1918	Aug. 5, 1919
Allan I. Holloway.....	Buffalo.....	Prison Commission...	June 21, 1919	Jan. 6, 1920
John H. Finley.....	New York City...	Ex-Officio.....	Dec. 1, 1913	Jan. 15, 1921
Henry Marquand*	Bedford Hills....	Board of Charities....	July 14, 1915	July 10, 1921

* Deceased

FREDERICK A. MORAN.....Secretary
EDWARD M. TOOLE.....Assistant Secretary
MAY HEWITT.....Chief Clerk and Hearing Stenographer
ALICE M. CORP3.....Stenographer

Office: 132 State Street, Albany

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1921

COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION.— The President, Commissioners Clearwater, Paddon, and Ridder.

COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION.— Commissioners Ridder, Solomon, Graves, and the President.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.— Commissioners Blum, Clearwater, Ridder, and the President.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.— Commissioners Solomon, Graves, Blum, and the President.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.— Commissioners Clearwater, Ridder, Paddon, and the President.

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The proceedings of the Annual Conference of the State Association of Magistrates formerly included as Appendix D have been published as a separate volume by the State Probation Commission. Copies of the proceedings may be obtained from the Commission.

Appendix E, citations of laws relating to probation enacted by all States during 1921, is not included in the report but information regarding the laws enacted may be obtained from the Commission.

REPORT OF THE STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

The State Probation Commission respectfully submits the following report for the year 1921:

A YEAR'S PROGRESS IN PROBATION WORK

Returned and unadjusted soldiers, enforcing the Volstead Act, which created national prohibition, industrial depression followed by a grave national unemployment problem, and a so-called crime wave, have been the chief social problems facing the American people during the past year. Yet in spite of the existing chaotic social conditions, the year 1921 was one of continued success in the use of the probation system in the courts of this State.

Probation has now been used as a method of social control in the State of New York for twenty years. Its history is one of gradual development and the perfecting of a new method and technique of dealing with offenders. From the first it was pointed out that probation ought not be used for habitual or hardened offenders, the feeble-minded, or the insane, but could be used successfully in cases of normal children and adults.

The need for carefully investigating the offenders who are to have another chance has resulted in the courts using the services of probation officers to make careful and complete social investigations. These social investigations have in turn pointed out the need for mental and physical examinations and the careful supervision of persons placed on probation.

Probation represents the greatest effort which society has yet made to individualize the treatment of offenders. It offers the hope that a way may yet be found of decreasing crime if not solving the problem as old as society itself, the prevention of crime.

Each year since 1910, with the exception of one, an increased number of persons has been released on probation. During the past year ended June 30, 1921, a total of 22,297 persons were placed on probation. This is an increase of 2,260 probationers over the previous year. At the end of the year, 17,987 persons, including both children and adults, were on probation in the care of 398 probation officers in this State, the largest number in any year since the inception of probation. Of the 398 probation officers, 249 were salaried. The majority of them devoted their full time to the work. Seventy-eight and two-tenths per cent of all who completed their terms of probation last year were discharged improved.

At the end of the year there were 11,676 persons confined in all public correctional institutions of the State, including prisons, jails, penitentiaries, reformatories, and training schools for children. This was 6,311 less than the number on probation on the same date.

THE TEST OF THE PROBATION SYSTEM

Is civilization menaced by a growing disrespect for law? Is there or is there not a crime wave? These have been the momentous questions that individuals and organizations interested in crime and the treatment of offenders have tried to answer during the past year. Stories of spectacular hold-ups and tales of sordid crimes of violence have appeared almost daily in the press, until the general public has been convinced that there exists a serious "crime wave."

The cause of the "crime wave" was first attributed to returned and unadjusted soldiers who either were unable to adjust themselves to civil life or were unable on account of business conditions to find employment. The

fact that many of the offenders arrested for serious offenses were under twenty-one years of age resulted in attention being called to the lack of proper parental control and supervision of children legally considered as minors. Later, these theories were generally discarded in favor of the idea that the failure properly to enforce the Volstead Act had created a growing disrespect for all laws; and finally, the responsibility for the supposedly large increase in crime has been attributed to lenient judges, the use of suspended sentences, parole, and probation.

While no adequate or convincing statistics have been presented to prove that there has been an extraordinary increase in crime, it is generally admitted that serious and brutal crimes, murders, assaults, and hold-ups, committed in spectacular fashion, have increased in number in some of our large cities. That all these crimes are by no means committed by old and hardened offenders who have served jail, workhouse, reformatory, and prison sentences, is tragically indicated by the fact that at one time during the year, out of thirty-six convicted murderers awaiting execution in Sing Sing prison, twenty-five of the thirty-six were under twenty-five years of age.

While crimes against the person and property may have increased in one or two communities in the State to an alarming extent, statistics obtainable do not show that crime throughout the State has increased to such an extent that the term "crime wave" can be properly used. Reports from chiefs of police of fifty out of the fifty-nine cities of the State, excluding New York city, show that there has been no abnormal increase in the number of arrests during the past year. In 1919, 73,025 persons, including boys, girls, men, and women, were arrested; and in 1921 there were 82,060 persons arrested, an increase of approximately 12 per cent. All police chiefs replying to the questionnaires sent out by the State Probation Commission deny that there is a crime wave, and in explanation for the increase in the number of arrests point out that the increase is due primarily to the results of the strict enforcement of local traffic ordinances and the excise law. Not one of the fifty chiefs of police gave the cause of the increased number of arrests to returned and unadjusted soldiers, but the majority, however, pointed out that in their opinion the increased number of arrests was due to unemployment. In one county court, where careful social investigations are made in the cases of all offenders, it was found that not over one per cent of the men convicted of crime were employed at the time of committing the offense.

Statistics also show that in the State of New York the number of children arrested for juvenile delinquency decreased not only in 1921, but has decreased each year for the past three years. While these figures of course can not be accepted as final or conclusive, they do indicate in a measure the crime situation throughout the State.

The interest manifested in the so-called crime wave and the unsubstantiated charges made by police commissioners, district attorneys, and the newspapers, that the newer and more humane methods of dealing with offenders are in a large measure responsible for the present situation so far as probation is concerned, is not borne out by facts or figures. Much confusion has arisen from the indiscriminate use of the terms probation and parole. Each of these terms, as used generally in the statutes of this State, has acquired a specific meaning. Probation is the term used in connection with the release of an offender under a suspended sentence and without imprisonment, under the oversight of a probation officer, for a definite period and for the purpose of reclaiming him from evil courses. Parole is the term used in connection with the conditional release from penal or reformatory institutions after a period of incarceration. The term probation has no appropriate use in connection with the oversight of prisoners in penal or reformatory institutions, nor is the term parole wisely applied in connection with the release of offenders under a suspended sentence and without imprisonment.

While judges in their discretion may place any offender, except those convicted of crimes punishable by death or life imprisonment, on probation, contrary to the general impression prevailing probation has not been used

to any great extent for habitual or hardened offenders but is mainly used for children and adults guilty of offenses classified as misdemeanors. In exceptional cases it is used for second or the more serious offenses technically called felonies. The outstanding feature of the present so-called crime wave is the number of crimes of violence, assaults, hold-ups, and burglaries. There were only 1,398 men and women placed on probation for felonies last year. There were fewer persons placed on probation for assault during the past two years than there were in any year from 1914 to 1918. There were 114 less on probation last year for burglary than there were in 1915. For grand larceny, there were fewer on probation not only last year but in 1920 than there were in 1919. This statement applies with equal force to persons convicted of misdemeanors and placed on probation for crimes against the person or property. In 1920 and 1921 there were fewer persons placed on probation for assault and disorderly conduct than during any year from 1915 to 1918. For petit larceny, there were approximately one thousand less on probation during the past year than there were in 1918, and two hundred less than in 1915.

Since its creation, this Commission has pointed out that while probation is a valuable institution it can not be used in all cases, even of juvenile offenders, as a proper substitute for commitment. To fail to place the offender under a vigorous corrective discipline when such course is clearly indicated by the circumstances of the offense and the previous record and character and present disposition of the offender, is an evil only less serious than to imprison the offender when the circumstances would justify his release upon probation.

All facts indicate that judges thoroughly realize their responsibility and have used great discretion in selecting offenders for probation. Figures regarding the use of probation in New York, Buffalo, and Rochester, the three largest cities of the State, where naturally a greater number of offenders are released on probation than in other communities, confirm this statement. In the New York City Magistrates' Courts during the past statistical year, 308,103 persons were arraigned. Of this number, only 7,870, or 2.6 per cent, were placed on probation; and of this 2.6 per cent, 72.1 per cent were charged with failing properly to provide for their wives and dependents. In the Court of Special Sessions, 9,955 persons were arraigned, and 1,050, or approximately 9.5 per cent, were selected for probation. In the New York Court of General Sessions, where the cases of offenders guilty of the more serious offenses are tried, especially those charged with felonies, 6,040 cases were disposed of during the year, and only 647, or less than 10 per cent, were placed on probation.

In the Buffalo City Court, during a period of eleven years the number of adults convicted of misdemeanors was 206,959, and the number placed on probation during the same period was 23,413, or 11.3 per cent. Only one out of every nine persons convicted in this court was placed on probation.

Probation has been used in the Supreme and County Courts of Erie County in a greater percentage of cases than in any other Supreme or County Court. All cases in these courts are thoroughly investigated before disposition is made of offenders and only those who are shown to be fit after thorough investigation are placed on probation. In 1921 a total of 774 persons were convicted in the Supreme and County Courts and 257, or 33.2 per cent, were placed on probation. Of this number, only 8 had ever been on probation before.

In Rochester, during a period of eight years, 30,175 adults were arrested, and 2,428, or 8 per cent, were released on probation. While 2,671 of the 30,175 were arrested for crimes classified as felonies, only 322, or 12.1 per cent, were placed on probation.

The increasing use of probation each year as a corrective measure is due to two main types of offenders: children and non-supporting and deserting husbands; and that probation in these cases has proven most effective is an undisputed fact. Probation, of course, is no panacea for crime, and there is little doubt that from time to time persons are released on proba-

tion who should not be; but no group has emphasized the need for carefully selecting offenders who are to benefit by the system more than the probation officers themselves and others interested in the development of the probation system. Probation was never intended for the confirmed criminal, the feeble-minded, the psychopathic or the insane, and the best evidence that can be given that judges realize this is the number of careful, preliminary social investigations they demand before selecting an offender for probation. Ten years ago, the Commission pointed out that it was important that no more persons should be placed on probation than can be adequately looked after by the existing corps of probation officers. Sentimental leniency and haphazard inefficiency in the treatment of criminals and delinquents are fraught with grave social consequences. To be effective and to continue to command public confidence and proper support, probation must be applied conservatively and with skill.

This Commission, after fourteen years of experience, is thoroughly convinced that the probation system is an exceedingly valuable factor in correctional work. Until its introduction there were but three possibilities in dealing with any persons convicted of an offense no matter what the extenuating circumstances or the record of the offender might be. They were (1) to release the prisoner under suspended sentence, with no oversight by any person whose business it was to keep informed as to the offender's conduct and report the same to the judge; or (2) to commit the offender to a penal or reformatory institution with all that this implies, its association with hardened offenders, loss of self respect, and serious handicap for the future; or (3) to impose a fine. Probation offers the fourth possibility, one free from the objections to which as applied to certain cases each of the other methods is open. It provides supervision of the conduct, employment, and habits of the person who has been convicted of an offense. It places him under a certain discipline. It qualifies his freedom. It reminds him that violations of the law bring unpleasant consequences, but it does not deprive him of his liberty. It does not set him apart from the community. It does not cause him to be placed in intimate association with a large number of other offenders.

The responsibility for the administration of the system rests directly and completely upon the courts and magistrates. The relation of the State to the administration of probation is purely inspectorial, supervisory, and recommendatory. The discharge of these functions by the State is the necessary supplement to the vesting of direct control and responsibility for the operations of the system in local courts. While the State through its Probation Commission endeavors to co-operate with and assist local courts and probation officers, and to aid in the development of probation, the real burden of making the system a success rests with the courts.

TWO DECADES OF PROBATION IN NEW YORK STATE

The year 1921 marks the end of the second decade of probation under statutory authorization in New York State. It may be of interest, therefore, to review briefly the progress of the probation system since 1901, when the first probation law in this State was passed, and to consider its place in the reformatory system of the State.

Caution marked the adoption of probation in New York State. The law of 1901 restricted its use to adult offenders and only to courts of cities. Amendments in 1902 and 1903 authorized the placing of children on probation, and extended the use of the system to courts throughout the State. The first years of experimenting with probation lead to much variety in usage and in some places to abuses. The Legislature of 1905 directed the Governor to appoint a temporary commission to investigate the operations of the system and to make recommendations concerning its improvement. This Commission, in its report to the Legislature the following year, urged the importance of great care in the use of probation, and recommended among other things general State supervision of the work of probation officers.

In 1907 the Legislature established the present State Probation Commission. Prior to 1907 there were no statistics available as to the extent of the use of probation in New York State, and that year the probation system was reported as used in sixteen cities, one village, and eleven county courts. The growth of the system during the next fourteen years lead to its use in fifty-four cities and over thirty-eight towns and villages, and fifty-one county courts besides in the Supreme Courts in a number of counties.

The first appropriation for the salary of a probation officer was made in 1904. In 1907 the number of publicly salaried positions was 35. In 1921 this number had increased to 249. Not until 1908 was it permissible for counties to make appropriations for the probation service, and in that year there were eight county probation officers appointed. In 1921, 35 counties have provisions for salaried officers who serve not only the County and Supreme Courts, but courts of third-class cities and the Justices' courts.

In 1908 there were 7,154 persons placed on probation during the year. In 1921 there were 22,297 individuals placed on probation. During the past fourteen years, 228,754 persons, 71,048 children and 157,706 adults, have been placed on probation. Omitting the cases where final results are unknown, 206,389 persons were discharged from probation during the fourteen year period. In approximately 78.6 per cent of this number the results of probation were satisfactory and the offender was discharged improved. Only 22,818, or 11.1 per cent, were re-arrested and committed.

Marked improvements have been made in the operations of the probation system during the past fourteen years. The abuses which in the beginning characterized the use of the system are decreasing. The courts before placing persons on probation are more than ever before calling upon probation officers to make preliminary investigations concerning the habits, history, characteristics, and circumstances of the defendants.

The short probationary periods of only a few weeks, which formerly prevailed in many courts, have disappeared. It is being accepted that probation to be effective must, in most cases, extend over a substantial period of time, usually at least a year.

The conditions of probation laid down by the courts when placing defendants on probation are becoming more definite and binding, and the law is being more rigorously enforced against violations.

More frequent recourse is had, in appropriate cases, to the collection from probationers of restitution, instalment fines, and payments for the support of their families.

On the part of the probation officers there is more visitation in the homes of the probationers, more discreet and painstaking inquiries from other sources concerning those under their care, more friendly and constructive help, and more cooperation with outside agencies. Marked progress has taken place in the methods and in the spirit of social service among the probation officers.

More complete and better case records and accounts are being kept by the probation officers.

In the larger courts having a number of probation officers, the office organization and administration is on a business like basis.

There is more co-operation among probation officers in making investigations for courts in different parts of the State, and in supervising transferred probationers.

The work of volunteer probation officers, when properly supervised and instructed, is invaluable, but experience has proven that their service is often of doubtful value unless their work is directed by experienced workers.

The body of experience accumulated during the past years has been studied through field investigations, and through analysis and discussion at conferences, and in other ways, with the result that there is a better consensus of opinion than ever before concerning the relative value of different probationary methods and the probable lines along which future progress may be expected.

Probation has passed through the testing or experimental stage. It has proven to be both socially and financially profitable. Its future development, however, is in need of continued careful study, of extension, and of intelligent guidance. The outlook for the system as a humane, rational reformatory measure, operating state-wide, is more encouraging than ever before.

STATE SUPERVISION OF PROBATION

The underlying weakness of the probation system as established in the State in 1901 was to be found in the very large number of courts possessing the power of appointment of probation officers, and in the absence of any supervision, co-ordination, or organization of the work of probation officers except such as might be exercised by the courts to which they were attached. There were practically as many systems of probation as there were courts using the probation law. It followed that there was the widest possible variety in regard to every feature of the system.

The special State Probation Commission appointed in 1905 for the purpose of investigating the operations and value of the probation system reported that they were strongly of the opinion that while probation work must always be permitted a considerable degree of flexibility to meet local conditions and individual needs, there should be provided nevertheless some form of central oversight. The result of their study and recommendations was the creation in 1907 of the State Probation Commission. This Commission was authorized to "exercise general supervision over the work of probation officers," "to keep informed as to their work," to improve and extend the probation system, to collect and publish information thereon, and to make recommendations.

The New York State Probation Commission has completed fourteen years of active service. The results of its work may be briefly summarized. The passage of the probation law did not mean the establishment of effective probation throughout the State. That has been a slow, tedious process, not yet completed, but far advanced in comparison with the situation of fourteen years ago. From the start, the Commission has carried on local campaigns to introduce and extend probation work. In these the co-operation of local judges, lawyers, clergymen, social workers, women's clubs, and other organizations and individuals interested have been freely used. Meetings have been held and newspaper publicity freely given. The campaigns have usually come to a focus in hearings before the city councils or county boards of supervisors at which appropriations for salaries and expenses of probation officers have been asked and obtained.

Every year since the Commission started its work it has reported new offices and new localities establishing probation offices. More than half the counties of the State, including all the larger ones, have county probation officers.

Investigation and standardization of probation work has been carried on throughout the State. Representatives of the Commission visit all the more important probation offices in the State at least once a year and others as frequently as possible. Following these visits and investigations, written reports containing recommendations are sent to the judges, probation officers, and the public fiscal authorities. The recommendations have to do with better standards of work, adequate records, and needed extension of service.

Information is also collected by correspondence and reports from the probation officers. Detailed written reports are required from every probation officer in the State, both salaried and volunteer, each month.

The Commission carries on much work to educate probation officers and the public in the proper use of the probation system and in the improvement of probation methods. It publishes a complete system of probation officer's records. These are distributed free to probation officers.

It publishes an annual report containing complete statistics on the use of probation and much educational material, and a Manual for Probation Officers which is a complete text book on the laws and methods of probation. In addition, it publishes a large number of educational pamphlets and leaflets.

ated out the need for proper and adequate detention homes for has carried on local campaigns for the establishment of these as called to the attention of judges, probation officers, and others the mental and physical examination of delinquents.

ducted every year at least two state conferences, one for proba- and the other for the judges of the magistrates' courts. The of these conferences are published and widely distributed:

ission has supported much legislation for improving the pro- n and prevented the passage of legislation that would injure other laws obtained was that providing for county probation rized to serve not only in the higher courts but in the courts villages, thereby establishing for the first time in the State rural t has promoted laws establishing children's courts and courts relations, and extending the use of probation in felony cases. at the need for the revision and codification of the laws relating

ured the placing of all probation officers in the State under vice, and has co-operated very closely with the State Civil mission in a majority of all examinations for probation officers. antly recommended the use of the oral examination at which nd experience can be properly judged. It has assisted in con- majority of the oral examinations held in the State.

ief is the history of the accomplishments of the State Proba- sion.

DEPARTMENTS IN THE PROBATION WORK OF THE STATE

General Summary

al table which follows shows the principal facts regarding the tion in the State during the statistical year ending June 30, pared with the previous year.

TABLE I
GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	Year ending June 30, 1920	Year ending June 30, 1921
ed on probation from preceding year.....	15,578	15,395
n probation during year	19,537	22,297
ation part or all of year.....	35,315	37,692
ed from probation during year..	19,920	19,705
g on probation at end of year.....	15,395	17,987
ose who passed from probation in which results who completed their terms and were discharged	79.5%	78.2%
ation in local courts.....	50	54
robation in County or Supreme Courts, or both.	54	51
robation in town or village courts.....	38	38
robation officers at end of year	236	249
e detailed from other branches of public service.	5	5
ion officers having cases during year	140	146
d by prob tion officers before sentence.....	23,892	27,541
e by probation officers.....	120,893	139,024
ners to probation departments for family support.	\$1,432,631.93	\$1,559,504.90
ners to probation departments for fines.....	32,069 61	34,175 57
ners to probation departments for restitution.	93,422 58	104,992 29
ted by probation officers.....	\$1,558,124 12	\$1,808,772 76

The outstanding fact indicated above is an increase of 2,660, or 13.5 per cent, in the number of persons released on probation during the last statistical year as compared with the year before. The total number of individuals on probation at some time during the year was 37,692, a larger number than ever before. A smaller number of probationers were discharged last year than the previous year, which indicates the lengthening of the probation terms. That probation terms are being lengthened is further indicated by the fact that at the end of the year there were 17,987 persons on probation, an increase over the previous year of 2,592, or 16.8 per cent.

An analysis of the figures compiled by the Commission shows that the use of the probation system as shown by the number of persons placed on probation and the number remaining under supervision, including the year 1921, has increased each year with the exception of one year, 1920, when due to decreased court arraignments a smaller number was placed on probation.

From the table it is seen that the number of salaried probation officers during the year increased from 236 to 249. The number of active volunteers increased from 140 to 146. An increase in the number of salaried probation officers has occurred every year since the probation law was enacted.

The number of preliminary investigations made by probation officers of defendants before sentence last year was 27,541, the greatest number of preliminary investigations that has been made in any one year since 1916.

The number of home visits in probation cases reported by probation officers increased by 18,110, thus showing the ever increasing care and supervision given to probationers.

The amount collected through probation departments for family support, fines, and restitution greatly increased during the past year.

The number of boys under sixteen, girls under sixteen, and men and women on probation is shown in the following table.

TABLE II
CLASSIFICATION OF PROBATIONERS PLACED AND REMAINING ON PROBATION

	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Continued on probation from June 30, 1920.....	3,324	1,009	9,905	1,157	15,395
Placed on probation during year ended June 30, 1921.....	5,397	1,354	13,785	1,761	22,297
Total on probation during the year.....	8,721	2,363	23,690	2,918	37,692
Discharged from probation during the year.....	5,355	1,368	11,343	1,639	19,705
Remaining on probation June 30, 1921.....	3,366	995	12,347	1,279	17,987

From the above table it will be seen that increases in the number of probationers at the end of last year as compared with the year previous were among boys, men, and women. However, the number of boys placed on probation last year as compared with the previous year decreased by 66. The number of girls placed on probation during the year also decreased by 45, while there was a large increase in the number of men and women placed on probation. The number of men placed increased 2,666, while the number of women increased by 110.

Chart I shows the proportion of boys, girls, men and women placed on probation in the entire State and in various groups of courts.

CHART 1 NUMBER OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

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8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

Growth of Probation

The following table shows the variation in the number placed on probation for the past fourteen years.

TABLE III
NUMBER OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	Children	Adults	Total
1908.....	2,213	4,941	7,154
1909.....	2,076	7,240	9,316
1910.....	2,227	6,410	8,637
1911.....	2,306	6,832	9,138
1912.....	4,003	9,557	13,560
1913.....	5,484	10,726	16,210
1914.....	5,550	12,049	17,599
1915.....	5,727	13,243	18,970
1916.....	5,664	13,641	19,305
1917.....	6,820	15,027	21,847
1918.....	7,876	14,362	22,238
1919.....	7,489	15,357	22,846
1920.....	6,862	12,775	19,637
1921.....	6,751	15,546	22,297
Totals.....	71,048	157,706	228,754

An analysis of the above table shows the rapid increase in the number of persons placed on probation until 1919. In 1920 there was a small decrease, the first in ten years, which can only be accounted for by decreased arraignments which seemed to be largely due to prohibition. During the past year the number of persons placed on probation increased by 2,260 over the previous year. This increase is approximately as great as any previous year with the exception of 1912.

Attention is called to the fact that the number of children placed on probation has decreased during the past two years. This decrease is not due to the fact that children arrested are not being placed on probation, but reports from chiefs of police throughout the State indicate that the number of children arrested has decidedly decreased during the past year.

The increase in the number of adults placed on probation can be explained by the increasing use of probation as a corrective social measure for offenders guilty of failing properly to provide for their families. As will be shown later, the correctional institutions of the State have shown a large decrease in their population since 1917. There was a small increase in the number of commitments to these institutions during the past year over the number committed in 1920.

The following table shows the increase in the number of persons placed on probation as compared with the previous year. This table shows a remarkable increase in the number on probation every year with the exception of 1920, since complete statistics were first gathered by the Commission in 1907. The statistics indicate the opinions of the judges of the value of probation as a reformatory measure.

TABLE IV
NUMBER OF PERSONS ON PROBATION AT THE END OF EACH YEAR

	Children	Adults	Total
December 31, 1907.....	566	1,106	1,672
December 31, 1908.....	730	1,648	2,378
December 31, 1909.....	967	2,195	3,162
December 31, 1910.....	1,227	2,852	4,079
September 30, 1911.....	1,232	4,159	5,391

TABLE IV—*Concluded*

	Children	Adults	Total
September 30, 1912.....	2,197	6,111	8,308
September 30, 1913.....	2,231	6,442	8,673
September 30, 1914.....	2,781	8,134	10,915
September 30, 1915.....	3,025	8,543	11,568
June 30, 1916.....	2,969	9,067	12,036
June 30, 1917.....	4,017	10,525	14,542
June 30, 1918.....	4,157	10,477	14,634
June 30, 1919.....	3,998	11,067	15,065
June 30, 1920.....	4,333	11,003	15,336
June 30, 1921.....	4,361	13,626	17,987

In thirteen and one-half years the number of persons on probation in this State has increased from 1,672 to 17,987, or over 1070 per cent. The more rapid increase proportionately in the number of persons on probation at the end of each year compared with the increase in the number of new cases placed on probation each year, can only be explained by the fact that longer terms of probation are being constantly used. Judges who in the early days of the probation system placed an offender under the supervision of a probation officer for a few months, have come to realize that habits which lead to crime and delinquency can not be changed in so short a time, so probation for a few months is giving way to probation for one year or more. Probation is being used each year in the higher courts which try felonies. In these courts probation terms of from two to five years are commonly used.

The table which follows shows the increase each year in the number of salaried probation officers employed throughout the State. At the end of 1906 there were only 20 employed in the entire State. Fourteen and one-half years later there were 249. The great majority of these officers give their entire time to the service, and many of them serve in more than one court. This steady increase is shown in the following table:

TABLE V
PUBLICLY SALARIED PROBATION OFFICERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE

on	
1906.....	20
1907.....	36
1908.....	49
1909.....	61
1910.....	81
1911.....	109
0, 1912.....	137
0, 1913.....	157
0, 1914.....	164
0, 1915.....	174
6.....	178
7.....	197
8.....	212
9.....	216
0.....	236
1.....	249

New Positions Created

During 1921 there were eleven new positions for salaried probation officers created in the State, as follows: Ten probation officers in the New York City Magistrates' Courts, and the position of county probation officer in Seneca County. The ten new positions in the Magistrates' Courts resulted from the intensive campaign carried on by the chief probation officer in co-operation with various social agencies interested. County probation work was established for the first time in Seneca County as a result of a campaign

carried on by the Commission. While only a part-time salary was allowed, the county was fortunate in securing the services of an able probation officer, and the work has developed with remarkable success and efficiency.

During the year two communities abolished the position of city and county probation officer. In Putnam County, following the death of the county probation officer, the county judge decided not to appoint another probation officer. The position was a part-time one, and the judge was of the opinion that a competent officer could not be secured for \$300 a year. Due to a change in municipal administration in the city of Lackawanna, the position of probation officer was abolished, but as this report goes to press the position has been re-created.

Eight new officers were appointed to succeed salaried officers who resigned or left the service.

A total of twenty-seven new volunteer officers were appointed during the year. Eight volunteers resigned.

Increased Salaries for Probation Officers

During the year 1921 a total of 179 probation officers received increases in salaries. The Commission has consistently urged not only the standardization of salaries of probation officers but the need for the payment of adequate salaries. During the past two years cities and counties have realized the situation and have made substantial and well deserved increases. The cities of New York, Buffalo, and Yonkers, and Erie and Monroe Counties, have set an example to the rest of the State in substantially increasing the salaries of their probation officers.

There are yet too many cities and counties in the State paying probation officers meagre salaries for their constructive social service. It is poor social economy to let a man or a woman who has devoted from one to ten years gaining skill in the effective treatment of offenders and perfecting the technique of the work, to leave the service because of economic necessity. Yet this has happened in several instances during the past year. The success or failure of probation depends upon the probation officer. It is beginning to be realized that successful probation work requires similar qualifications that all successful teachers have. The Commission recommends that the minimum salary paid to properly qualified probation officers who devote full time to the work be not less than \$1,500 a year, and that regular annual increases be given for efficient service.

Selecting and Training Probation Officers

There is a growing interest on the part of probation officers and judges in further developing and perfecting the technique of probation work, and to standardize not only the procedure but the qualifications requisite for the men and women who are planning to engage in this work. In many courts throughout the State successful and experienced probation officers are at work, but the majority of these officers engaged in probation work when the system was established and naturally have acquired their experience through first hand knowledge gained through dealing directly with delinquents. The results of the experience of these men and women ought to be readily accessible to individuals planning to become probation officers.

More and more the courts and the public are realizing that a probation officer is an essential part of the court. Judges especially are beginning to realize that if probation work is to be efficiently and successfully carried on there must be certain minimum requirements for those who are to act as supervisors of delinquents released on probation. Individuals before engaging in probation work should have a good general education, and should have knowledge of the history of crime and punishment, a sympathetic understanding of the physical and mental frailties of human nature, and "should know the history of social work and should have a clear grasp not only of his own special technique but its relation to all other forms of social work,"

as well as an intelligent understanding of the value of co-operation and utilization of other social agencies. At the beginning of their service they should be placed under competent supervision. In our larger cities, where there is more than one probation officer employed, this is now possible.

This Commission again points out the need for the establishment of courses for the training of prospective probation officers and for the further education of probation officers in the service. In New York city, general courses in preparation for probation work are being given in the New York School of Social Work and the Fordham School of Social Service. During the past year Syracuse University has inaugurated such a course, under the able leadership of the chief probation officer of the Syracuse Court of Special Sessions. It is unnecessary to say that these courses have and will prove of great value. It is hoped that ultimately this training may be more specifically applied to the definite training of probation officers. It would be desirable if other colleges and universities would establish similar courses, so that in time all persons engaging in probation work may have an opportunity to fit themselves for their responsible duties.

Courts Using Probation

The following table shows the distribution of cases placed on probation by groups of courts during the past year:

TABLE VI
DISTRIBUTION OF CASES PLACED ON PROBATION BY GROUPS OF COURTS

	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total	Per cent
Lower courts of New York city.....	3,490	1,121	7,869	1,051	13,531	60.7
Higher courts of New York city.....			1,284	51	1,285	5.7
Lower courts of other cities.....	1,346	106	3,292	556	5,300	23.8
County and Supreme Courts outside New York city.....	268	86	1,062	48	1,464	6.
Courts of towns and villages.....	293	41	328	55	717	3.
Entire State.....	5,397	1,354	13,785	1,761	22,297	100.0

From the above table it is seen that 66.4 per cent of all cases placed on probation last year were from the courts of New York city. This is a slightly smaller percentage than during the previous year. The decrease in the number of men and women placed on probation by the higher courts of New York city, i. e., the County Courts and the Court of General Sessions, and the decrease in the number placed on probation in the Children's Court, accounts for this decrease. The number placed on probation in the Magistrates' Courts greatly increased.

All classes of offenders in the lower courts of other cities increased, the total being an increase of 1.1 per cent over the previous year. On the other hand, all classes of offenders in the superior courts outside of New York city decreased. The percentage of cases from the higher courts outside New York city was 6.6 per cent as compared with 6.8 per cent the year before. The number of rural cases increased from 542 to 717, or 2.8 per cent of all cases in 1920, to 3.2 per cent of all cases last year.

Of the 59 cities of the State, all but five of the smaller cities reported cases on probation from their local courts. Of the 62 counties of the State, 51 reported cases on probation from the County and Supreme Courts, and 38 in one or more town and village courts.

The table which follows shows the wide use of probation in the various courts of the State.

TABLE VII

NUMBER OF PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921,
ARRANGED BY PLACES

PLACES	Courts	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
CITIES						
Albany.....	Police.....	58	9	10	15	92
Amsterdam.....	Recorder's.....	42	3	31	3	79
Auburn.....	Recorder's.....	2	.....	32	1	35
Batavia.....	Police.....	16	3	.....	.....	19
Binghamton.....	City.....	15	3	69	46	133
Buffalo....	Children's.....	208	19	17	30	274
Buffalo.....	City.....	.....	.....	2,128	327	2,455
Cohoes.....	Recorder's.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Corning.....	City.....	.....	1	17	.....	18
Cortland.....	City.....	8	.....	21	4	33
Elmira.....	Recorder's.....	31	3	27	12	73
Geneva.....	City.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Glens Falls.....	City.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Gloversville.....	Recorder's.....	16	.....	26	2	44
Hornell.....	Recorder's.....	8	1	2	.....	11
Hudson.....	City.....	7	.....	1	.....	8
Ithaca.....	City.....	23	3	5	1	32
Jamestown.....	Police.....	14	.....	7	.....	21
Johnstown.....	Recorder's.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Kingston.....	Recorder's.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12
Lackawanna.....	City.....	70	3	74	23	170
Little Falls.....	Recorder's.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Lockport.....	Police.....	1	.....	14	2	17
Mechanicville.....	City.....	5	.....	3	.....	8
Middletown.....	Recorder's.....	1	.....	4	.....	5
Mount Vernon.....	City.....	54	2	19	.....	75
Newburgh.....	Recorder's.....	34	3	31	3	71
New Rochelle.....	City.....	33	.....	34	4	71
New York city.....	Magistrates'.....	.....	.....	7,011	859	7,870
New York city.....	Special Sessions, Manhattan.....	.....	.....	429	145	574
New York city.....	Special Sessions, Bronx.....	.....	.....	70	3	73
New York city.....	Special Sessions, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	305	38	343
New York city.....	Special Sessions, Queens.....	.....	.....	37	5	42
New York city.....	Special Sessions, Richmond.....	.....	.....	17	1	18
New York city.....	Children's, Manhattan.....	1,697	540	.....	.....	2,237
New York city.....	Children's, Bronx.....	448	127	.....	.....	575
New York city.....	Children's, Brooklyn.....	962	284	.....	.....	1,246
New York city.....	Children's, Queens.....	274	110	.....	.....	384
New York city.....	Children's, Richmond.....	109	60	.....	.....	169
Niagara Falls.....	Police.....	.....	.....	93	2	95
North Tonawanda.....	City.....	1	.....	25	3	29
Ogdensburg.....	Recorder's.....	5	.....	1	.....	6
Oswego.....	City.....	3	3	.....	.....	6
Oneonta.....	City.....	5	4	2	4	15
Plattsburgh.....	City.....	24	8	20	6	58
Port Jervis.....	Justice's.....	1	1	1	.....	3
Poughkeepsie.....	City.....	41	1	7	1	50
Rochester.....	Police.....	.....	.....	137	22	159
Rome.....	City.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Salamanca.....	City.....	16	.....	11	.....	27
Saratoga Springs.....	City.....	14	.....	6	2	22
Schenectady.....	Police.....	93	7	18	3	121
Sherrill.....	City.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Syracuse.....	Special Sessions.....	99	11	89	10	209
Tonawanda.....	City.....	1	.....	17	1	19
Troy.....	City.....	39	.....	13	.....	52
Utica.....	City.....	103	12	149	10	274
Watertown.....	City.....	17	1	8	5	31
Watervliet.....	City.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11
White Plains.....	Police.....	16	1	26	.....	43
Yonkers.....	City.....	136	4	89	7	236
Total for cities.....	.....	4,836	1,227	11,161	1,607	18,831
TOWNS AND VILLAGES						
IN—						
Broome county.....	Justices'.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Cayuga county.....	Justices'.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Chenango county.....	Justices'.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Clinton county.....	Justices'.....	12	1	5	1	19
Cortland county.....	Justices'.....	10	1	7	.....	18
Delaware county.....	Justices'.....	2	.....	8	1	11

TABLE VII — Continued

PLACES	Courts	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
TOWNS AND VILLAGES						
<i>IN—Concluded</i>						
Dutchess county.....	Justices'	1	.....	18	.....	19
Erie county.....	Justices'	30	.....	104	5	139
Franklin county.....	Justices'	7	1	8	2	18
Fulton county.....	Justices'	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Lewis county.....	Justices'	4	2	8	.....	14
Madison county.....	Justices'	16	3	3	1	23
Montgomery county...	Justices'	1	.....	3	1	5
Nassau county.....	Justices'	35	.....	20	2	57
Niagara county.....	Justices'	8	.....	13	1	22
Oneida county.....	Justices'	9	1	16	.....	26
Onondaga county.....	Justices'	37	16	18	30	101
Ontario county.....	Justices'	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Orange county.....	Justices'	4	.....	9	.....	13
Oswego county.....	Justices'	1	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Lawrence county...	Justices'	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Schenectady county...	Justices'	1	.....	1	.....	2
Seneca county.....	Justices'	4	2	6	.....	12
Steuben county.....	Justices'	12	.....	28	3	43
Suffolk county.....	Justices'	32	3	10	.....	45
Tioga county.....	Justices'	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Tompkins county.....	Justices'	2	.....	1	.....	3
Wayne county.....	Justices'	.....	.....	2	1	3
Westchester county...	Justices'	2	.....	4	.....	6
VILLAGES						
Elmira Heights.....	Police.....	8	.....	4	.....	12
Fairport.....	Police.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Herkimer.....	Police.....	21	.....	.....	.....	21
Nyack.....	Police.....	7	2	8	3	20
Phoenix.....	Police.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
TOWNS						
Albany county.....	Town of Colonie.....	18	6	.....	.....	24
Chenango county.....	Town of Oxford.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Saratoga county.....	Town of Corinth.....	3	3	7	4	17
Totals for towns and villages....	.....	293	41	328	55	717
COUNTIES						
Albany.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	18	1	19
Bronx.....	County.....	.....	.....	114	8	122
Broome.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	28	2	30
Cattaraugus.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Cayuga.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	17	1	18
Chautauqua.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	21	.....	21
Chautauqua.....	County (Children's Part).....	10	.....	.....	.....	10
Chemung.....	Supreme and County.....	1	.....	9	1	11
Chenango.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Clinton.....	Supreme and County.....	3	.....	3	.....	6
Cortland.....	Supreme and County.....	2	.....	9	.....	11
Delaware.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Dutchess.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	28	2	30
Erie.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	238	14	252
Essex.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	19	1	20
Franklin.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
Fulton.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	10	1	11
Genesee.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Jefferson.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	30	.....	30
Kings.....	County.....	.....	.....	395	17	412
Lewis.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	16	1	17
Madison.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	23	1	24
Monroe.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	90	1	91
Monroe.....	County (Children's Part).....	216	70	.....	.....	286
Montgomery.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Nassau.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	34	2	36
New York.....	General Sessions.....	.....	.....	647	22	669
Niagara.....	Supreme and County.....	1	.....	34	1	36
Oneida.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	44	2	46
Onondaga.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	115	3	118
Ontario.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Ontario.....	County (Children's Part).....	30	16	.....	.....	46
Orange.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	34	2	36
Oswego.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	43	2	45

TABLE VII — *Concluded*

PLACES	Courts	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
COUNTIES—<i>Concluded</i>						
Otsego.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Queens.....	County.....	.....	.....	39	1	40
Rensselaer.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Richmond.....	County.....	.....	.....	39	3	42
Rockland.....	Supreme and County.....	3	.....	5	1	9
St. Lawrence.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19
Schenectady.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Seneca.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Steuben.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	28	1	29
Suffolk.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	16	3	19
Tioga.....	Supreme and County.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Tompkins.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Ulster.....	Supreme and County.....	1	.....	12	.....	13
Warren.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wayne.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Westchester.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	44	3	47
Wyoming.....	Supreme and County.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Totals for Supreme and County Courts.....	.....	268	86	2,296	99	2,749

Charges Against Persons Placed on Probation

The following table shows the reported charges against all adults placed on probation during the past year.

TABLE VIII

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES AGAINST ADULTS PLACED ON PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921

CHARGES	Number men	Per cent men	Number women	Per cent women	Total	Per cent
<i>Misdemeanors and Lesser Offenses</i>						
Adult contributory delinquency.....	85	.6	53	3.	138	.9
Assault, third degree.....	570	4.1	27	1.5	597	3.9
Disorderly conduct.....	1,439	10.4	350	19.9	1,789	11.5
Non-support.....	6,273	45.5	63	3.6	6,336	40.8
Drugs.....	111	.8	28	1.6	139	.9
Petit larceny.....	1,583	11.5	279	15.8	1,862	12.
Prostitution.....	69	.5	414	23.5	483	3.1
Public intoxication.....	782	5.7	194	11.	976	6.3
Vagrancy.....	333	2.4	156	8.9	489	3.1
Violation of local ordinances.....	314	2.3	48	2.7	362	2.3
Other and unstated misdemeanors.....	690	5.1	91	5.2	781	5.
Bestardy cases.....	123	.9	.....	.....	123	.8
Possessing a weapon.....	73	.5	.....	.....	73	.4
Total misdemeanors, etc.....	12,445	90.3	1,703	96.7	14,148	91.0
<i>Felonies</i>						
Abandonment.....	156	1.1	.....	.....	156	1.
Assault.....	101	.7	5	.3	106	.7
Burglary.....	295	2.1	3	.2	298	1.9
Forgery.....	89	.7	4	.2	93	.6
Grand larceny.....	503	3.7	23	1.3	526	3.4
Other and unstated felonies.....	196	1.4	23	1.3	219	1.4
Total felonies.....	1,340	9.7	58	2.3	1,398	9.0
Grand totals.....	13,785	100.0	1,761	100.0	15,546	100.0

Non-support still continues to be the leading offense for which men are placed on probation, a larger number and percentage of the cases being convicted of this offense than in any previous year. Since 1919, the number of men placed on probation for this offense has increased from 34.6 per cent to 45.5 per cent. The percentage placed on probation for petit larceny decreased from 14.8 per cent in 1920, to 11.5 per cent last year. The number of cases convicted for assault, violation of city ordinances, and drugs, shows small increases; while the number of cases for bastardy and disorderly conduct shows definite decreases.

The increase in the number of persons placed on probation for public intoxication must be credited to the lax enforcement of the Volstead Act. In 1920, only 318 men and 99 women, or a total of 417 persons, were convicted of public intoxication and placed on probation; while during the past year 782 men, and 194 women or a total of 976 persons were convicted of this offense and placed on probation, an increase of 134 per cent. There was also an increase from 245 to 333 in the number of men placed on probation for vagrancy.

The total number placed on probation for felonies shows a decrease of 6 over the previous year. The number of men convicted for crimes against property i. e. burglary, forgery, and grand larceny, and placed on probation, increased by only one, while there was an increase of 9 for assault or crimes against the person.

In cases of women, there was a decrease in the number placed for violation of local ordinances—vagrancy, prostitution, assault and petit larceny, while a decided increase occurred in the number of women placed for disorderly conduct and public intoxication.

The following table shows the charges in cases of children placed on probation.

TABLE IX

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARGES IN THE CASES OF CHILDREN PLACED ON PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921

CHARGES	Number boys	Per cent boys	Number girls	Per cent girls	Totals	Per cent
Disorderly or ungovernable child.....	969	18.	484	35.7	1,453	21.5
Improper guardianship.....	623	11.5	713	52.7	1,336	19.8
Juvenile delinquency.....	3,454	64.	123	9.1	3,577	53.
Truancy.....	235	4.4	29	2.1	264	3.9
Other and unstated charges.....	116	2.1	5	.4	121	1.8
Total.....	5,397	100.0	1,354	100.0	6,751	100.0

Probation is used in this State for children classified under each of the above headings, although in some of the courts, especially in the New York City Children's Court, the term "supervision" is used instead of "probation" for all cases except those of juvenile delinquency. The methods employed in cases designated as under supervision, however, are practically the same as are those designated as on probation. The distinction is purely a technical and legal one and should be done away with. It should not be necessary to charge children with any offense in order to place them under helpful probationary supervision. It will be seen from the above table that by far the greater number of boys placed in the care of probation officers are charged with juvenile delinquency. In the cases of girls, the charge is more frequently improper guardianship or being disorderly or ungovernable. Under juvenile delinquency are classed stealing in its various branches, assault, malicious mischief, disorderly conduct, and violations of ordinances. By far the largest element in the juvenile delinquency of boys is stealing.

CHART II

CHARGES IN CASES OF BOYS



CHARGES IN CASES OF GIRLS

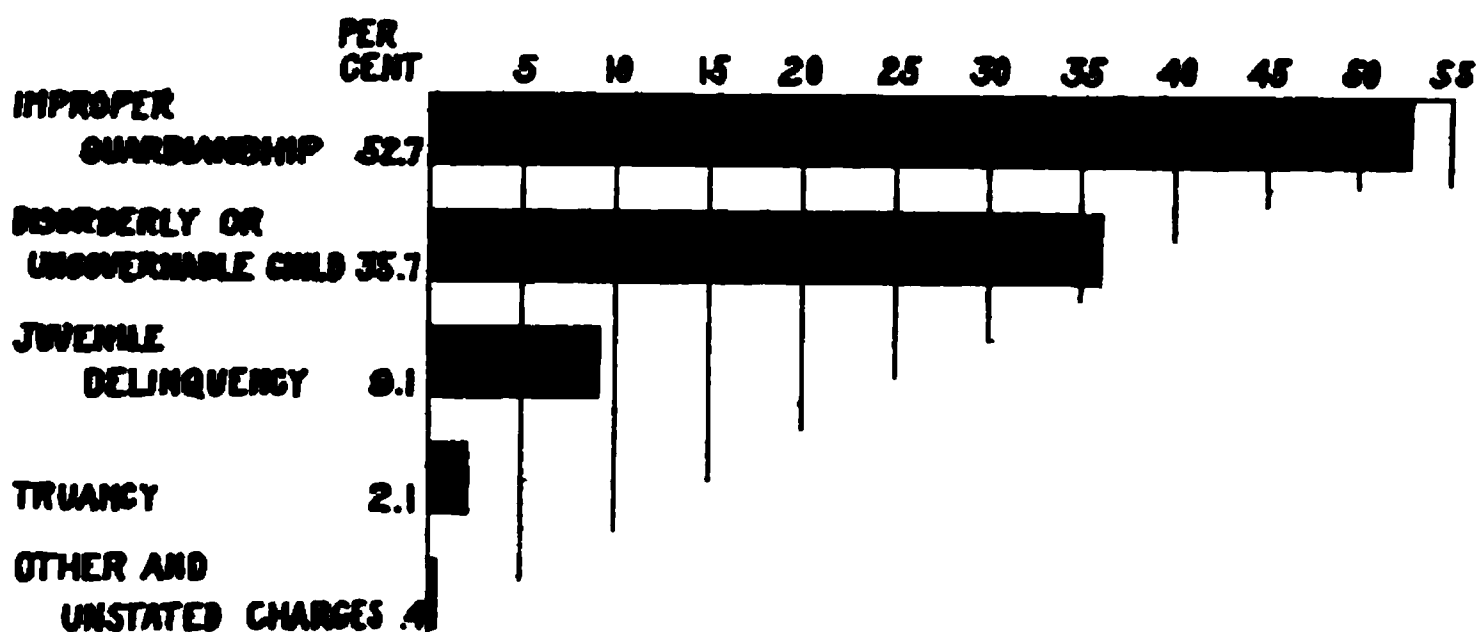
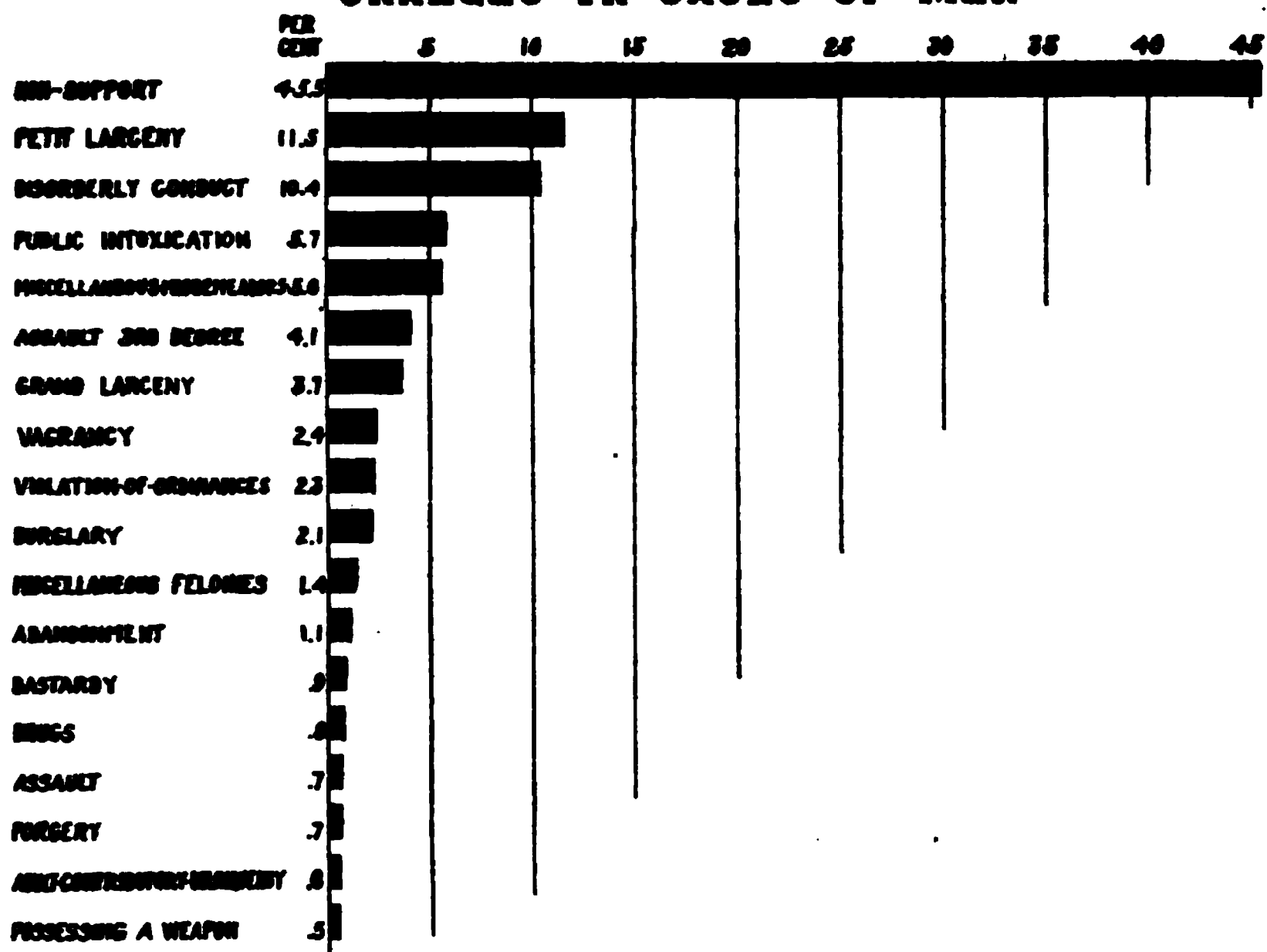
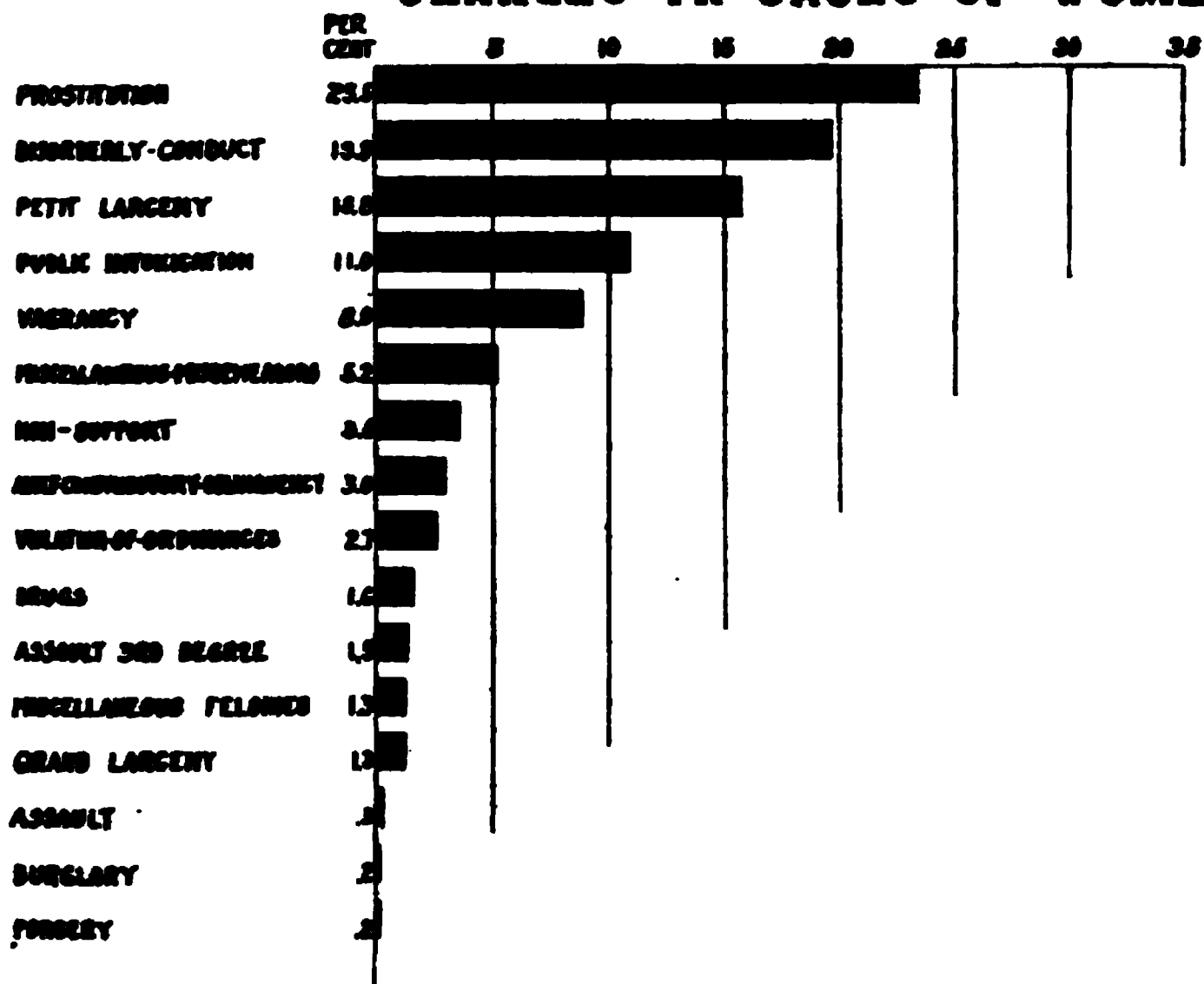


CHART III CHARGES IN CASES OF MEN



CHARGES IN CASES OF WOMEN



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The number of children placed on probation last year as compared with the previous year decreased by 111. Replies received from a questionnaire sent to all chiefs of police in New York state indicate that there has been during the past three years a decrease in the number of children arrested each year.

Charts II and III herewith show the charges reported in all cases placed on probation during the year.

Results of Probation

During the past year 19,705 persons of all ages were discharged from probation. In each case the Commission requires a report from the probation officer giving his judgment of the results of probation. The following table gives the results so reported.

TABLE X

RESULTS REPORTED IN ALL CASES PASSED FROM PROBATION DURING THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1921

REPORTED RESULTS	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Discharged with improvement.....	4,386	1,149	8,425	1,258	15,218
Discharged without improvement.....	313	54	921	99	1,387
Re-arrested and committed.....	564	159	917	157	1,797
Absconded from oversight.....	36	4	899	116	1,055
Other and unstated results.....	56	2	181	14	253
Totals.....	5,355	1,368	11,343	1,639	19,705

The classification of persons completing probation as to whether they were improved or unimproved depends upon the judgment of the probation officer, but we believe that it is fairly accurate. All of those who complete their terms and are discharged from probation may be considered to that extent successful in that they have for the probation period kept straight and avoided arrest and return to court for commitment. Probation officers are asked to classify their cases as "discharged with improvement" only when they believe that they are definitely and positively improved as to character and conditions.

Omitting the cases where the final results were unknown, or unreported, there were 19,452 cases where the results were given. The percentages of these results are shown in the following table.

TABLE XI

RESULTS SHOWN BY PERCENTAGES IN THE 19,452 CASES DISCHARGED FROM PROBATION
WHERE RESULTS WERE REPORTED

	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Discharged with improvement.....	82.8	84.1	75.5	77.1	78.2
Discharged without improvement.....	5.9	4.	8.3	6.1	7.1
Re-arrested and committed.....	10.6	11.6	8.2	9.7	9.3
Absconded or lost from oversight.....	.7	.3	8.	7.1	5.4
Totals.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the above table it is seen that 85.3 per cent of the probationers completed their probation and were discharged; that 78.2 per cent were classified as discharged with improvement; 9.3 per cent only were positive

failures, being re-arrested and committed during the probation period; 5.4 per cent disappeared or were lost from supervision by their probation officers.

Comparing these results with the previous year, we find that the percentage of successful cases, i. e. those reported discharged with improvement, decreased 1.4 per cent. The percentage of probationers re-arrested and committed increased from 8.2 per cent to 9.3 per cent, while the percentage of absconders decreased from 6.1 per cent to 5.4 per cent this year.

When we consider the material with which probation officers must work, sometimes getting cases which seem to be predestined to fail, and the handicaps under which they labor, many of them having more cases than they can properly look after, the percentage of actual failures appears to be remarkably small. When we consider that probationers are placed entirely on their honor and have constant opportunity to escape supervision, it is remarkable that only 5.4 per cent last year were lost from oversight during their probation periods.

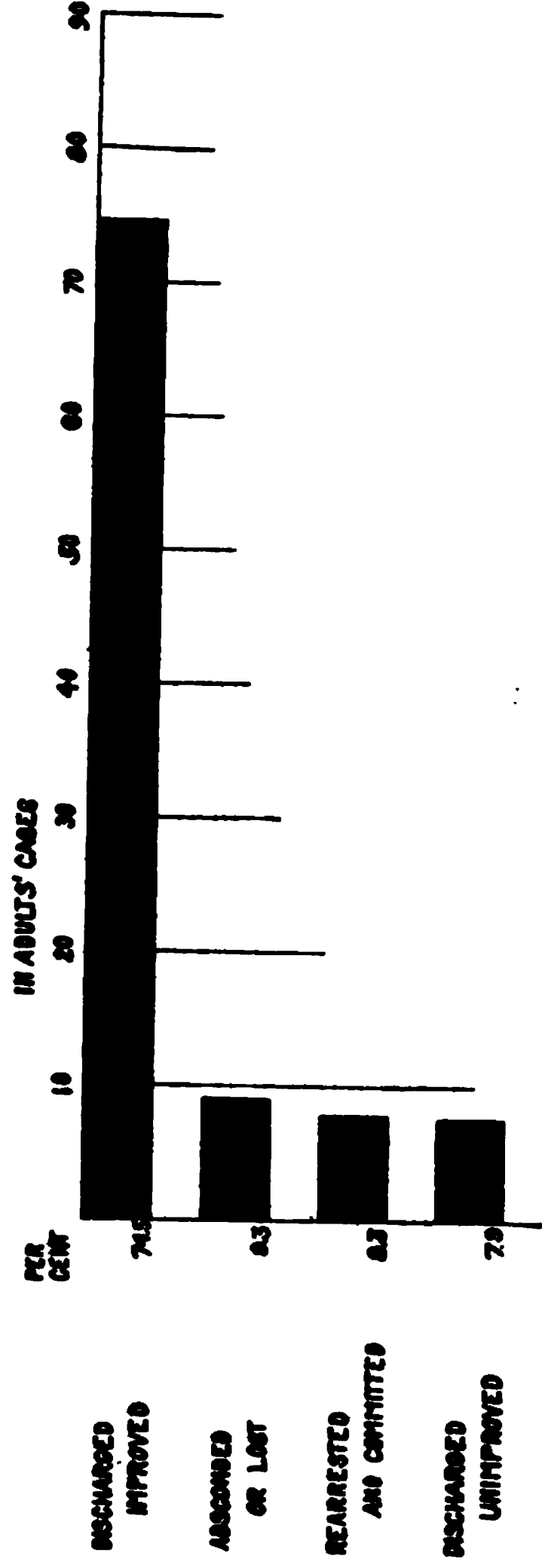
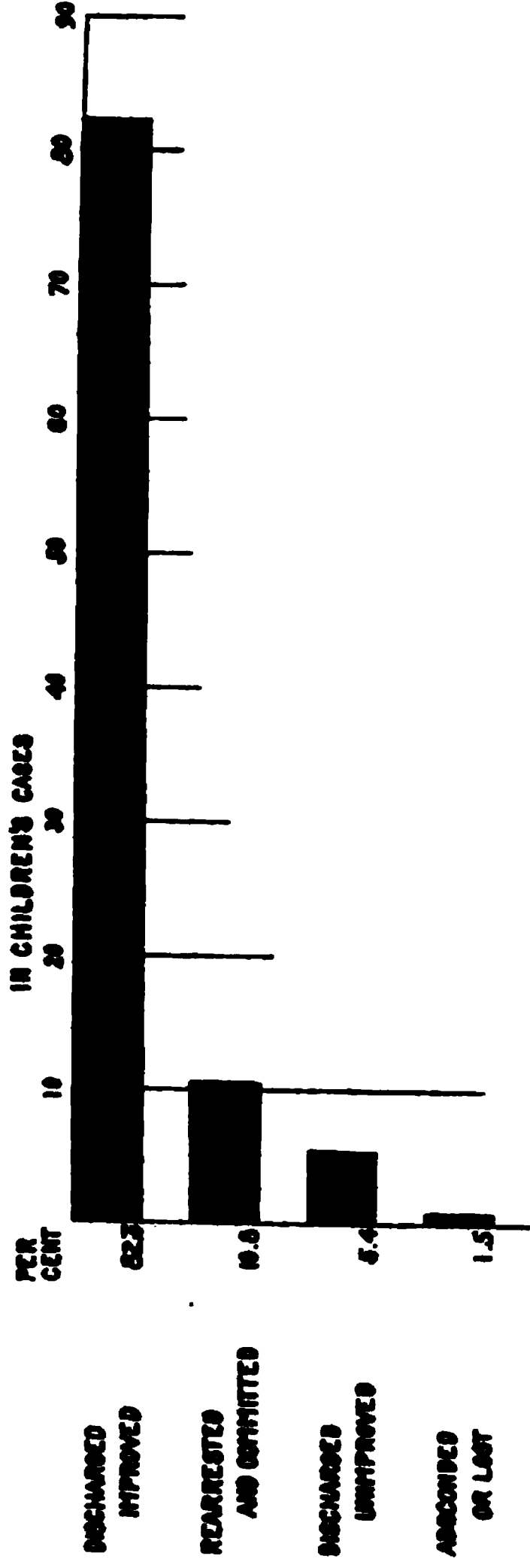
Chart IV shows graphically the results of probation both in adults' and children's cases.

Money Collections by Probation Officers

The table which follows shows the enormous sum of money collected or paid through the operations of the probation system. \$2,501,885.86 was paid by probationers last year, either for the support of wives and dependents, in fines paid in instalments, or for restitution. A total of \$1,808,772.76 actually passed through the hands of probation officers. Of this amount, \$1,669,604.90 was paid to probation departments for family support. Of this total, \$1,386,959.48 was paid in the New York City Magistrates' Courts, \$65,782.09 in the Buffalo City Court, and the remainder was collected in small amounts throughout the State. With the passage of chapter 339 of the Laws of 1919, the method of collecting moneys in non-support cases in the Magistrates' Courts in New York city was changed. Prior to the passage of this act the major portion of the money in non-support cases was collected through the Department of Charities. This task is now turned over to the Family Courts, and the money is collected by the clerical staffs of the courts. This change in procedure has brought about not only closer co-operation and co-ordination with the work of the probation officers who supervise the persons paying, but has resulted in more complete records being available of money paid. The total amount of money reported collected, both by the probation officers throughout the State and by the Department of Charities in New York city, during the year ended June 30, 1919, was \$573,726.73. In 1920, probation departments collected \$1,432,361.93, and during the past year \$1,669,604.90. This enormous increase is not only due to the greater efficiency in the probation and collection service, but to the recognition on the part of judges that probation as a method of treating individuals charged with non-support is an effective social measure. The number placed on probation for non-support has increased approximately 100 per cent during the past five years.

The amount of money collected by probation officers for fines last year was \$34,175.57, as against \$32,069.61 the previous year. All of this money was paid to the probation officers in instalments, by probationers who are unable to pay their fines at the time they are imposed. It has always been the opinion of the State Probation Commission that when the payment of fines through the probation system means that a defendant is allowed to work out his fine and to pay it in instalments instead of being sent to jail, this method is beneficial both to the probationer and to the public treasury. On the other hand, when the disciplinary value of the fine is doubtful, or where dependent wives or children are the real sufferers, fines should be dispensed with. The requirement that the probationer shall start a savings account and pay regularly into that is certainly better for his own welfare and for that of his dependents.

CHART IV
REPORTED RESULTS OF PROBATION



COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

1911-1912

1912-1913

1913-1914

1914-1915

1915-1916

1916-1917

1917-1918

1918-1919

1919-1920

1920-1921

of money collected by probation officers under court orders on to injured complainants has increased each year. A total of \$93,422.58 was collected last year as compared with \$93,422.58 the year before. It is apparent that the courts appreciate the justice and discipline of this social method of treating offenders guilty of crimes of property. It is only fair and just to recompense the complainant for the damage sustained through the wilful act of the probationer. The Commission believes that this method tends to increase public approval and confidence in the probation system, and should be still further extended.

TABLE XII

PAID BY PROBATIONERS FOR FAMILY SUPPORT, FINES, AND RESTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921

Payments by probationers through probation departments for family support...	\$1,669,604 90
Payments direct to beneficiaries for family support under court orders...	693,112 10
Payments by probationers for family support...	\$2,362,718 00
Payments by probationers through probation departments in fines...	34,175 87
Payments by probationers through probation departments for restitution...	104,992 29
Total of payments in probation cases.....	\$2,501,885 86

Supervision of Probationers

The most important work of the probation officer is in the field, and is divided into two main branches—preliminary investigations, and home visits. There is an increasing recognition by the courts of the importance of requiring a thorough investigation by the probation officers before persons are placed on probation, and so far as possible of every case before the court. The making of investigations preliminary to probation has a very important bearing upon the selection of proper persons for probation, which is a prerequisite to successful work by the probation officer. If persons are placed on probation who are hardened criminals, or who for other reasons need institutional treatment, and who can not cooperate with the probation officer in his efforts to reform them, no methods could be devised which would make the probation successful. The placing of unfit persons on probation can usually be avoided if the probation officer is given an opportunity to investigate and report to the judge. In children's courts, and to an increasing extent in adult courts, it is generally agreed by the judges that if possible every case should be investigated before final disposition.

In superior courts, dealing with adults charged with misdemeanors and felonies, the importance of preliminary investigations is not so well recognized. While all cases coming before these courts can not and should not be investigated, there is still a large undeveloped field for the work of probation officers.

In county courts, where the standards of probation work are high, preliminary investigations are made by the probation officers in every case before the court. In the children's courts, practically all cases are investigated before or after the court hearing.

The usual practice in this State is to hold a court hearing and then remand for investigation, the children's courts of New York city are accepting the procedure commonly used by juvenile courts in other States, of allowing an immediate investigation by the probation officer before any court hearing or trial is held. In this way, the court has the facts before it for consideration at the hearing. This plan of investigation has now been adopted by the Buffalo Children's Domestic Relations Courts of New York city. It is applicable to children's and domestic-relations cases and we may in the future see it extended to adult criminal cases.

The number of preliminary investigations reported by the probation officers last year was 27,541. This number is an increase of 4,649 over the previous year. There were 5,244 more offenders investigated than were placed on probation during the year.

The probation officers of the State reported making a total of 139,024 home visits last year, as compared with 120,893 visits the year before. These include visits to probationers' homes or places of employment; to relatives, friends, or others from whom information may be secured or through whom assistance may be given to probationers. These home visits, which permit the probation officer to come into contact with the probationer and his family, afford an opportunity not only to gather information but constructively to help and assist in solving family problems.

The increased number of preliminary investigations and home visits is indicative of an encouraging increase in intensive field work. The table which follows shows comparatively for each court the average number of home visits per case reported during the year. Great discrepancy is shown among the courts, but this does not always indicate the extent of the supervision maintained, and in most instances does not measure the probation officer's efficiency or faithfulness, although it serves as an indication of both. The number of cases on probation to each individual officer has much to do with the frequency of visits. The character and extent of the territory covered also has its effect.

For the entire State the average number of visits to each probation case during the year was 8.5 per cent. From this figure it is seen that on an average, probation cases were visited less than once each month. The Commission believes that in all probation cases a monthly visit should be the minimum, and that so far as possible cases should be visited once a week. At the beginning of probation many cases should be visited even more frequently.

TABLE XIII

HOME VISITS REPORTED BY PROBATION OFFICERS IN PROBATION CASES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921

COURTS	Average number probation cases under supervision during the year	Total number home visits reported in probation cases during the year	Average number visits per case during the year
<i>City Officers</i>			
men and girls).....	21	296	14.1
and boys).....	87	211	2.7
.....	56	534	9.6
.....	54	289	5.3
.....	9		
men and girls).....	28	396	14.1
men and boys).....	50		
.....	194	1,843	9.4
.....	1,322	7,960	6
.....	46	702	15.2
.....	29	361	12.1
.....	26		
.....	48	650	13.5
.....	1	12	12
.....	14	99	7.1
.....	21	289	13.8
.....	14	156	11.2
.....	2	60	30
.....	40	728	18.2
.....	18		
.....	1	12	12

TABLE XIII — Continued

COURTS	Average number probation cases under supervision during the year	Total number home visits re- ported in probation cases during the year	Average number visits per case during the year
<i>City Officers — Concluded</i>			
Kingston Recorder's	8	.....	.....
Lackawanna City	150	178	1.2
Little Falls Recorder's	3	3	1.
Lockport Police	16	131	8.2
Middletown Recorder's	2	38	19.
Mount Vernon City	98	218	2.2
Newburgh Recorder's	49	392	8.
New Rochelle City	68	110	1.6
New York City Magistrates' Courts	5,103	39,159	7.7
New York City Court of Special Sessions, Manhattan	583	1,618	2.8
New York City Court of Special Sessions, Bronx	49	254	5.2
New York City Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn	361	1,395	3.8
New York City Court of Special Sessions, Queens	32	177	5.5
New York City Court of Special Sessions, Richmond	13	111	8.5
New York City Children's, Manhattan	1,677	24,086	14.4
New York City Children's, Bronx	295	5,652	19.2
New York City Children's, Brooklyn	533	8,329	15.6
New York City Children's, Queens	224	3,259	14.5
New York City Children's, Richmond	115	1,921	16.7
Niagara Falls Police	107	634	6.
North Tonawanda City	21	166	8.
Norwich Police	2	.....	.....
Ogdensburg Recorder's	2	7	3.5
Oneida City	8	95	12.
Plattsburgh City	28	619	22.1
Poughkeepsie City	40	530	13.3
Rochester Police (women)	9	228	27.5
Rochester Police (men)	86	31	.4
Saratoga Springs City	13	59	4.5
Schenectady Police	77	275	3.6
Sherrill City	1	3	3.
Syracuse Special Sessions (adults)	89	4,681	52.6
Syracuse Special Sessions (children)	102	2,303	22.6
Tonawanda City	10	147	14.7
Troy City	34	236	7.
Utica City	163	1,973	12.1
Watertown City	30	229	7.6
Watervliet City	4	8	2.
While Plains Police	35	119	3.4
Yonkers City (adults)	30	324	10.8
Yonkers City (children)	51	310	6.1
<i>County Officers</i>			
Albany (Supreme and County)	31	67	2.1
Albany (Towns and Villages)	11	25	2.3
Allegany (Town and Villages)	1	.....	.....
Bronx County	151	539	3.6
Broome (Supreme and County)	25	.....	.....
Broome (Towns and Villages)	2	.....	.....
Cattaraugus (Supreme and County)	1	.....	.....
Cayuga (Supreme and County)	12	39	3.3
Cayuga (Towns and Villages)	4	13	3.3
Chautauque (Supreme and County)	22	38	1.7
Chemung (Supreme and County)	9	118	13.1
Chemung (Towns and Villages)	2	26	13.0
Chenango (Supreme and County)	6	.....	.....
Clinton (Supreme and County)	5	62	12.4
Clinton (Towns and Villages)	10	66	6.6
Columbia (Supreme and County)	1	.....	.....
Cortland (Supreme and County)	11	.....	.....
Cortland (Towns and Villages)	32	.....	.....
Delaware (Supreme and County)	7	.....	.....
Delaware (Towns and Villages)	16	23	1.4
Dutchess (Supreme and County)	76	536	7.1
Dutchess (Towns and Villages)	41	485	11.8
Erie (Supreme and County)	328	3,744	11.4

TABLE XIII—*Concluded*

COURTS	Average number probation cases under supervision during the year	Total number home visits reported in probation cases during the year	Average number visits per case during the year
<i>County Officers—Concluded</i>			
.....	102	993	9.4
.....	29	.....	.....
.....	11	97	8.1
.....	11	185	16.8
.....	10	122	10.2
.....	1	11	11.
.....	19	181	9.5
.....	23	100	4.3
.....	418	2,618	6.2
.....	15	190	12.7
.....	12	230	19.2
.....	12	108	9
.....	17	200	11.8
.....	84	30	.4
.....	138	1,524	11.1
y).....	16	138	8.6
.....	2	20	10
.....	31	150	4.5
.....	39	328	8.4
.....	1,087	4,850	4.5
.....	114	684	6
.....	8	8	1
.....	84	226	2.7
.....	18	80	4.3
.....	108	2,080	18.8
.....	71	662	9.3
.....	102	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....
.....	31	146	4.7
.....	10	117	11.7
.....	1	.....	.....
.....	55	166	13.8
.....	3	.....	.....
.....	88	16	2
.....	6	14	2.3
.....	47	181	3.9
.....	5	16	3.2
.....	10	188	10.8
y).....	45	234	5.2
.....	7	59	8.4
.....	14	.....	.....
p).....	16	6	.4
.....	1	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....
.....	1	3	3.
.....	7	19	2.9
.....	52	286	5.3
.....	72	733	10.2
.....	17	65	4.1
.....	24	163	6.8
.....	14	63	4.5
.....	10	21	2.1
.....	1	.....	.....
.....	94	396	4.2
.....	2	8	4.
.....	1	6	6.
Totals.....	16,397	139,008	8.5

New York City Court of Special Sessions

The increase in the number of probation officers in this court has shown its effect. The number of investigations assigned to each officer has been reduced, enabling them to make more complete investigations and allowing more time to be given to the individual probationers. This court has always maintained a high standard for investigations. These investigations have enabled the judges to select proper cases for probation treatment. The period of probation, with the exception of special cases, has been extended. The small percentage of persons who are re-arrested and committed while on probation in this court is evidence of the efficient organization. The judges and the probation officers work together in the utmost harmony.

Schenectady

During the year Miss Katherine Niles resigned her position as probation officer. As a result of a civil service examination, Mrs. Maybelle Bollacker was appointed as probation officer.

Yonkers

Probation work in Yonkers has always been on a high level of efficiency. During the past year both probation officers employed by the city received increases in salaries, and provisions were made for adequate office quarters.

Clinton County

Probation work in this county is being developed by the county probation officer. His salary, however, is not commensurate with the services he is rendering. The Commission has co-operated with him and has brought this matter to the attention of the Board of Supervisors.

Chautauqua County

Rev. Hubert W. Melching, who had been serving in the Chautauqua County Children's Court, resigned. As a result of a civil service examination, Mr. Louis G. Monroe was appointed county probation officer.

Erie County

Intensive and effective probation work has always been done in this county. Preliminary investigations are made in every case placed on probation in the County or Supreme Courts. This is one of the few courts where intensive studies have been made of the results of probation work. During the past year a study was made of two hundred adults, most of them convicted of felonies, who had been placed on probation three and one-half years before. These men had all been discharged from probation for periods averaging two and one-half years. Every case was thoroughly investigated. The result showed that 55.5 per cent of the entire number had committed no other offenses, were living successfully, and might truly be said to have reformed; 14 per cent of the entire number had been re-arrested, most of them being sentenced, and some having since made good. The remainder had either died, entered military service, or removed, or for other reasons could not be studied.

Monroe County

The adult probation work in this county is increasing at the rate of 27 per cent a year. Since the appointment of an additional probation officer, more preliminary investigations are made and probationers are supervised more closely. Increased salaries were granted to both officers serving in the adult part of the Monroe County Court.

The three probation officers serving in the Children's Division of the Monroe County Court were also granted increases in salaries during the

past year. The probation work in this court has steadily improved. At the suggestion of the Special County Judge, more preliminary investigations are made and adequate case records are being kept. Through the generosity of one of the citizens of Rochester, a psychological clinic has been established in the city. The probation officers of the court make use of the clinic for the mental examination of children.

Nassau County

Since the appointment of the county probation officer the use of probation has increased to a large extent not only in the County Court but in the Justices' courts. The probation officer receives an adequate salary. Preliminary investigations are made in approximately 90 per cent of all cases. The probation officer maintains excellent records.

Onondaga County

The work of the county probation officers were reorganized and unified. The Board of Supervisors made arrangements for suitable quarters for the three county probation officers. The number of persons placed on probation in this county is steadily increasing. Probation work in the Justices' courts has been developed, and the number of preliminary investigations made has increased. The salaries of the county probation officers should be increased, and arrangements should be made for sufficient allowances for transportation.

Oswego County

The county probation officer has carried on an educational campaign to have the Justices of the Peace in Oswego County use probation.

Seneca County

In co-operation with the County Judge, the Commission carried on a successful campaign for the creation of the position of county probation officer. As a result of the civil service examination, Miss Florence L. Hatchings was appointed county probation officer.

Suffolk County

The probation system is now well established in this county. The Board of Supervisors has recognized the social and economic advantages of the system and has increased the appropriation for probation work.

Tompkins County

Since the appointment of a full time salaried probation officer the use of probation has increased 50 per cent in this county. The county probation officer is successfully developing probation work in the Justices' courts.

PROBATION AND THE PRISON POPULATION

The total population of all public correctional institutions in New York state on June 30, 1921, i. e. persons convicted and serving sentences in all prisons, penitentiaries, county jails, reformatories, and training schools for children, maintained by the State, cities or counties, was 11,676. The total number of persons on probation throughout the state on the same date was 17,987.

In 1918, for the first time in the history of the State, the probation population exceeded the population of all public correctional institutions, by 1,881. This excess in number has increased to 6,311 during the statistical year. The table which follows shows the variations in the total population of all public correctional institutions as compared with the total number on probation at the end of each statistical year.

TABLE XIV

POPULATION OF PUBLIC CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS EACH YEAR COMPARED WITH
NUMBER OF PERSONS ON PROBATION IN NEW YORK STATE

YEAR	Population of correctional institutions	Persons on probation
1907.....	12,053	1,672
1908.....	14,424	2,378
1909.....	13,859	3,162
1910.....	13,181	4,079
1911.....	13,869	5,391
1912.....	14,441	8,304
1913.....	15,559	8,668
1914.....	16,306	10,933
1915.....	17,159	11,903
1916.....	16,382	12,637
1917.....	15,462	14,556
1918.....	12,686	14,567
1919.....	11,749	15,685
1920.....	10,061	15,395
1921.....	11,676	17,987

It will be noted that from 1910 to 1915 the prison population increased rapidly, but not as rapidly as probation. From 1915 to 1920 the population of correctional institutions decreased in spite of continued increasing State population. The prison population increased somewhat during the past year. On June 30, 1921, there were 1,615 more persons in public correctional institutions than there were on June 30, 1920. The number of persons on probation has increased each year with the exception of 1920, passing the prison population in 1918.

The decrease in prison population until this past year is due to a number of causes. At first it was due to plentiful employment. The war had a marked effect, and the decrease in the 1918 figures was due in a large measure to this cause. At the close of the war came prohibition, reducing court arraignments and commitments. This was probably responsible more than any other factor for the further drop in 1920. The increase in the prison population in the past year can, of course, be mainly attributed to the widespread publicity given to the so-called "crime wave," resulting in a public demand being made by a small group of citizens that more repressive measures should be employed in dealing with offenders. The ever increasing use of probation as a method of dealing with children, and with offenders who are not hardened or habitual criminals, has had a marked effect upon decreasing the population of the correctional institutions of the State.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

Duties of the Commission

The principal duties of the State Probation Commission as prescribed by law (section 30, chapter 54, Consolidated Laws, as amended by chapter 613, Laws of 1910), are as follows:

To meet at stated times, not less than once every two months, to exercise general supervision over the work of probation officers throughout the state and to keep informed as to their work; to inquire into the conduct and efficiency of probation officers from time to time; to endeavor to secure the effective application of the probation system and the enforcement of the probation law in all parts of the state; to collect and publish statistical and other information and to make recommendations as to the operations of the probation system; to inform all magistrates and probation officers of any legislation directly affecting probation; and to publish each year a list of all probation officers in the state; to make an annual report to the

officers, clerical assistance, and other improvements in probation and court work.

3. The holding of regular bi-monthly meetings of the Commission in various cities.

4. Collection of monthly statistical reports from all probation officers of the State, both salaried and volunteer, and the tabulation and publication of the data resulting.

5. The publication and wide distribution of educational literature on probation, including the Annual Report, the Manual for Probation Officers, the Report on Methods of Supervising Probationers, and many special leaflets and pamphlets.

6. Publishing and supplying probation officers with blank forms, record books, literature and information to assist them in their work.

7. Assisting in civil service examinations in all parts of the State for the appointment of probation officers in co-operation with the State and municipal civil service commissions.

8. Promoting legislation to improve the probation system.

9. Arranging for and conducting the following conferences: (a) the Fourteenth Annual State Conference of Probation Officers at New York city, November 14th-16th; (b) the Twelfth Annual Conference of the State Association of Magistrates at Utica, February 11th and 12th.

Investigation of the Probation Work

During the past year representatives of the Commission made forty-eight complete investigations of county or city probation offices. These investigations consisted of inquiries as to the details of the work by means of interviews with probation officers, judges and other public officials, local social workers, and others. In each case an examination of the records and office system and inquiries as to the field work were made. Written reports containing a series of recommendations for the further development and improvement of the work, after being approved by the Commission, were sent in each case to the judges and probation officers concerned.

In addition to the above regular investigations, sixteen additional visits to probation offices to obtain special information and to assist probation officers were made by the representatives of the Commission.

These investigations have, we believe, contributed to the improvement in the standards of probation work. Two tendencies have further aided in this. In the larger city courts the staffs of probation officers have been increased. Throughout the state increases in salaries have encouraged the officers to do more intensive work. Judges, more and more, are carefully selecting the offenders who are placed on probation. This indirectly has reduced the case load carried by probation officers. The great majority of the probation officers are not only awake to the needs of their work but are doing effective social service under grave handicaps.

Probation work in many of the courts is limited by an inadequate number of probation officers, lack of money for necessary traveling expenses, and inadequate office quarters and equipment. While due consideration must be given to the handicaps under which probation officers work, there are weaknesses and deficiencies in the service which should be remedied. Some probation officers do not keep adequate or complete records of their work. This situation is usually caused by a lack of clerical help. Where it is a choice between good records and neglecting the more important field work, the Commission has always recommended that the officer keep only the necessary minimum of records to assist him in keeping track of his cases; but the value of good case records should not be underestimated, and every effort should be made to secure adequate clerical assistance to keep good case records as these are essential to efficient probation work.

A number of probation officers are not sufficiently active in preventive measures and do not participate in community efforts to reduce delinquency. The Commission urges probation officers to participate in all community efforts to reduce delinquency.

There is still a great lack of uniformity in the intensiveness of probation work as carried on throughout the state. This the Commission is endeavoring to remedy. As in previous years, the Commission sends a representative to interview and assist all new probation officers who serve alone as soon after their appointment as possible. In each case a complete system of records recommended by the Commission is installed upon request. An effort is made to keep in close touch with these new officers during the first year of their service.

On account of the size of the State, the increasing number of probation officers, and the small staff of the Commission, it has proved impossible to visit the probation offices with anything like the regularity and frequency that the Commission desires. The Commission believes that at least one visit a year by a representative of the Commission should be made in order to promote uniformity of methods and procedure. It has been possible to visit all of the large courts during the past year at least once. It has been impossible to visit many of the smaller places or to make intensive studies of the results of probation work. Each year, with the increased number of probation officers, the need for developing better standards becomes more apparent. For the benefit not only of the courts but the probation officers and the general public, the actual working out and the results of probation work should be carefully studied. To attain these ends, which would mean greater efficiency and consequent economy to the State, the Commission has again asked the Legislature to provide an additional field agent.

Extension Work

Extension campaigns to secure the appointment of new or additional probation officers in various counties and cities where the greatest need and opportunities for extension present themselves have been carried on each year by the Commission. Every year new localities have created the position of paid probation officer, and probation has been started in many localities due to the activity of the Commission. The requests made to the Commission to assist in establishing and extending probation work last year were as great as ever. In many cases this work was undertaken at the request of the judges who realized the need for competent probation officers in their courts. In other cases, women's clubs and other local organizations, realizing the need for probation work, have requested the help of the Commission.

Special campaigns were carried on last year in eight counties. The localities visited and the results of the work are briefly outlined under the heading "Local Developments Throughout the State." In this work the secretary or assistant secretary visits the county and secures the interest and support of the judges, public officials, and socially minded citizens. Newspaper publicity regarding the need for probation work is secured. Public meetings are addressed, the whole effort culminating in a formal hearing and a request for an appropriation from the board of supervisors or their fiscal authorities.

A total of fifteen visits were made by members of the staff to various counties for carrying on this extension work. The secretary spoke in four hearings before as many boards of supervisors during the Fall of 1920.

It has been increasingly difficult to secure appropriations, due to local economy and the fact that in general only the smaller counties and cities are now unprovided with salaried probation officers. The need, however, for making probation work State-wide and extending it to the rural parts of the State is great and increasing. There is need for the passage of a mandatory act which would require the appointment of one or more salaried probation officers in every county. The passage of such a law would assist greatly in extending probation work but would not do away with the need for local education in order that adequate appropriations and support might be given to the work.

Publication and Distribution of Literature and Blanks

The Commission has continued to furnish information and educational literature on the probation system to probation officers, judges and other city and county officials and to all persons requesting it, not only within the State but throughout the United States, and in response to many inquiries from foreign countries.

The principal publication sent out last year included the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Commission containing the proceedings of the State Conference of Probation Officers and the directory, the Proceedings of the Twelfth Annual Conference of the New York State Association of Magistrates, the Manual for Probation Officers, the Report on Methods of Supervising Probationers, and a score of pamphlets and leaflets dealing with special phases of the problems of probation and socialized courts.

The Commission is unable to supply all the requests that are received for copies of its Annual Report. Only one thousand copies were published last year. The report is sent to all judges and probation officers in the State, to social agencies, and to a limited number of interested individuals.

The Manual for Probation Officers has continued to serve as a text book on the laws and methods of probation, and is sent to all new probation officers, candidates for civil service examinations, and to all others requiring information on the workings of the probation system.

The leaflets and pamphlets published are used to answer special inquiries, and many of them being of a popular nature are used freely in extension campaigns.

The Commission has continued to publish and distribute to probation officers throughout the state blank forms and record books of every kind necessary for probation officers' records. Thirty-nine different kinds of blanks and record forms are supplied free to probation officers upon request.

During the past year a total of 31,538 blanks for probation officers' individual records, and 128 blank record books of various kinds, were sent to probation officers in all parts of the state.

The Commission has made a special effort to supply all new probation offices with a complete set of these blanks for probation records, and is endeavoring to introduce the system of record keeping approved by the Commission wherever it is not used in order to secure uniformly satisfactory records throughout the state. It requests all courts where possible to have their own forms printed after the models supplied as it is impossible to continue to supply the large courts indefinitely.

Office and Statistical Work

Monthly statistical reports have been received from all probation officers throughout the State, both salaried and volunteer, as has been done since the Commission was established. All facts appearing upon these reports are tabulated and the results are given in this report. By this means the Commission keeps in constant touch with the work done by the individual officers throughout the State and is able to survey it in its entirety from time to time.

During the past year a total of 18,668 pieces of mail were sent out by the Commission. Of these, 2,840 were signed letters, 8,775 circular letters and newspaper statements, 4,648 packages of literature, and 2,405 programmes of conferences.

State Conference of Probation Officers

Every year for the past fourteen years the Commission has invited the probation officers of the State and others interested to attend a conference for the discussion of probation problems. This is one of the most important educational activities of the Commission. These annual conferences are held in a different city each year, and generally precede the Annual State Conference of Charities and Correction.

th Annual Conference was held in New York city November this was the largest and in many respects the most successful conference which has been held. Three hundred and fifty were delegates, of whom one hundred and fifty-four were from all parts of the State. Addresses and informal many of the most important and pressing phases of the work officers featured the conference. Sessions of the conference were at two days, and the third day was devoted to visits to courts, Children's and Family Courts, and to various social institutions. Probation officers expressed a desire to see.

Commission always seeks the active co-operation of the probation State in planning the conference. Each year a Programme representative probation officers is appointed, who are consulting speakers and other details of the conference. The Commission is fortunate in having the assistance of a Local Arrangements made up of representatives of all the courts of New York city. It takes this opportunity to express to the members of the Arrangements Committee its sincere appreciation for their cooperation and work.

Commission is of the opinion that these conferences add much toward higher standards of probation work and to promoting mutual understanding and co-operation among the probation officers of the State. It is, however, that the probation officers shall take an increasingly active part through their suggestions and cooperation in arranging the conference and determining its policies.

These conferences furnish information on all phases of probation work and encourage those who attend them as well as promoting understanding which stimulates cooperation between the officers, it is believed that cities and counties employing probation officers are well repaid for their officers to this annual conference and in paying their expenses. An increasing number of officers are being sent each year at the expense of their courts, but many still must come at their own expense if at the small salaries paid probation officers, they can not afford to be located at any great distance from the conference city. The Commission has continually urged the judges and fiscal authorities to provide necessary traveling and other expenses which will make it possible for officers to attend and participate in these conferences.

Many important discussions at this conference will be found in this report.

Conference of the State Association of Magistrates

Magistrates of all the city courts were first invited by the Commission to the conference in Albany in 1909. At that time an annual State Association of Magistrates was planned. In 1911 the conference organized as the Association of Magistrates. The Commission co-operated with the Association each year in all of its work, its secretary acting as secretary of the Association. All judges of cities and villages and judges of Children's courts are considered members of the Association.

An Annual Conference was held in Utica February 11 and 12, 1915. Judges from city and village courts in all parts of the State were present as distinguished visitors and speakers. The addresses and discussions were of unusual interest and value.

The Association of Magistrates has taken an increasingly active part in opposing legislation affecting the inferior courts and in promoting the efficiency of the courts and the welfare of the community. The Association has a distinctive field and an important function to perform in improving and developing the work of the magistrates' courts, the courts which handle the more important judicial problems of the community and family welfare.

For many years the proceedings of the Magistrates' Conference have been included in the Annual Report of the State Probation Commission. In

the future, at the request of the Association, they will be published separately, so as to be more readily available for the judges and others particularly interested.

It is hoped that each year an increasing number of judges of cities, villages, and towns of the State may attend the conference and participate in the work of the Association. The State Probation Commission has been glad to co-operate with the judges from the start in arranging the conference and in aiding the officers and committees to carry on their work. It considers this to be one of the most important of its various activities.

The Thirteenth Annual Conference was held at the Ten Eyck Hotel in Albany, February 6 and 7, 1922. The conference was highly successful. The proceedings will be published and sent to all members of the Association.

Legislation

No bills of importance directly affecting the probation work of the State were enacted by the Legislature in 1921. The Commission supported and opposed measures which would affect probation.

Senate Int. No. 1302, Print No. 1616; Senate Int. No. 1301, Print No. 1615, by Senator Walton, amending the Penal Law and Code of Criminal Procedure and restoring the old limitations on the use of probation as to the length of the probation period. The Commission was opposed to this bill and it was not enacted.

Senate Int. No. 752, Print No. 829, by Senator Tolbert. This is known as the wayward minors bill, and relates to the commitment, custody, and control of wayward minors between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years in the city of New York. The Commission approved this bill. It passed both houses, was signed by the Governor, but the Mayor of New York failed to sign it. It is planned to introduce this bill as a state-wide measure at the next session of the Legislature.

Other measures of more or less interest to the courts and probation officers which were enacted by the Legislature of 1921 are as follows:

Chapter 343, extending the powers of the Children's Code Commission, and making an appropriation of \$7,500 to the Commission for the continuance of its work.

Chapter 250, changing the name of the Domestic Relations Courts of New York City to Family Courts.

Chapter 708, repealing the narcotic drug law and abolishing the commission.

Walton Constitutional amendment relating to children's and domestic relations court passed the Legislature.

Chapter 483, making the Napanoch Reformatory an institution for defective delinquents.

APPROPRIATIONS TO THE COMMISSION

The Commission was granted a total of \$16,440 in the appropriation bill for the year ended June 30, 1921. The appropriation was divided as follows:

Administration, Personal Service:

Secretary.	\$3,750
Assistant Secretary	2,000
Chief Clerk and Hearing Stenographer.....	2,000
Stenographer	1,140
Wages, temporary	100

Maintenance and Operation:

Traveling expenses	2,200
Communication	1,500
Printing, general	1,600
Printing, reports, etc.....	1,500
Equipment and supplies.....	500
General plant service.....	150

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the probation work of the State may continue to develop wisely and successfully, the Commission desires to bring to the earnest attention of the judges, probation officers, public officials charged with its support, and the public generally, the following recommendations:

1. That every court should secure the services of one or more salaried probation officers appointed through the civil service. The larger cities should employ their own salaried officers who should devote their entire time to the work. Smaller cities should either employ their own officers or use the services of salaried county probation officers.

2. Every county in the State should provide for one or more salaried county probation officers. Such officers should serve in the higher courts, in the courts of small cities having no paid officers of their own, and in the town and village courts throughout the county. In the larger counties, one or more special officers should be provided to handle the rural work.

3. That a sufficient number of probation officers should be employed so that no officer would be required to supervise more than an average of fifty cases. If the officer is required to make many preliminary investigations, the number of probation cases should be less than fifty. Whenever possible, both men and women officers should be employed.

4. That every effort be made to secure probation officers qualified by personality, training, and experience. They should give their whole time to the service. They should in general be paid salaries of not less than \$1,500 with suitable yearly increases for efficient service.

5. That probation officers should be given suitable office quarters. The rooms should be so arranged that private interviews can be had with all probationers when they report.

6. That officers should be given sufficient traveling expenses so that their important field work may not be curtailed. Traveling expenses should never be given in a lump sum in lieu of part of the salary. All probation officers carrying on probation work in rural communities where the lack of transportation facilities makes traveling unduly arduous should have the use of an automobile. The expense of running and maintaining the same should be a public charge.

7. That all probation officers, where the amount of work justifies it, should be given clerical assistance. The important field work of probation officers in investigating and visiting their charges should not be curtailed by reason of having to do clerical work.

8. That probation officers be allowed their necessary expenses while attending the State Conference of Probation Officers.

9. That the services of probation officers be used to a greater extent in making preliminary investigations of cases before they are placed on probation or otherwise disposed of.

10. That children's court sessions be held entirely separate and apart from adult sessions, and if possible in separate quarters.

11. That all courts hearing children's cases secure the use of properly equipped detention homes to receive children arrested or brought before the court who may require detention.

12. That all courts secure the services of diagnostic clinics or physicians, and that in as many cases as possible, especially those which give indication of mental or physical defects, offenders be examined before they are placed on probation or otherwise disposed of.

13. That diagnostic clinics be established as a part of the work of the larger courts.

14. That domestic relations or family courts be established where possible, and that all family cases be handled so far as possible informally, and after thorough investigation, and that probation be used to a greater extent in these cases.

15. That probation officers endeavor to make their work with probation cases more intensive and discriminating and that adequate standards of case supervision be maintained.

16. That a greater amount of co-operation be developed between the probation officers and various organizations and individuals who may be of assistance to them.

17. That probation officers endeavor to do preventive and protective work so far as opportunity offers, co-operating with all organizations in their communities which are interested in the same.

18. That judges carefully select the offenders who are to be released on probation, and that no persons be placed on probation before a thorough social investigation has been made.

19. That in all cases where the court suspends sentence, the offender be placed under the supervision of a probation officer.

The State Probation Commission desires to express its appreciation of the courtesies and aid extended to it by the judges and other officials, departments and organizations, to the press, and to the many persons who have been of assistance in its work during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

EDMOND J. BUTLER,

President,

FREDERICK A. MORAN,

Secretary.

February 25, 1922.

APPENDIX A

**STATISTICS OF PROBATION OFFICERS FOR YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1921**

STATISTICS OF PROBATION OFFICERS

COURTS	PROBATION OFFICERS DISCHARGING DUTIES DURING YEAR				PROBATION OFFICERS APPOINTED DURING YEAR			
	Salaried from public funds	Detailed from other branches of public service	Volunteers	Totals	To fill new publicly salaried positions	To succeed other publicly salaried officers	AS VOLUNTEERS	
							New	Suc.
CITIES								
Albany Police.....	1		1	2				
Amsterdam Recorder's.....	1			1				
Auburn Recorder's.....	1		1	2			1	
Batavia Police.....	1			1				
Binghamton City.....	2			2				
Buffalo Children's.....	4	1	1	6				
Buffalo City.....	10		8	18				
Cohoes Recorder's.....	2	1	1	4				
Elmira Recorder's.....								
Hudson City.....	1		1	2				
	1			1				
	1			1				
	1		1	2			1	
	1		2	3			1	
	1		1	2				
	1		1	2				
	71			71	10	2		
	13			13		1		
	1			1				
	6			6				
	1		1	2				
	34			34		1		
	8			8				
	14			14				
	4			4				
	3			3				
COUNTIES								
Children's, Brooklyn.....								
Children's, Queens.....								
Children's, Richmond.....								

	191	2	88	231	10	4	7	1
Totals for cities..	191	2	88	231	10	4	7	1
VILLAGES								
Fairport.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Green Island.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Herkimer.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lyons.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newark.....	2	.	1	1	.	.	3	.
Oswego Castle.....	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Peeblesville.....	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Pleasantville.....	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
TOWNS								
Albany county, town of Colonie.....	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
Allegheny county, town of Cuba.....	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Cayuga county, town of Owego.....	.	.	2	2	.	.	3	.
Saratoga county, towns of { Corinth.....	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
{ Milton.....	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Glenville.....	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Mohawk.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Niskayuna.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Totals for towns and villages..			17	17			7	
COUNTIES								
Schenectady county, towns of { Glenville.....	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.
{ Mohawk.....	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	3
{ Niskayuna.....	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

STATISTICS OF PROBATION OFFICERS — (Concluded)

[illegible]

APPENDIX B

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATE CONFERENCE OF PROBATION OFFICERS, HELD IN NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER 14 TO 16, 1922

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATE CONFERENCE OF PROBATION OFFICERS

FIRST SESSION

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1921.

HON. EDMOND J. BUTLER, PRESIDENT, STATE PROBATION COMMISSION, presiding.

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will come to order. Last week, at the State Conference of Charities in Utica, the gentleman selected to extend a welcome to the delegates began his address by stating: "The sun, balmy skies and even temperature all unite with me in extending a most cordial welcome to the delegates to the conference." At that time there was a snowstorm, mixed with sleet, raging outside, and the temperature was anything but agreeable. He followed this statement by saying: "That is what I hoped would be the case when you came to our city, and I regret that it is not so." I regret that our weather is not more propitious. But as in Utica the weather did not affect the attendance at the meetings or the other matters which entered into the conduct of the conference, so I feel quite sure, even if today's weather should continue, that your meetings will be equally successful.

The statement on the programme is that I am to open the meeting. So I am going to make my remarks quite brief by saying that in the name of the Probation Commission, in the name of the Local Committee, and in my own person, I extend to the probation officers from out of the city and their friends who have accompanied them a most cordial welcome, and I hope that they will find in the conference much to inspire and help them in their future work as probation officers, and that they will also find much to entertain them and interest them while with us.

We shall now proceed to the regular programme, the first item of which is "The Woman Delinquent in Court and After," by Mrs. Max Thalheimer, Chief Probation Officer of the Court of Special Sessions, Syracuse.

THE WOMAN DELINQUENT IN COURT AND AFTER.

MRS. MAX THALHEIMER, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS, SYRACUSE: The co-operation of forces that make for human delinquency are efficient and complete. Ignorance, intemperance, disease, inefficiency, and bad social, industrial and economic conditions, co-operate to produce delinquency and other social ills. Almost all the evils with which we have to deal are directly attributable to the conditions under which many of our women live. Understanding delinquency requires not so much knowledge of the nature of the offense and its magnitude, but much more,—ascertaining the genesis or beginning of the misconduct and the causes which lie back of it. Experience tends to show that rarely is there any one cause which offers the expression of delinquent acts. Home conditions may be exceedingly wretched; so bad, indeed, that one could readily believe them accountable for any misbehaviour, yet in equally squalid homes non-delinquent individuals and valuable citizens live and thrive. The restricted social opportunities for girls, the lack of wholesome recreation, the difficulty of directing their activities into natural channels of expression, all make a problem which is not present in the case of boys and men. One of the greatest difficulties is to supply them with the opportunity for social life. They must have recreation and companionship. How to give them this without having the privilege abused is a great problem. I believe it is impossible for some girls to resist temptation in any community where they

would be thrown very much with men. On the other hand, a girl is apt to be so intensely lonely that she becomes discontented. Every one dealing with girls can recall the young girl with the shabby suit having the earmarks of the country dressmaker; her straw hat trimmed with cotton roses from the millinery shop at "The Corners"; her country prettiness, clear eyes and tan complexion suggesting fresh air, forest hung roads, and clover meadows. In the last few years, however, a new spirit has come over the country girls. It may be a bracing whiff of the woman movement from the big world outside. They are no longer content to make almost any sort of marriage or to drag out the colorless existence of a village spinster. The farmer with his tractors, his modern barns, his new scientific methods, lives in the twentieth century, but his wife too often loses her health and bloom in a futile struggle with the sixteenth. She drudges in an old-fashioned farmhouse, cooks unaided for the "hands," battles at the washtub, draws water from the well like Rebecca of old. The prospect of holding up the woman's end of this kind of a farm partnership is no longer appealing to ambitious country girls; nor is the idea of economic dependence; nor of letting youth slip by without marriage. Almost as soon as they begin to think, thousands of small-town girls, and girls living on farms, cast longing eyes toward the city. They come, but they are a little afraid. They have learned from relatives and the "movies" that the city is dangerous.

The force of temptation to wrong doing has grown in the last few years out of proportion to the moral strength of many girls and women to support this increased stress. Physically unprepared to resist the temptations thrown in their way, living in poor quarters, being improperly nourished, all add to their weakened moral nature, and so they commit offenses against the law. The overworked and nervous mother, who in a moment of temptation takes from the department store counter the trifle that she needs so badly and yet can not afford to buy; the women who have just started the drink or drug habit, who, however, have not yet lost their power of control, need our sympathy and strength, for they in many instances can be helped by a strong appeal and a change of environment. The line of demarcation between vice and virtue is but a hair line. Today respected members of a community; tomorrow under indictment, tried and convicted. What is true of the man is more markedly true of the woman. Whoever heard of a woman of the underworld coming back to sit side by side with her virtuous sisters? The reactionaries cry out for her punishment, for the elimination of her kind. Where is she to go? Where is her Siberia?

Let us pause for a moment and ask ourselves, what is Virtue? Virtue is the measure of resistance to temptation. We with more clothes than we need, more food than is good for us, with our sheltered lives, what do we really know of Virtue? Have we ever been tried? The special problem with girls is to mold their minds and their emotional natures into more wholesome forms. We see the overcrowded rooms and the folded beds tucked in corners during the day and drawn forth for the boarders at night. We realize as never before in the face of dire poverty, the frightful economic struggle that many families are facing. Is this molding process possible in their own homes, in their old environment? Yes, if among the parents there is decency and common sense. More often their homes are impossible places in which to develop a new set of ideas and habits.

Idleness is another contributory cause to the moral failure. Why should there be idleness when apparently there has been so much work for those who desired it? Rare, indeed, is it that one finds a woman delinquent who has not been in the beginning a working girl. For sad and terrible though it be, the truth is that the majority of the unfortunates, whether they be of the specifically criminal or prostitute class, are what they are, not because they are inherently vicious, but because they were failures as workers and wage-earners. They were failures, not because they were lazy, but because they did not know how to work. Not having learned to work either at school or at home, they go to the factory or workshop, or to the store, crude, incompetent, and worst of all with an instinctive antagonism toward their task. They can not and do not work. They are simply "worked."

The need for ascertaining the precise mental and physical condition of delinquents is coming to be more clearly understood. That many delinquents are defective, and this is a contributing if not the leading cause for their offenses, is a matter of every day observation in the courts. Only the trained psychiatrist and psychologist can properly diagnose and suggest the treatment in these cases.

One of the real reasons why girls and women charged with immorality do not go back to a normal life is that the hand of society is set against them. The public must be educated, and help given these Magdalens so that they will regain a normal place in society.

Recreation is closely related to the problem. Men's wages are generally higher than women's. Naturally the men have more money to spend for recreation. They seek as partners for amusement the girls or women, who when legitimate pleasures have been enjoyed will yield to improper demands.

More light is being thrown on the economic phases of prostitution. The question of the minimum wage has been studied in its relation to the immorality of girls and women. We have come to realize it is not the minimum wage for the girl nearly as much as the minimum wage for the man. First, the father must have means to give the girl a decent home, where home surroundings are such that the natural restraints of modesty will not be broken down, where she can bring her friends and not be ashamed of her home. This alone would keep the girl in many instances.

The problem of the delinquent woman is one of the big social problems of the day. We are not making real progress in solving this problem, but are merely scratching the surface. Every shade of delinquency is seen daily in the courts of our larger cities, but we who are privileged to labor in smaller fields have in a limited way the same kind of problems. We all take the attitude not of vengeance or punishment according to some schedules, but a twofold attitude—first of all of social defense, that we may insure that the crime shall not be committed again as far as the particular offender is concerned; and secondly, an attitude of rescue or reformation, prevention, and restoration to a recognized place in society for the offender. Our methods are naturally different in our work, as we use our own initiative and ideas. Some one has spoken of us as social doctors. We would not value the service of a physician who administered the same medicine to every patient in the ward of a hospital despite their different diseases, so we probation officers, like good physicians, study intensively the lives of the human beings in our care, and make individual social diagnosis of their needs. The greatest help in our work comes from the thorough investigations made into the homes and lives of offenders. Delinquency is scarcely ever an isolated act: it is nearly always an expression of a set of habits. Its cause lies beneath the surface. Criminal or vicious behaviour usually has beginnings in childhood or adolescence. The soil has often been prepared by heredity. The nurturing of the delinquent's ways may be furthered by the offender's physical condition or limitations of the mind. After the necessary investigation and a satisfactory report has been submitted regarding the environmental, physical, and mental conditions, the judge suspends sentence and places the offender on probation, with the understanding that certain conditions are to be complied with. These conditions become part of the plan that we map out for probationers.

I am sure we all meet with the lack of religious guidance, the lack of vitality in the faith professed by these girls and women. They seem dazed that the question of going or not going to church should be considered or thought about. They are simply children of habit, and go to church or fail to go from thoroughly conventionalized motives. We know the power and influence of religion upon the average person's life. The reason the delinquent woman has come to be our responsibility is because she has been in the Orient; she has lost her bearings. Underlying the probation system are definite spiritual forces. We hear a great deal today of criticism in regard to the use of sentiment in dealing with offenders. Genuine sentiment is the life and soul of probation as it is of all things real and true. The spirit is the substance of things real. Probation appeals to the best in the

individual, the awakened gratitude for a fresh chance instead of the expected disgrace. The friendly personal touch and kindly assistance vitalizes probation treatment. Sentiment, however, should be balanced with discipline. Children are punished in their homes if they err. We are learning in these days, from our studies of the mentally defective, that many adult delinquents are like children in that they have the minds of children in adult bodies. The object in which we are primarily interested in probation is to find out what lowers the power of resistance to the point where social disintegration begins to take place. First, we must go back into the souls of the persons concerned. We have gone a long way in recognizing the complexity of environmental causes. We must keep them in mind to get back to spiritual causes which help in getting what we need probably more than any other, and that is imagination—the type of imagination that makes it possible for us to get under another person's skin, into her mind; that makes us know not only our charges but the effect of our own approach upon them.

Never fail to be kind. Kindness should be associated with a personality that is attractive and inspiring and a demeanor that instinctively commands respect. Gain the confidence of your charges; without it your work will be fruitless.

Be firm, otherwise you weaken her resistance and present temptations to err again, believing you would easily condone her faults. Keep them from despair. Our weak sisters need friendship, friendship in the truest sense of the word, more than anything they need in this world. They come to us in faith with their troubles and sorrows, and with perfect confidence that no matter how unfortunate their condition they are going to receive kindly advice and encouragement.

The returns from the probation service in the form of actual improvement or reformation in the habits and character of the offenders will be in strict proportion to the amount of intelligence, energy, thought, time, care, personal influence and moral suasion put into the work by those who administer it. What we need now is an enlightened public opinion which is the strongest force in the evolution of the conscience of our people. Public opinion must be educated to where it is not the nominal thing of creed or statute book, but the real public opinion of living men and women.

The probation officer's opportunity is no small one. There is no greater privilege than the chance to serve our fellow beings, especially when they need our aid because of their weakness or misfortune. The opportunity given to us is to lend a hand, build up ambition, to fortify the will of the irresolute, to foster peace and happiness in the home, to restrain and reform the erring and the fallen, and to prevent evil by checking harmful tendencies in their earliest state. Probation has its legal and official foundation, but in its substance it is fundamentally a human relationship, human friendship, human helpfulness; and because it is human, in order to succeed it has to be individual. This is the great opportunity which lies before every probation officer.

A new sense of the value of the individual has come from the war, so that as never before measures have been taken for conservation of human beings. The very wastage of war has emphasized the need of a greater care in preserving the individual who later on will be a producer. Shall we take less account of the conservation of human souls? Why let so many delinquents go down each year and lose the chance for happy useful lives? Why not do all in our power to bring them back?

THE CHAIRMAN: The paper will be discussed by Miss Helen P. McCormack, Deputy Assistant District Attorney, Kings county.

MISS HELEN P. MCCORMACK, DEPUTY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY, KINGS COUNTY: It is true my work is not your work, but unless my heart was in your work and I realized the spirit of your work, I would be useless in my work. It is your office to rehabilitate men and women, to put them back into the social world as functioning beings there. It is our office to see that the penal laws of the community are properly interpreted and administered. But we must understand each other's work in order to accomplish anything in either field.

You are new, and yet you are old, very old indeed, this idea of probation. But you are new in the manner in which you are conducting your fine type of work. At the present time you have a magnificent message to carry to the world. In industry, we know that within the last twenty-five years our industrial magnates have realized the value of waste materials. They have turned this erstwhile waste into dollars and cents, and you are doing that with human beings; and your motto is "Stop Human Waste." What a magnificent ideal! What a magnificent principle!

As Mrs. Thalheimer said, and said so ably, unless the spiritual is in your work you should not be there. A man or woman probation officer who has not a realization of the spiritual has no place in your profession. You should be the leaders in your community in those things that relate to the spiritual among your people, and if you are not, you are in the wrong job. The unfortunate girl who is a square peg in a round hole is worked; she accomplishes nothing, meets with failure, and starts on the downward path which is easy sometimes for some people. And it is the same with any of us, no matter what our profession may be. If we are in the wrong type of work, we can do nothing but fail.

With your permission I will discuss two or three points in Mrs. Thalheimer's paper that seemed very forceful indeed. Mrs. Thalheimer took up this problem in two phases: First, the causes that promote delinquency among women; and then she suggested antidotes to cure this social disease. I am interested principally in the antidotes, because after all I am only a layman here; you are the members of this profession. You are the ones who meet the people who come to you for care and sustenance, and it is my office as a layman to see to it that society supplies you with those antidotes that will aid you in curing the detrimental conditions you encounter in your work. And if I don't do my part, and the other men and women of this great State do not, how can you accomplish what you set out to do? It is impossible, because your job is an enormous one. Colloquially speaking, making over misfit lives is some job!

The former speaker referred to the girl who comes from the country town, and you men and women who do this work among delinquent girls in our great city know that a large number of these girls, so-called prostitutes, are recruited from our country towns. She explains that condition among these girls by the following statement: "She has learned from relatives and the 'movies' that the city is dangerous." Now, I maintain that there Mrs. Thalheimer has made a very strong point indeed. She states that that girl comes to the city in such a state of mind that on every corner and at every turn she makes she expects to find something dangerous. Her state of mind reads into every innocent suggestion something that is wrong, and so she meets it. What you think you are, you will be. And so the country girl, the minute she puts her suitcase down in the great city, thinks that every poor man who brushes by is going to make an improper proposal to her. She goes on and on until she meets this very thing, the bugaboo that has pursued her from the time that she left home. Such a state of mind is the cause of the social downfall of many a woman. Put the minds in a good, clean state and you will have fewer unfortunate girls.

There is the matter of training and education that must be looked into. Our stage, our movies, our books, are responsible for a great deal. It is our office, we people who are supposed to be the leaders in the social thought of our community, to see to it that the salacious and the false do not appear in our books, our publications, and in the drama.

And so I do want to emphasize this point under discussion, that the state of mind is one of the most important causes for delinquency among women. You have known the girl who believes temptation surrounds her, that women are constantly pursued by evil intentioned men, that all men are bad. What nonsense! Of course we have bad men as we have bad women, but it is time that we realized that there is good in all of us, men and women, and if your state of mind is good you will only meet with good.

So we admit that the state of mind as described by Mrs. Thalheimer is very material indeed. We must change that state of mind registered by young

girls from small towns, and make them realize that all New Yorkers do not spend their time at questionable resorts. We do not approve such places. We do not read naughty books. We don't go nightly to the Great White Way. We New York city people, natives of the great metropolis, work hard and long. We lead humdrum, everyday, decent, American lives. And so do the people of Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, and other great American cities. It is all nonsense, this wild existence we city people are supposed to lead. If the country girl would only search out the native New Yorkers in the quiet residential districts and forget about the thousands of pseudo New Yorkers from all points east, west, north, and south, who reside in the more spectacular parts of the city, we would have little trouble with her as a social problem.

I do not mean to imply that the number of country girls who join the ranks of our army of delinquents is excessively high, but too many meet with misfortune in our large cities.

Mrs. Thalheimer next treats of the relation of economic conditions to the problem of delinquency among women. Social workers have fostered the movement for minimum wage for women for some years past. I am an advocate of the minimum wage and know its value, but I believe that the best minds of the world of social thought concur with Mrs. Thalheimer in her plea for the establishment of the family wage as the safest antidote to relieve anti-social economic conditions. Give a man a family wage, and the vast majority of women in and out of industry are taken care of. The family life is the goal of every normal woman, and she will be satisfied and content with her existence as the so-called better half of the partnership, if the wage-earner, her husband, receives wages sufficient to meet the family budget. The normal girl does not flinch from small sacrifices when they are performed for the man she loves, for her children and her home. The institution of the family wage would enable countless young men to marry and maintain homes, establish families, and so further the very bulwark of American social life. The father, receiving sufficient wages to provide a decent and suitable home, gives to his children an opportunity to have a normal social life with the home as the centre, as it should be, and not the street corners or dance halls used out of necessity as the trysting place. There is no question that the operation of the family wage and the minimum wage for women would decrease to a marked degree the present rate of delinquency.

Mrs. Thalheimer urges the value of work to counteract the powers of delinquency. All labor is noble and we must make girls realize that. You know that the average girl who comes to you has a certain social sense and distinction as to the title of her job. She detests to be called servant; she does not like to do housework because she believes it lowers her in the estimation of her friends. The truth of the matter is that most of them do not even know how to do housework and need definite training. If we could only drive home the dignity of labor and bring to these girls the opportunity to be placed in the right sort of jobs, we would have a great deal less delinquency. For the most part, the problem is simply a question of what the particular individual's adaptabilities and capabilities are, his possibilities and handicaps, and then the placing of the individual in that type of work best suited to him.

In closing, Mrs. Thalheimer said, "We all, I am sure, meet the lack of religious guidance, the lack of vitality in the faith professed by these girls." That is absolute truth, and you of all people know it. You ask the girl what church she belongs to, what her religion is, and she will glibly tell you a certain denomination. When you go into the subject with the girl you realize that she has not been to that particular church in months, and sometimes years. She has no more realization of that church and the principles of that faith than the "man in the moon." This is an unfortunate situation. The fault rests with the home and the church; and we must see to it, you and I, and the rest of the members of our respective communities, that our boys and girls are given an opportunity for moral training. You realize how difficult it is for the boy or girl robbed of moral

training to succeed in life. I truly believe that this last was the most compelling message Mrs. Thalheimer gave to us. May I urge you to carry this message to all the parents with whom you come in contact?

I believe that if the people of this State could get the force of your message, the need of spiritual training among our boys and girls and how it would relieve you in your work and materially reduce the rate of delinquency in the community, this conference would have more than justified itself. And so I say to you probation officers assembled here, be less modest and retiring in presenting yourself and your principles to the public. Try in every way possible to meet the women and men of your town through clubs, church associations, political organizations, etc. Carry your message to them. Write to organizations and suggest that they invite you to appear before them and address them. Bring to them the message of their responsibility, because they are responsible as functioning units of society. Only then can you accomplish at least in part this enormous job that you have set for yourselves, salvaging human waste.

THE CHAIRMAN: If there is no discussion on the paper to supplement the remarks of Miss McCormack, we will proceed to the next order of business, which is the presentation of the subject of "The Relation of Probation to Protective Work for Girls," by Miss Adaline C. Gordon, Probation Officer, Newburgh.

THE RELATION OF PROBATION TO PROTECTIVE WORK FOR GIRLS

MISS ADALINE C. GORDON, PROBATION AND PROTECTIVE OFFICER, NEWBURGH: There is a great opportunity for protective work for girls in our cities, the work which deals with the girl when she is just beginning to show signs of delinquency and before she has committed an offense, and there is a better chance to help her before the stigma of the court rests upon her.

Girls are referred to protective societies by parents, schools, employers, social workers, friends, and by the police, and they are many times kept out of court, while in the more difficult cases, where the girl does not respond and is in danger of going wrong, bringing her into court and placing her on probation is more beneficial. While on probation, through special training and supervision she has the best chances to make good. Mental tests make it easier to understand the girl and we are better able to help her. In probation cases, the probation officer has legal authority which she does not have in other cases. I need not speak of the value of probation work, for you know so well the wonderful things that have been accomplished by this means.

Of one hundred girls with whom we worked last year, only twenty came through the court; the rest were unofficial cases. The average age of these girls was from fourteen to eighteen; seventy-two were under twenty.

The broken home is a serious feature in causing a girl to become delinquent. Dr. William Healy said: "We have every reason to be convinced that the strongest vantage point for attack on the whole field of delinquency is in the home." Girls who come from homes where the parents are continually quarreling and living apart, or where there is immorality, need protection.

A sixteen-year-old girl who was referred for keeping late hours asked for a place to work out of town because she did not think her mother was living the right kind of life.

Another girl because of constant quarreling in the home spent most of her time on the streets, and had to be placed on probation for truancy. In another environment there was a marked change in the girl.

The unmarried mother needs help in securing support for her child and help in making plans for her future. One girl expected the father of her child to marry her and she looked and looked for word of his coming, to find out later that he had recently married. She, however, was not discouraged, and has worked and cared for herself and her child; and her love for her child has kept her straight. Another girl in this condition had to be placed on probation before we could get her to go straight.

Then there are the girls who come themselves for advice or for positions, to bring other girls. One of our runaway girls brought two other girls for advice. Lonely girls need friends. One girl was discouraged; said she went out for an auto ride intending to do wrong but some power kept her back. Today she is working to keep other girls from going wrong.

Girls have come for information about social diseases. Knowing one girl's history, a Wassermann test was advised, and later treatment was secured for her.

Among the girls who need protective care is the runaway girl. One girl came home because she had heard of the good positions offered in New York but knew her parents would not let her go. Another wanted to be an actress. One couldn't marry the man her father had picked out for her because he drank.

Two fourteen-year-old girls in search of adventure stayed away from school all day. At night, when they saw their fathers looking for them, they ran, and when they were five miles away from home, took a boat for New York, where they were found. Both girls made good, one without coming to court and the other after being placed on probation.

Another girl who ran away because her home life was not pleasant was brought back, placed at work in a home where an interest was taken in her, and she is contented and happy.

Some of the trouble with girls of foreign parentage is caused because the parents insist on bringing them up according to the customs of their native country and they are inclined to be too strict and not allow enough recreation. One girl came to consult us about running away; said she couldn't stand it any longer, had to give up her pay and was not allowed any fun. The father wanted her closed up, but after many interviews with the parents and the girl she was allowed more liberty and permission was given her to entertain her friends at home.

Many girls thirteen to nineteen years of age have been referred by parents for keeping late hours, being in bad company, and not working. A mother phoned our office to have someone stop her fifteen-year-old daughter who was planning to go to New York to work. After investigating we found that two fifteen-year-old girls were planning to run away with a man who said he represented a moving picture concern and offered them \$25 a week. He wanted them to go to Yellowstone Park. One of these girls had been keeping very late hours, and had been tried on informal probation but did not do well, and was therefore sent to a private institution for training. The other, because of the excellent co-operation of parents and pastor, became a different girl in a year's time.

The wayward girl, sixteen to eighteen, is one of our most difficult problems. Much could be done if we could place her on probation on that charge, but until we have a state law raising the age for wayward minors they will continue to be a problem.

Many of these older girls do respond to friendly advice, while others, because of the wrong influence of friends or for other reasons, persist in defying everyone. It is hard to see a sixteen-year-old girl who is in great danger of becoming morally depraved and not be able to help her through to court. Parents have often been disappointed because their girls could not have a chance on probation.

One nineteen-year-old girl, who was coming in at 2 and 3 a. m., is doing remarkably well, living with relatives in another city, working steadily, and keeping good company.

Another girl, sixteen, who was ungovernable, a runaway, and in great danger, could not be placed on probation. A few weeks later, when living in New York city, where provision is made for the girl over sixteen, the mother was able to have her sent to a reformatory on that charge.

We were able to have a seventeen-year-old girl who was wayward placed on probation on a charge of petit larceny. She could not keep away from friends here, and asked to be sent to work in a home in another town where she is doing well.

Help is also offered girls returning from serving jail sentences, to start over again in new surroundings. We try to give every girl who comes to us a chance to make the most of the life God has given her. It takes a world of love, patience, tact, and prayer, but it is worth while.

THE CHAIRMAN: The paper of Miss Gordon will be discussed by Miss Caroline Linherr, Vice-chairman, Big Sisters of the Ladies of Charity, New York city.

MISS CAROLINE LINHERR, VICE-CHAIRMAN, BIG SISTERS OF THE LADIES OF CHARITY, NEW YORK CITY: There is such a wealth of material in Miss Gordon's paper it is difficult to select any one point for discussion. I recognized all her problems as old acquaintances; age old as human nature, and varying only to assume local color. Most of these problems I have met in my long association with the Children's Court in the capacity of Big Sister.

We Big Sisters have done quite a little probation work, scarcely official, perhaps, but years ago before the era of the much needed probation officer it was all we could boast. The only people coping with the situation then were the officers of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the big hearted attaches of the court, and our little band of workers.

I can safely say there are no citizens of New York who welcomed the advent of the organized probation system more fervently than did we. And with the greatest interest we have watched its growth and development into the magnificent force for good it is to-day.

While there are over sixty probation officers at present connected with the Manhattan Children's Court, there remains plenty of work for the Protestant, Jewish, and Catholic Big Sisters to do. We co-operate with the probation officers when desired, adjusting marriages, arranging for baptisms, supplying homes for girls whose environment must be changed, and also furnishing funds, clothing, etc. Independently, we care for family cases brought before the court and all cases that can be settled out of court. Girls also come to us for care from numerous other sources too varied to mention.

In reference to Miss Gordon's paper, my answer would be that probation without protection is unthinkable. The life in our wonderful city is full of contrasts, its lofty heights of artistic, intellectual, and spiritual accomplishment; and its great depths of poverty, ignorance, and crime. The hustle and bustle of the greatest business center of the universe, interspersed with the almost mad pursuit of pleasure indulged in on every side, offers a fertile field of trouble for unprotected youth. Our thinking citizens have realized this; and nowhere in the world have so many safeguards been thrown around young people. And still they are inadequate.

Our protective agencies are of two kinds—those doing field work, always on guard; "the watch dogs," so to speak. I allude to our societies for vice suppression whose agents, unsuspected, are to be found in the most unlooked for places; our vigilant police women who positively haunt our public dance halls, parks, and in the summer our nearby beaches; as well as the agents of the Girls' Protective League, The Travelers' Aid, and many others equally good, the sum total of whose rescue and preventive work is enormous. All of these co-operate with the probation officers and Big Sisters; but for individual cases, those agencies which supply the personal touch are of more avail and may be used in a measure as training schools.

Here, too, we have an encouraging array, all inspired with the idea of protection. It is our business to link the girls up with some one of them. There are settlements, almost two hundred in number, many including girls' clubs and mothers' clubs; boarding-houses and homes for working girls, now mostly run on modern lines—by this I mean according all freedom possible commensurate with the honor of the girl; room registries, where investigated boarding places are supplied; luncheon clubs for business girls; and independent girls' clubs. Many of these are self governing, delightfully conceived, and supplying intelligent recreation and development. Among them I mention one of great interest to me, it having transformed

some of my girls. With a membership of five thousand, last year in addition it gave emergency accommodation to nine hundred. One-third of these latter girls were problem cases; some were runaways. All were wisely counseled and cared for. Then, too, we have the welfare departments of our big stores and factories, often with one of our Big Sisters at their head. I wish all our places of industry were so equipped, or that some system of supervision of the smaller ones could be devised.

But the most important factor for protection is in my opinion the girls' religion. Nothing is more potent. Innately, the most immature girl recognizes serious sin when first she meets it, but by wrong doing or careless living this fine perception is obliterated and only a deep religious awakening can restore it. All our protection is of little avail if the result be not to develop and strengthen the character of the girl; but with the aid of her religion, God's grace is in her soul to carry her safely through her hour of temptation and peril.

Miss Gordon mentions the broken home and the home of the inefficient parent. That note makes a strong appeal. It is the root of so much that is wrong. Where is the home love, the family pride, the great mother love, the mother sympathy? Re-create them if they are not there. As the home is, so the State will be. The wise counsel and genuine sympathy of the probation officer or Big Sister often awakens the latent responsibility of the faulty parents who in their weakness and ignorance seem but children who have lost the vision. It is our God-given duty to supply it in what measure we can. Rehabilitate the home. In the final analysis it is our highest hope. To this end may God bless our efforts.

THE CHAIRMAN: The subject is now open for discussion.

MISS EMMA L. OTTNAT, PROBATION OFFICER, ROCHESTER: I would like to ask Miss Gordon just what they do in Newburgh for the girl who comes from a penitentiary or institution; just how they handle that situation.

MISS GORDON: We haven't had very much of that so far. But in one case, we arranged for her to work in another town under supervision. She was willing to work in that way.

MISS OTTNAT: The problem that I meet in my city is that very often the girls who get on probation haven't homes. Girls who are sent to our penitentiary for short sentences come out with no home to go to, and naturally they go back to the friends that they started with. At the present time among our club women we are trying to establish a home for that type of girl. I have been in this work seven years, and I have been very helpless in that part of the work; that lack of proper places to start with after they have come under our supervision so often causes repeaters.

MRS. MARY E. PADDON, STATE PROBATION COMMISSION, NEW YORK CITY: May I say that I think that to both anyone connected with the parole work of an institution or with a probation department, the problem of a living place for the girl discharged from the court or an institution is one of the most difficult and most important problems.

Inwood House, an institution in New York City that was formerly the Magdalen Home, has recognized that and started a boarding home for girls leaving institutions on parole, where the girl can live for a short time under supervision until she can get on her feet, save money, and establish herself in the community. Inwood is going to continue this work on a larger scale, and is hoping to have a register of suitable homes where the girls can go and board with families they know something about, and be passed on from the boarding home conducted by this institution to a home where they know she will have sympathetic treatment and understanding friends to live with.

MRS. I. A. KELLOGG, PROBATION OFFICER, WATERTOWN: I would like to say that in Watertown we have a home where every girl on probation, or who for any cause whatever has come in touch with the courts, can always

stay. The Bureau of Charities owns this home, and is always ready to furnish a room. Meals are paid for by the county or city.

MISS FRANCES E. LEITCH, PROBATION OFFICER, BROOKLYN: I want to ask if these homes to which it is suggested these unfortunate women might go are supposed to be homes where there are no men? In the first place, it is rather a difficult thing to bring a woman of that reputation into a family. As a rule, there are generally young people in the family whom it would not be wise to bring into contact with this woman, and often the man of the family is more reluctant to bring her in than even his wife. And even with the best intentions, these women come in and do make trouble.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. John L. Dearlove, Probation Officer, Steuben County will discuss "My Most Difficult Problem."

MY MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEM

MR. JOHN L. DEARLOVE, PROBATION OFFICER, STEUBEN COUNTY: Mr. Chairman, and co-workers: When I received this notice to speak here I became reminiscent of what was my most difficult problem. I had seen in my mind clouds gathering around some of the golden horizons I had pictured for people under my charge, and I wondered whether I personally had left something undone or whether I had made a mistake, whether I had required too much or too little; or in other words, was I personally responsible for some of those problems of my own? We can remonstrate with the delinquent girl. We can say to the man who has been convicted of larceny, you must not do it again; if he has mentality enough, we can reason, too; or if the animal is more developed than the mental, we can threaten. In the family case, we can tell the man he must not beat his wife. If it is the woman who persists in refusing to make up her mind to stay home but makes up her face and goes out, we must tell her that she has responsibilities at home that she must attend to or get in trouble with the law. If it is a child that has been convicted of being incorrigible or of truancy, we can adjust his troubles, perhaps, and send him to school; and get a report from the school authorities and find that everything is all right.

We all have our troubles along those lines. But after thinking the matter over seriously, I am reminded of a story they tell about the Devil, who thought he would go out of business, and advertised for sale all his tools. A great many people came to look at them. He made many sales, but there was one implement that he asked a greater price for than all the others combined. When everything else was gone, he still had this implement left. And those gathered around him asked, "Why do you want such a price for this?" And he said, "Though I have sold everything else, I can still accomplish my desires with this article." And they said, "What do you call it?" And the Devil replied, "Discouragement."

And co-workers, that is the greatest problem that I have to-day. It is the discouragement of so many of the people that I have to deal with. And the cause of that discouragement to-day is the industrial condition. I have men at the head of households, perhaps six, eight, or ten in the family, without work. I can tell a man, "You must not steal; you must obey the law." I can tell a girl, "You must keep your name unsullied; you must live up to every condition for which God made womanhood." But when it comes to feeding a family of children or supporting dependents, it is impossible if you can not get something for that man to do.

There never was a time in the five years that I have been in this work that the problem of unemployment has loomed up before me to such a formidable size as at the present time. The labor situation today is my greatest problem.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Miss Madeliene G. Hooton, Probation Officer of Binghamton.

MISS MADELIENE G. HOOTON, PROBATION OFFICER, BINGHAMTON: I asked a number of probation officers what was their most difficult problem, and

the answers were many and varied. As to my own problem, the ladies who spoke previously touched upon the problem with which I have largely to deal. It is getting the girl back into society and getting a place for her. That is one of my greatest problems, to get the girl back, rehabilitated, into society after she has become a delinquent. Here are some of the answers. Someone said her most difficult problem was the automobile menace. And I think a good deal of the delinquency I deal with to-day is caused by the automobile menace. Girls will go out in automobiles.

I was impressed with what Miss McCormack said about the attitude of people who came from outside of New York city. She spoke of the mental attitude of these girls, and I think she is correct. It is the cause of a good deal; and strange as it may seem to the people from New York city, we have the same problem on a smaller scale where I come from. Binghamton has its quota of girls of this same attitude who come from the country. And it seems as if it is so all through, that the smaller places supply the delinquents for the larger ones. My problem is girls mostly from the towns of Pennsylvania; they come from mining and other small towns.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next order of business is Mrs. Julia McN. O'Connor, Probation Officer, Children's Court, New York city.

MRS. JULIA McN. O'CONNOR, PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK CITY: Our subject, "My Most Difficult Problem," is so comprehensive that it is difficult to say just what is the most difficult problem with New York probation officers.

After all, our problem is to develop our probationers into God loving, law abiding citizens. I think that everything radiates around that, and our mistakes in solving this problem are often due to putting the first factor in the second place. Our first step is to set the right example, and that is not as easy as it may seem. It is not easy to have just the proper amount of patience just the right degree of coercion, if I might use that term. We have difficult economic conditions, congestion, poverty, non-English speaking people, the lure of the streets, the intoxication of the movies, lack of co-operation of parents, and the difficulty of keeping records when you know that calls are needed at homes.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have now reached the end of our programme. The subject most seriously stressed by all that has been said here to-day is the welfare of the juvenile delinquent in the person of the girl, or by inference the boy as well. I think this is a very good sign of the fact that the probation officers are alive to present needs.

There has been discussion all over the land for some time past as to whether there is a crime wave. Various judges of the criminal courts, police chiefs, and others identified with the work, are not united in agreeing upon the fact that there is a crime wave. But I think those of you who come in contact with all the machinery of the law in its various phases are united in believing that there is a specific wave of a particular kind of crime prevailing now and for the past two or three years. And I don't know of any one incident that has been called to the attention of the public of late that more clearly indicates that fact than the statement of Col. Lawes in charge of Sing Sing Prison, at the Prison Congress held in St. Augustine a few weeks ago. The same subject came up there, and Col. Lawes said he was not prepared to discuss the question as to whether there was a general crime wave, but one fact was quite obvious to him and all who were dealing with criminals, and that was that there was a wave of crime developing and maturing and already showing its results among the young people of the Nation. And he cited in support of his statement a fact which threw horror into the assembly. He said: "There are thirty-six convicted murderers to-day in Sing Sing awaiting execution. Twenty-five of the thirty-six are under twenty-five years of age." That is a horrible exhibition, and it is no wonder it shocked the hearers as it must shock us.

And so I say that the probation officers are wise in their day in stressing and emphasizing the need for looking after the juvenile delinquents.

SECOND SESSION

MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 14, 1921

FRANCIS J. HAMMILL, COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, NASSAU COUNTY, presiding.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Louis Fabricant, Counsel of the Voluntary Defenders' Committee of New York city, will talk on "The Work of the Voluntary Defenders' Committee."

THE WORK OF THE VOLUNTARY DEFENDERS' COMMITTEE

MR. LOUIS FABRICANT, COUNSEL, VOLUNTARY DEFENDERS' COMMITTEE, NEW YORK CITY: The organization of the Voluntary Defenders' Committee was a response to the discussion concerning a public defender which was prevalent for several years prior to its organization. You all know, I suppose, that there has been an insistent movement throughout the country for a public defender organization. In New York city that discussion was ultimately formulated by the Bar Association in the form of reports and it was practically the unanimous viewpoint of the Bar Association in this city that it was not necessary to establish a public defender office; but they made a recommendation that a voluntary private organization of some sort be established for the purpose of meeting what was an obvious need. In response to this movement the Voluntary Defenders' Committee was organized.

The original plan was to have a nucleus active constantly in the courts in which felony cases are tried in New York city, and that nucleus was to be the active center from which volunteers chosen from the bar would be drafted upon occasions to defend poor men who had no counsel. That plan has not been carried out as it originally appeared in the prospectus, because we found that the bar of New York city was too busy to be able to devote its time to this work even when there was an active central nucleus to take care of the work of preparation of briefs on facts and briefs on law and to take care of the tremendous number of investigations, and carry on the calendar work of the courts. Ultimately the work was handled and is being handled now by a small cohesive staff consisting of two lawyers, a number of investigators, and an incidental office staff.

The staff is equipped so that it can deal with the foreigners with whom our courts constantly come in contact. We had at one time, though we have not now, persons on our staff who spoke most of the European tongues. To-day we still come in contact with the same class of people and we deal with them as best we can. We have members of the staff who speak German, French, and Yiddish, and we have access to others who will help us in dealing with the persons coming to our courts who speak other foreign languages.

In the four years that we have existed the Voluntary Defenders' Committee has handled upward of twenty-five hundred felony cases. These cases ranged from the slightest infractions of the law that came to the Court of General Sessions, which is the equivalent of the County Court of some of the districts from where you ladies and gentlemen come; ranging from petty infractions like petit larceny we have handled cases such as manslaughter, arson, robbery first degree, and second offenders, men whose possible punishment on second conviction would range to many, many years of imprisonment.

This work has been handled, as I said before, by a small staff, and each case has been approached from a dual point of view. We are defenders, lawyers, and advocates, and are charged with the responsibility that every lawyer has to his client. But the Committee as it exists to-day is a charitable organization, and being intimately involved with the court's procedure, is likewise chargeable with the moral responsibility of striving to attain broad justice. We feel that a responsibility has been undertaken to approach every case that we handle as well from the social point of view

as from the legal aspect that I have mentioned. We have, therefore, a director of investigations who is a very close student of the social problems that confront us and who knows the method of approach for investigating that phase of a case. The lawyers direct the legal investigation in a sense, for we examine all reports and where errors exist, point out to the director of investigations the defects from the legal point of view in the report. We make an effort to investigate every one of the branches of the man's social history as well as the particular intimate facts relating to the crime. If we were to restrict ourselves solely to the legal aspect we might be very well equipped to come into court to combat the legal side of the case, but the actual conduct of the work demonstrates that the social side with which probation officers, for instance, are constantly coming in contact, is as important for the proper presentation of a man's legal rights to the court and even to a jury as the legal. So in preparing our cases we are equipped when we come into court to tell the judge, not merely by hearsay, but by investigation wherever possible of the man's antecedents, of his surroundings, of his associates, of the things that perhaps have tended to bring him to court as well as the actual misconduct and legal infractions that have brought him to the bar.

The work resolves itself largely into a question of investigation, because we do not have to try as many cases as one would imagine. And the reason for that is that the thorough investigation and sympathetic approach to many of the offenders who are brought to the bar charged with all sorts of offenses results in the establishment of that degree of confidence which I am sure many a paid lawyer does not get from his client. The consequence of that confidence, that sympathetic touch upon the human side of the defendant which results in his establishing an intimacy with his lawyer, is that we have many cases of pleas of guilty.

Now I remember when the subject was agitated concerning a public defender that the bar was reproached, that is, that branch of the bar in New York that had been characterized as "professional assignment chasers," with having pleaded a great many men guilty who were innocent. It is interesting therefore, to know that this Voluntary Defenders' Committee, an organization that has an established fund and handles cases not from any purpose of limiting the amount of time that will be devoted to a case, has pleaded as many men guilty of crime as any of the so called "shysters" of the criminal bar of New York. The reason I have tried to explain this to you is that it is an interesting comment on the criminal who appears before the bar, that a proper approach to him and a knowledge of his mental attitude toward the court, toward the hostile forces of the State that have taken up arms against him, results in his telling his counsel in many instances facts that he has not only tried to secrete but the truth of which he had tried to pervert by fictitious creations of fact in order to hide the real facts. We succeed at times, and I hope I say so humbly, in getting into a man's heart and getting the truth. That is the reason why so many plead guilty.

Last year, after handling some five hundred cases, I believe there remained a residue of about sixty-five cases, ranging from short trials to very long trials in which the counsel of the Committee had to appear to try the cases. That is a remarkably small number of cases to try in a great court like the Court of General Sessions in New York city. It is the largest criminal court in the United States, I daresay. Undoubtedly greater numbers of felonies pass through its gates than in any other court in the country. The Committee handled last year approximately 50 per cent. of the indigent offenders who came to that bar, and of that 50 per cent there remained a residue of only sixty-five persons who insisted upon having a trial for the establishment of their innocence or guilt as the case might be. Those cases resulted last year in practically an even determination by the jury. We had thirty-five; I believe thirty-three cases of convictions, and thirty-four or five cases of acquittal. I have not the exact figures in my mind, but they ranged approximately that way.

And it is interesting to know that the efforts of the Committee in trying cases resulted in the establishment of the guilt of some of the clients rather than their innocence. And that brings me to a phase of the work in which you might perhaps be interested, the legal approach of an organization of this kind to the question of what to do with the man who is apparently guilty, against whom the weight of evidence seems to be overwhelming. We have solved that question. We go to the canons of legal ethics prepared by illustrious members of the bar, and they tell us that it is the duty of the lawyer not to judge his case; that he must determine to do his utmost for his client even though the client appear to him to be guilty, because if a lawyer rejects a case for that reason he may be doing a grave injustice; and the wisdom of that canon of ethics has been demonstrated time and again in our work. I had the good fortune to be an Assistant District Attorney in New York city and no doubt my mind was somewhat biased against the offender. And I have myself been forced by this legal canon of ethics to go in and try defendants for crime when I felt that the cases were overwhelmingly against them. I saw no avenue of summation to the jury or making a plea of innocence. And lo and behold, facts developed at the trial, and the impressions created on twelve persons who did not come to the bar of justice feeling biased as I had, were such that the defendant's innocence was established; and I have had acquittals in cases of this kind that amazed me. That is the law that must guide us in the determination of the question of whether we shall or shall not try an alleged criminal.

We have had other interesting situations. Only a few weeks ago I had a man who told me that he and another had viciously assailed a poor peddler on the roof of a building in which he was peddling, and they had struck the man with a vicious sort of instrument, a black jack, home-made with lead inside. The man was struck on the head, and the defendant admitted it to me, and said he was guilty; and though he confessed his guilt he insisted on standing trial. You ask the question, what should a decent, self-respecting lawyer do under the circumstances. It was not the first time we had confronted the question of how to approach a solution of that problem. In this instance — I submit it to the assembly here as a means of determining such questions — we went to the judge who presided at the trial and told of the confession which had been made by the defendant and of his insistence upon having his guilt established. We told him we felt it was an injustice to impede the progress of the court by the trial of a confessedly guilty, vicious criminal. And the judge directed that the counsel for the Committee go through the trial, cross-examining as vigorously as possible all of the witnesses that were provided by the prosecution, and present the case upon the theory that the man was innocent. The counsel did not follow the advice to an extreme point. We refused to allow the defendant to take the stand; we refused to be a party to a perjury. The man was duly convicted and was sentenced, the court knowing all through the trial that the lawyer was going through a more or less spectacular display upon witnesses he knew were telling the truth. We did cross-examine witnesses, and cross-examine vigorously, because the judge wanted the case established by all the weight the law required, so that there could be no question that the defendant was getting justice and the law administered as it should be. That man was convicted and today is serving a sentence of twenty years in the State's prison.

Then there is another aspect of our work in which you will be interested, and that is the co-operation between the Voluntary Defenders' Committee and the staff of the District Attorney. We investigate a case and find that there is considerable merit in the defendant's position. We find that the defendant is probably innocent. Our clients are the indigent sort, who can not afford to get bail, and we know just where to locate them — in the county jail. We go there to them, get the facts, and conclude in our own minds that the man is innocent, and then the facts are laid before the District Attorney. We have in many instances had conferences with the District Attorney's representatives at which we have either produced evidence or

proof or witnesses, and the District Attorney has in like manner produced his witnesses, and in this sort of extra-judicial way we have undertaken the solution of the question of guilt or innocence. We have found by practical experience that a great many of the cases can be disposed of without trial, because when the District Attorney hears our proofs and they appear reasonable to him he checks up his own proofs. He discovers the weakness of his own case and then makes a recommendation to the court setting forth all the facts and stating that it is his belief that there can not be a conviction in the case and that the defendant should be discharged without trial.

You can see for yourselves that this is an excellent method of approach. There is hardly a lawyer in the community handling an ordinary criminal case who has the facility for what I might call legal intercourse with the District Attorney's office. We have that degree of confidence from him and repose that degree of confidence in him that can not be ordinarily exchanged between hostile advocates. The result is that not only is a friendly intimacy established but it redounds to the benefit of the defendants that we can go to the District Attorney and lay our proofs before him and have him lay his proofs before us. There is an advantage to the community when this is done, for in many instances the defendant, listening to the mass of evidence against him from the witnesses at the District Attorney's office, has confessed that he has been fooling his own counsel, told us he is guilty, and plead guilty. Thus a little office work and revelation of one side's evidence to the other has resulted in a positive saving to the community of the necessity of calling together the court, a jury, and taking up time in a sham battle. As a result of that part of the work of the Committee, there were last year sixty-five or seventy cases in which the District Attorney, after having the case presented to him by the counsel for the Committee in this way, recommended out a defendant charged with crime.

You will be interested to know also of the co-operation between the Voluntary Defenders' Committee and the probation officers. The probation officer's work in all cases where a man pleads guilty in New York city at present is largely one of investigation of facts that will bear upon the question of sentence. We have, before a man has pleaded guilty, almost invariably investigated the facts concerning his career, and if we have not been able to do it before, we do it before sentence. In that respect our work is to some extent a duplication of the work that is required of the probation officers in New York city. Theoretically, I suppose that probation officers should take charge of the defendant after the judge has suspended sentence. The county probation officers make an examination of the facts before sentence and aid the court in determining the question as to whether a man shall be imprisoned or not. In New York city — and I am only equipped to talk about New York city — it is in that phase of the work that the Voluntary Defenders' Committee comes in contact with probation officers. In some instances our investigation has been *in toto* taken over by the probation officer, relying upon the Voluntary Defenders' Committee to supply facts that are true.

Then there is the question of disposition of defendants who have been placed on probation. The Committee does not feel that it has won a victory when a man is released on probation and sentence is suspended unless we can undertake some solution of the social side of the man's case. Of course we are not a social agency in the sense that we will supply work or supervise the man. But only this morning we had the pleasure of having a man released on suspended sentence practically to the Voluntary Defenders' Committee as probation officers to see to it that he gets to his home in Texas. Knowing that this was going to be the disposition, we had communicated with his people in Texas, and we had arranged with the Federal Reserve Bank in Texas to send the money with which to provide the young man's transportation; and I think at this very minute arrangements are being made to have that young man go back to Texas to be rehabilitated in his own community where he belongs.

That is the type of social work that the ordinary lawyer, I suppose, would not have time to perform. The Voluntary Defenders' Committee feels that

its work is not finished with respect to a criminal case if it does not perform that type of work. In that respect we hold that we can be of substantial assistance to a community in the disposition of the criminal from the point of view of the community interests.

All sorts of people come to the Voluntary Defenders' Committee asking for advice and help. Our doors are the doors of a public building. The City of New York has given to the Voluntary Defenders' Committee space in the Criminal Courts Building, and there on the ground floor come all types of human beings.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure we have all enjoyed the talk of Mr. Fabricant, which has been very interesting. If there are any questions that any of the members of the conference care to ask, Mr. Fabricant will be only too glad to answer.

MR. ARCH C. SCOBY, PROBATION OFFICER, NIAGARA COUNTY: I would like to ask him in regard to the work here, how would you organize in a county like Niagara the work you are doing?

MR. FABRICANT: In New York city a number of interested persons who felt that there was a need for some such agency got together. There were lawyers and laymen who felt the need and organized without any incorporation; simply went to the court and announced the purpose of establishing this agency. Of course there had to be preliminary discussion and the need was a pressing one in a sense, and the court rendered its approval to the plan in the beginning. We then went to the public official who had charge of providing quarters in the City of New York, the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund. Having had already the approval of the court, having the approval in advance of the Bar Association, we presented the need for the establishment of this organization to those in charge of the quarters, and they magnanimously provided us with public space in which to conduct our operations.

The question of financing was undertaken by a finance committee that interested a number of wealthy citizens and some who were not so wealthy, and who pledged contributions for three years as an experimental period during which the Committee's work was to be watched. We are now in our fifth year. There is no definite source of income. The matter has been submitted to the public for observation. The courts are unanimous, I think, in the belief that the Voluntary Defenders' Committee serves a good purpose.

In your county, or any other county, it seems to me the matter should originate in the bar in cooperation with a few interested laymen. The idea should be carefully examined, because the establishment of this organization in New York city is not at all a criterion for small counties where the work is not so great. New York city is a problem in itself. I don't know of any other city in the State of New York that would require the constant attention of a staff such as we have, but there should be in every county some adequate means of providing counsel to the poor.

I don't want to shoot off on any tangent, because many people thought I was going to talk about the advisability of a public defender. I am informed by one man from a small county, that in his county when counsel is assigned to a defendant, indigent in most cases, excellent service is rendered by the bar. But if you were to organize any such thing in a county, I should advise the method pursued in New York County — getting together a small group of lawyers and laymen interested in the establishment of what is not a social but a quasi-legal association.

MR. SCOBY: Does the court appoint you to defend all criminals?

MR. FABRICANT: No, the court does not. The court gives us as many assignments of indigent defendants as we are capable of handling. I should qualify what I said about the unanimous indorsement of the bench. Most of the judges will give us when they sit in that part of the court in which men are arraigned for pleading as much work as we can physically handle. There is one exception in the County of New York; but generally our cases

come either from assignment by the court, or by direct application of a poor or indigent defendant or his family, and in some instances from other social agencies that know of our existence and ask us to take the case. We can not handle all the cases in New York because we are not equipped with sufficient staff.

MR. LAWRENCE VEILLER, CRIMINAL COURTS COMMITTEE, CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY, NEW YORK CITY: I would like to ask if they have made any effort to get the client, after the case has been acquitted, to compensate the association in any way, as he gets earning power, not so much for the sake of revenue but for the social value of it.

MR. FABRICANT: No. The Committee has determined definitely never to take compensation from defendants either before or after trial; and the reason for that is that it would give a basis for misinterpretation of the purposes of the Committee's actions. We have been offered slight contributions in some instances by defendants who have been put in positions where they could make money. The Committee has steadfastly refused to accept those because it might be wholly misinterpreted by active practitioners of the bar.

MR. VEILLER: Another question. How much do you spend a year?

MR. FABRICANT: We spend approximately eighteen thousand dollars a year. We have two lawyers, Mr. Collings and myself. We have two stenographers and three investigators. We have been blessed with the voluntary investigating work of several persons interested in our labors, who have given us, so to speak, love's labor in this cause; and one of the gentlemen sits right next to you. He has come to the Voluntary Defenders' Committee from a very fine and I understand prosperous business, and devotes considerable time to this work; but he is not included in our budget.

MR. VEILLER: My remaining question is this. Are the rather large number of pleas of guilty influenced in any way by the belief that by pleading guilty because of the confidence your organization has they get more lenient sentences?

MR. FABRICANT: My answer to that is also, no; because, in the first place, we never plead a man guilty who even remotely indicates he is innocent. In private practice you will frequently find a lawyer who will merely for expediency accept a plea of guilty to a lower crime. We have determined we can never do that. We would be absolute renegades to decent legal ethics. For that reason we invariably insist upon a frank, open confession of guilt. I dare say that thirty-three per cent of the cases of pleas of guilty are the kind that arise afterward, after the Committee has done missionary work with the defendants. I take it upon myself to say that it requires an almost religious spirit to approach these men sometimes and get from them actual facts. We find stiff-necked, stubborn, hardened individuals at times, from whom a confession or a plea of guilty is to be drawn only with the most ardent labor, and they certainly don't confess their guilt because they think the influence of the Voluntary Defenders' Committee is going to bring them anything. We have had many defendants who having pleaded guilty have marched straight behind prison bars, and there is no certainty that because the Voluntary Defenders' Committee is representing a man he is going to be freed. If so, I should be the first to vote the Committee out of existence.

MR. ALFRED J. MASTERS, COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, MONROE COUNTY: I would like to ask if there is any investigation made to find out if the people are able to pay for these services?

MR. FABRICANT: You have asked a question that calls for a two-fold answer. The cases in which men are assigned to us by the court are those in which the man is arraigned at the bar, and on being asked whether he has counsel says he has none and requests an assignment. When the Voluntary Defenders' Committee is assigned to that type of case we accept the

assignment almost blindly. I have heard it rumored that we have been imposed on. But in the major portion of the cases the attorneys and those in charge of the work must guide themselves by the ordinary conditions of poverty. When a poor woman, surrounded by four or five children, comes into the office, with tears streaming down her face, and says that her son or husband has been arrested, and says she has no money for rent and wants help, I don't believe it is necessary to conduct an investigation.

There are other cases in which people come in with the appearance of affluence. I have had people say to me, "I may look as if I could pay but I can not. My clothing is bought on instalments, and my home furnished the same way. I can't furnish bail." The first indication of poverty is as a rule the inability of those who apply to get bail because no one wants to stay in jail for even a portion of a day if he can get out on bail. Bail is a privilege accorded to those who have funds, and not given by law. When we have relatives come in and say the defendants are in jail that is almost a confession of poverty, that they are indigent. I don't know whether that completely answers your question.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next paper will be "The Problem of Unemployment as Presented by Probationers," by William E. Wiley, Chief Probation Officer of the City Court of Buffalo.

THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS PRESENTED BY PROBATIONERS

MR. WILLIAM E. WILEY, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, CITY COURT, BUFFALO: There is no problem of greater importance in our social and economic structure than that of unemployment. Various estimates have placed the number of unemployed in the United States at from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000. One of the most serious consequences of unemployment is the great increase in crime, and the probation officer has been called upon to add to his already heavy burdens.

Since the period of a few months ago when industrial conditions so changed that the workmen, instead of being sought for by the employers, are now seeking employment, it has been interesting to study conditions. It naturally has been a trying task for the majority of them, but I found that 90 per cent of these men, who due to conditions brought about by the war jumped from the \$15 or \$18 a week workman to a job that paid them \$50, \$60, \$70 or more, are willing and eager to take what may come in the way of employment; and while they spent as they made they seem to have no great regrets and are willing to start over. I recall one case where a machinist who formerly made big money was only too glad to accept a position as a laborer at \$15 per week. He said that he had saved no money when he had a chance, and now found it hard to be walking around the street without a dime in his pocket. It has been our experience with most of our probationers that they are willing to work at any kind of work and almost for any kind of a salary.

In treating this subject of unemployment we readily recognized that it was necessary to divide it into two classes, that of married men and that of single men; and we very quickly found that it was easier to secure positions for married men, as the employers recognize the fact that in giving the preference to the married men they are providing support for wives and children; also that married men were more dependable than single men who were without marital responsibilities; also that single men were reluctant to work for the smaller wages, while the married men had no choice but accepted whatever wages offered him as he must feed and clothe his family. We found and still find that the little employment which we are able to secure for our probationers is invariably laboring work, and in many cases our probationers were physically unfit to perform hard work.

In fact, many plants in hiring men subjected them to a physical examination, and in some places will not hire men over forty-five years of age.

We invariably found that the factories which are open will give employment to old hands only, and most of them have a list of the old employees who had been laid off and will give preference to this list before giving employment to new men. Not only has the unemployment situation been acute, but men on obtaining reemployment have in most cases found a reduced salary or were only given part-time employment. I recall one instance where a probationer is now working for \$13.20 per week, and when he was laid off a year ago he drew \$55 per week doing exactly the same kind of work. A survey we have made in our probation department reveals that some six months ago between 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. of our probationers were unemployed, whereas at present date about 30 per cent. are unemployed. We have also found that in different cases a recommendation from a probation officer was not accepted in as broad a manner, that is, before the industrial depression it mattered little in most cases whether the applicant for employment had a court record or not, but lately we have found that employers pursue a more narrow policy and stated that they prefer men without any court record. To remedy these conditions we made a personal solicitation to employers. We frequently use the employment department of the Public Welfare Bureau and also the State Employment Bureau. While conditions are slowly bettering, we are not any too optimistic for the reason that we can readily foresee that the winter months will greatly retard and in some cases suspend work such as public improvements and municipal construction. The only thing left for the good probation officer to do is to keep constantly on the job and make every effort to assist his probationers in obtaining employment, for that is one of the most material helps that the probationary treatment can accord to its charges.

THE CHAIRMAN: The discussion will be opened by Mr. James J. Ryan, Chief Probation Officer of the Court of Special Sessions, New York city.

MR. JAMES J. RYAN, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS, NEW YORK CITY: I think there is no phase of the labor situation or unemployment crisis with which we are not familiar. There has been a conference on unemployment in Washington. Some of the greatest men in the country interested in the situation have discussed the question, trying to solve the problem, and just what the results of their labors are we have not yet learned. They tell us that at the peak of the unemployment crisis there were about 6,000,000 unemployed in the country. But this has been reduced to about 3,500,000. Under ordinary conditions the number is something like 1,500,000.

I think there is nothing for us to do but just sit down and wait for conditions to improve. The unemployment problem facing probationers does not differ materially from the problem facing the general public except that as the majority of probationers are young men confirmed idleness leads them again into trouble. The longer they are out of employment the less inclined they are to seek it.

In the Court of Special Sessions in this city we have not found the employment condition acute. Most of our probationers are employed. This has been due in part to the work of the probation officers, who through their investigations have come to know many employers of labor. They have standing offers of employment for desirable, deserving probationers, that is, anyone whom the probation officer recommends. And so far we have not had any great trouble placing probationers. The number of unemployed among our probationers is negligible.

Mr. Wiley spoke of the high wages during the war period, and the anxiety of the workers of these days to take work at any price. That has not been our experience; they still hold out for large wages. They want high wages, and until this situation is adjusted I don't think the unemployment problem will be solved. The manufacturer, the dealer, the landlord, say their prices can not come down until the workingman will consent to a reduction in wages. And the workman says, and justly so, I think, that he can not consent to a reduction in wages until such time as the cost of living comes

down and he can get full value for the dollar. It is a variation of the old story of the chicken and the egg. And if whoever has the solution will send it to the Labor Department at Washington, it will be gratefully received.

MR. JOSEPH J. MACKEY, PROBATION OFFICER, MAGISTRATES' COURTS, NEW YORK CITY: The employment question has been a very serious problem with us in the Family Court of Manhattan, and we have repeatedly tried to see how we could solve this problem. In our court we have twenty-eight hundred active cases at present, so it is rather difficult for the probation officers themselves to go out to seek employment for probationers. So after trying various experiments about a month ago we hit upon this plan. We have now assigned one probation officer to handling the Employment Bureau. During the past month we have had approximately one hundred applicants for work, and out of that number I believe the figures this morning were thirty-five men who were placed in positions, four refused the positions offered, and I think five or six had been reinstated in their old positions.

THE CHAIRMAN: We will pass on to the next subject on the programme, "Unification of Municipal Probation," by Hon. Francis A. McCloskey, City Magistrate, Brooklyn.

UNIFICATION OF MUNICIPAL PROBATION

HON. FRANCIS A. McCLOSKEY, CITY MAGISTRATE, BROOKLYN: Let me at the outset dispose of some notions before doing anything else. I am not going to talk about probation philosophically or historically. I am not going to talk about probation methods. I am not going to talk about probation personnel. I think we are all agreed upon all but the first subject, and perhaps that is open to discussion.

What I am going to do is not to address you, because what I am going to say has no more resemblance to an address than a charcoal sketch which an artist makes before painting a picture has to the finished product. I hope that what I do say, the charcoal sketch I present, may stimulate your thought and perhaps lead you to see in your mind's eye what the perfect painting might be if only an artist had been here.

I am going, in the first place, to ask you to visualize a sketch of a manufacturing corporation with five buildings as its plant. There are three stories in each building; and this corporation, let us suppose, is dealing with the examination and revamping of all sorts of gasoline engines from the Henry Ford up to the Rolls Royce. On the first floor of each building there are delivered all sorts of engines, aggregating something like forty-three hundred thousand in a year. Some Henry Fords are disposed of there. They are examined, and those that are not capable of being put into condition are scrapped. Those that are capable of being put in condition are turned over to someone who is expert to investigate and see what he can do. Of those not disposed of on the first floor, a great number of them, let us say the Maxwells and Chevrolets, are sent to the second floor and they are there examined, and those of them that can be saved from the scrap heap there are saved from the scrap heap. Then the balance of the high grade machines are sent up to the top floor.

Here is the situation so far as that plant is concerned. Every one of the shops on the first floor of these five buildings has a head. Its workmen have a superintendent who supervises their work but he has not the slightest connection with the workmen on either of the other two floors. And on the second floor a similar situation exists. There is a superintendent there, and he supervises the work of the men on the second floor of the various buildings. But on the third floor there are five separate shops with five separate staffs of employees each of whom is independent of any general supervision.

There isn't any question so far as this corporation is concerned of the competency of its workmen, of the character of the tools that he has, their instruments of precision. The workmen are experts trained to the minute. They can not become employed until they have demonstrated their ability.

Now what would happen to such a commercial plant if an efficiency expert were called in to examine it? Some might say he would scrap it. I think not; he would reorganize. He would see that there was some general supervision of the entire work, that men would not be running into this room and that room to get a tool that ought to be at their bench, that men doing work would not be duplicating the work of someone else. That is what would happen in this hypothetical plant.

We have in the city of New York five boroughs that stand for the five buildings of the commercial plant. In each borough there are three courts: the City Magistrates' Courts, Special Sessions, and on the top floor you have in Manhattan the Court of General Sessions and in the other boroughs the County Courts. On the first floor, the City Magistrates' Courts, there are poured annually something like three hundred thousand cases, many of them disposed of by the Magistrates. If found guilty, many are placed on probation. A number of the cases, however, are sent to Special Sessions. There they are put on probation. The balance is sent to General Sessions or the County Courts.

Now that is the situation as far as municipal probation is concerned. We have a probation staff; we are proud of it. It has a superintendent and head; it works under a system. And they have a similar situation with regard to probation in Special Sessions, but in the higher courts there is absolutely no cohesion whatever. General Sessions has its own staff of probation officers; the County Court in Kings County has its own staff of probation officers; and so on for the other boroughs.

Now what happens? A man is convicted of disorderly conduct, say in the Magistrates' Court, Borough of Brooklyn, First District, and placed on probation. Six months afterward he is haled before Special Sessions or some other City Magistrate for another offense and placed on probation. He is later on indicted for burglary in General Sessions or one of the County Courts. How can there be any efficient work, except in a spasmodic, uncoordinated way? We find that the probation officers of the Magistrates' Courts have to run to the watchman, for example, to see whether he has any records of any machines left there for repair. In other words, they go to the Police Department Bureau of Identification. Then they may have to come down to the Municipal Building to the Bureau of Charities and Correction and get data there. In other words, they are duplicating work, working unnecessarily; they have to travel here, there, and elsewhere for information that ought to be at their elbow. And why? Because we have a scattered, chaotic sort of thing.

Now let me make a third sketch which you may pick to pieces or criticize. It is the dream of the artist. Though I am not an artist, I am a dreamer. Suppose that we had in the city of New York a municipal probation commission, with a central bureau reaching out to each of the boroughs and to each court system in each borough. There would be no duplication of effort. There would be no chasing here, there, and elsewhere for information; it would be found in the central bureau.

That, as I said at the outset, is but a crude charcoal sketch of what I think there should be in the way of unification of municipal probation. Whether there should be a commission to be composed of a commissioner from each of the five boroughs, or whether it should be organized with a head, is a matter I would prefer to leave to some more capable artist whose knowledge of colors and of line exceeds mine and whose finished painting would be something you might admire and not something to criticize.

THE CHAIRMAN: If there is no discussion, we will pass on to the next paper, "How Has Prohibition Affected Probation?" by Abram N. Jones, Assistant County Probation Officer, Monroe County.

HOW HAS PROHIBITION AFFECTED PROBATION?

MR. ABRAHAM N. JONES, ASSISTANT COUNTY PROBATION OFFICER, MONROE COUNTY: This question has doubtless been asked by many judges and probation officers of this State many times since July, 1919. The subject

still a question, however, and is apt to remain one for some time. The reason for this is not because we can not find facts and figures on which to argue, but because there are other factors which have contributed to present conditions which make it difficult to state what has been the actual effect of prohibition. Probation officers, however, are supposed to know definitely whether prohibition prevents or increases crime because they deal with the first offenders and it is their special business to prevent the repetition of crime.

Let us examine the facts from an impartial standpoint and see what the probation cases show for the past eight or ten years in Monroe county. With the exception of New York city, the same conditions probably prevail throughout the State. After we have disposed of the usual dry statistics we will be in a better position to draw conclusions as to the cause. Let us consider the felonies first and the misdemeanors next which were received previous to 1919 and thereafter.

Abandonment.—From 1911 to 1919 there were 21 cases of abandonment received on probation from the County Court, or an average each year of 2.62 cases. From 1919 to date there was an average of 7.33 received each year. This shows an increase of about five cases each year. The question arises as to whether this result was due to prohibition or other factors. Let us consider the other felonies.

Assault First and Second Degree.—From 1911 to 1919 there was an average of 1.25 cases received each year, and thereafter the average was 1.66 each year.

Burglary and Robbery.—An average of five cases were received from 1911 to 1919, but this average was raised to ten each year after 1919 to date.

Forgery.—An average of one and a fraction cases were received in eight years preceding 1919 and two and a fraction average each year thereafter.

Grand Larceny.—An average of about 12 cases a year were received during eight years previous to 1919, and about 27 thereafter to date.

Other Felonies.—The yearly average for other felonies for eight years previous to 1919 was 7.50, whereas the yearly average during 1919 and since then has been 20. Not one of the felonies cited show any decrease since 1919.

How about the lesser crimes or misdemeanors?

Non-support.—From the year 1913 to 1919 the average number of cases received was 48, and thereafter was 38.

Assault, Third Degree.—From 1913 to 1919 the average number of cases received was 25, but thereafter it dropped to 14 each year.

Vagrancy.—From 1913 to 1919 the average received each year was 18, but thereafter to date it dropped to 12.

Disorderly Conduct.—Previous to 1919 the average was 25, but thereafter it dropped to six annually.

Petit Larceny.—The average before 1919 was 71 annually, but it dropped to 52 after 1919.

Intoxication.—The average before 1919 was 46, but this dropped during and after 1919 to 10 annually.

Other Misdemeanors.—These crimes show an average before 1919 of 13, and after that date of nine.

All the statistics given refer to male cases, but the figures obtained in reference to women who were put on probation seem to carry out the same general average. Now what do these facts indicate in reference to prohibition?

Perhaps a few concrete examples will best serve to illustrate present conditions. One of the first cases brought to the attention of the writer was that of a young man put on probation from County Court for grand larceny. He was six feet tall, fine appearing, and had an excellent army record. His pastor interceded in his behalf and offered to help the probation officer. The boy was about twenty-three years old and seemed an excellent case for probation. In three days' time he was rearrested for a series of burglaries, and it was discovered that he was a drug user. He is now serving a long term in Auburn State Prison. It developed on investigation that he had been

brought up by friends of his family because he could not live at home on account of his father's drunkenness. He had gradually fallen into bad company in pool rooms, and the army had been a detriment instead of a benefit to him. From his bad associates he acquired the drug habit which finally put him in prison.

Another case was that of a boy of twenty who took part in the burglary of a laundry with several other boys. He was placed on probation from County Court. He seemed to do well for several months, but one day was taken up for having a stolen auto in his possession. He was taken to another city where the auto was stolen, and while released on bail the next day went to Syracuse and stole another car with his old pal who was with him on the two other occasions. Both boys were caught the same day in the stolen auto, which had been peppered with birdshot by an irate gasoline dealer from whom they stole gasoline. They are now in Auburn State Prison.

An interesting case was that of a young Jewish boy, also received from County Court. The chief probation officer demurred when he heard what disposition the Court intended to make of the boy. He had had a long record of juvenile delinquency and certainly looked like a poor risk. He was about twenty-three years of age when received, and had a brother in Elmira Reformatory. A close watch was kept on him for a year; finally he was apprehended for bootlegging but escaped, as afterwards learned, with a fine. He was later taken up for a moral offense, and after the facts were investigated was committed to Elmira Reformatory for violation of probation. This boy was never able to break away from his evil associates made on the street corner when he was young and suffered from the lack of proper home influence.

These cases seem to demonstrate facts because they are not the exception but the rule. Practically none of the first offenders sent from County Court on felony charges within the last two years and a half attribute their trouble to the use of intoxicants. The younger men are in the majority, and other causes are responsible. Burglary, grand larceny, and forgery have shown an alarming increase during the last four years. Misdemeanors have decreased during the same period.

The enemies of prohibition will most certainly have their explanation for the increase of felonies, but let us analyze the three cases cited above. Nothing points to the influence of prohibition in the first one—he was influenced by drugs and evil associations and the lack of proper parental control. There is nothing in the second case which shows the influence of prohibition on the probationer—he was affected by the "auto fever" and evil associations. In the third case, the boy was influenced by previous delinquency, lack of parental control, and bad associates.

If these are average cases, it is plain that prohibition has not been the determining cause in the increase of felonies. It is against the law of nature and the experience of mankind. Men do not start off at the top of the ladder of crime any more than they do at the top of the ladder of fame. There is a gradual progression, during the course of which a man's conscience gradually becomes calloused to crime either by his own wrong doing or by association with criminals.

The most potent factor influencing the commission of crime during the past few years has undoubtedly been the war and post-war conditions. Men of weak moral fiber became accustomed to unusual profits in war industries and could not readjust themselves to post-war conditions. Now that bootlegging offers a means to obtain war-time profits, many engage in it at any cost, and that "cost" is laid to prohibition. Prohibition is no more the cause of bootlegging than it is the cause of prisons and reformatories. It is the low moral sense that causes bootlegging and its resultant crimes. It is idle to argue that taking away a man's wine or beer lowers his character.

Other causes that contribute to the increase of felonies are the large increase in the use of autos and the ease with which they can be stolen. Young men get the "auto fever." Another cause is the large foreign element in

our large cities, among whom the great moral factor which we call "The American Home" is not known. Since the saloon has gone, the pool-room has remained and has inherited the atmosphere and club-room spirit which clung to the saloon together with its evil company. It has become a potent influence in producing crime. Prohibition is no more responsible for its existence than it is for the opium joint. Previous delinquency, hereditary taint, juvenile delinquency, and evil companions play a large part also in causing the commission of felonies.

If prohibition has not increased felonies, it has decreased misdemeanors. It does prevent wholesale drunkenness which was the most potent cause of petty crime. So far as petty offenses lead to serious crimes, prohibition will prevent felonies also. In helping to re-establish the American home prohibition has already laid a foundation for right living in many families today, members of which would otherwise have furnished the material for criminal statistics for several years to come.

Prohibition as a remedy for existing ills will not solve the drug habit, the automobile theft problem, hereditary taint or the crimes traceable to the foreign element. It cannot put the will power into a man to do right when he wants to do wrong. It can only prevent him from partaking of an intoxicant which deprives him of his will-power and moral sense. Prohibition in its influence on probation has simplified the work of the probation officer in removing at least one temptation from the probationer. No matter how black a man's record may be when he is received on probation, his future conduct now rests on his moral sense and will-power. He is the arbiter of his own destiny.

THE CHAIRMAN: The paper will be discussed by Mr. Arch C. Scoby, Chief Probation Officer, Niagara County.

MR. ARCH C. SCOPY, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, NIAGARA COUNTY: I come from Niagara County, near the Niagara River. We have a great many people who take it upon themselves to provide a lot of our residents with a manufactured article they are bringing across the river from Canada, which they term "bootleg," "white mule," or "hootch." Our sheriff is very busy rounding up these "bootleggers." Now a lot of people claim the privilege of making any kind of drink they want, and they make it, and we take it away from them in Niagara County. We have stuff that will make you blind if you drink it, and still people drink it.

It does affect our probation, and what the effect really is I don't know. At the last term of court there were two hundred and sixty-seven cases presented to the Grand Jury, and I presume 75 per cent were from the effects of the use of liquor. At the last term of County Court I think they had a session of two weeks, and there were probably seven or eight cases tried, and during the session just one conviction. The decisions of the juries would be no cause for action or a disagreement.

In 1915, probation was instituted in Niagara county, and during the year 1915-16, to the 1st of November, there were 160 cases placed on probation, 20 for intoxication—about 12½ per cent of the cases were for intoxication; 1916-17, 233 placed on probation, 37 for intoxication—15 per cent for intoxication; 1917-18, 202 on probation, 38 for intoxication—18 per cent of the total number for intoxication; 1918-19, 141 on probation, 41 intoxication—17 per cent of the total placed on probation; 1919-20, 194 on probation, 33 intoxication—17 per cent of the total on probation. Then we had the law on prohibition put into effect, in 1920-21, and we had 18 persons for intoxication or about 8 per cent.

I recently went over to the sheriff's office and he had an investigation made, and I found that the commitments for the eighteen months before prohibition were 1,248, and 491 were for intoxication. Eighteen months after prohibition went into effect we had 688 commitments, and 181 were for intoxication. So you see it has had the effect of reducing commitments. I will however say this, that you have more of this "white mule" whiskey and this so called "hootch."

MR. WILLIAM B. ALLES, PROBATION OFFICER, COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS, NEW YORK CITY: As far as Special Sessions is concerned at present the effect of prohibition is hard to determine. We have of course cases of intoxicated chauffeurs and whether those have increased or not I can not say. I have not had time for comparison. But we have the general impression, I think, in our own courts that the liquor which men get has become so bad that it is a menace in every way to the individual who is tempted to use it and who does use what we find today. We find that there is a sort of etherized product, for example, and that two drinks will put a man *hors de combat*, and some men when they get under the influence of this particular product seem to have gone "plumb crazy," to use an everyday expression.

What effect it has had on the higher grade of misdemeanors and on felony cases is to my mind still a very open question. I personally state, not as a probation officer, that I have a good deal of sympathy with a man who in the old days had a chance to get good beer, and I have no doubt personally that good beer helped keep a good many men away from crime. As to the effect on younger men, I surmise there is a good deal of dare about crime, and young men will get excitement one way or another; and I suspect that is one of the factors always represented in misdemeanors and possibly in higher cases. Personally I hope the whole subject will have such a scientific basis and backing that we can come to some working basis.

MR. PATRICK SHELLY, PROBATION OFFICER, THE FAMILY COURT, MANHATTAN: Mr. Chairman, this discussion is a very healthy one even though it seems a little dry. I am speaking for the Family Court, formerly known as the Domestic Relations Court, where we handle all problems of the family, mainly non-support of children and wives. In my capacity in that court I am present every day from about nine to four, so that every case that passes through and is presented to the court is in some way or other known to me. And I have been watching rather carefully on my own initiative what exactly is the effect since prohibition on these cases. That is, do we have as many cases of non-support and desertion and of beatings, etc., as we had previous to prohibition?

Although all this discussion is more or less academic, as some of the speakers said, we must wait until we have statistics that are authoritative, and that can come only in time; but from my own experience of ten years I do say that I notice we haven't the old type of drunk coming in and leaving his wife and family behind on Monday after a Saturday night drunk or "hang over" on Sunday. That feature of the work seems to have been missing. We have some but not at all the same number as we had, so that the problem in the Family Court of Manhattan, which is probably the most important family social center in the country, still exists.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have listened with interest to the remarks on the subject "How Has Prohibition Affected Probation." In Nassau County, I think the number of persons brought into court on intoxication charges has decreased about 75 per cent. But as some of the men here to-day have said, they are manufacturing something else, "white mule" and all of that stuff; and I guess that applies to all of the counties of the State. There was one fellow in the other day, and I said to him, "What do you call it?" And he said, "I don't know the latest name. We don't care, anyway, as long as we get drunk." It does not make them drunk. Physicians I have talked to say it has a tendency to upset the minds of people. Some of the liquor that has been seized and brought into the District Attorney's office in Nassau County has tested two and three per cent of ether.

THIRD SESSION

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14, 1921

HON. ALPHONSO T. CLEARWATER, VICE-PRESIDENT, STATE PROBATION COMMISSION, presiding.

THE CHAIRMAN: As I fancy you all know, this is the Fourteenth Annual Conference of Probation Officers of the State. Probation in the State of

New York in the last fourteen years has developed rapidly. There was a time when Massachusetts took the lead in probation work, and I am not certain but that Massachusetts to-day in some respects is in advance of New York, but it is largely through the work of the New York State Probation Commission that probation, as we regard it, was initiated in England. Lord Haldane and his sister, Elizabeth, came here in 1916; he was Lord Chancellor at that time, and the guest of the American Bar Association. I was a member of the Committee of that Association that met him in New York and accompanied him to Montreal, where he delivered an address before that Association.

We went to West Point in Mr. Morgan's yacht, then took a special train to Montreal and had ample opportunity along the way to discuss the administration of justice in this country and England. We had with us the Prime Minister of Canada, and the Prime Ministers of the different provinces of the Canadian Dominion, so from Lord Haldane I learned there was no probation work in the British Islands on the scale we conducted it.

Elizabeth Haldane, the sister of the Lord Chancellor, asked me if we had women magistrates in New York. I told her I thought not.

I sent Lord Haldane and his sister the publications of our Commission. When Lord Birkenhead, the present Lord Chancellor, came here as the guest of the New York State Bar Association, I sent him Judge Hoyt's work on Children's Courts, with the result that two years ago he gave a commission to four women as Magistrates of the Peace—two in England, one in Scotland, and one in Ireland.

Now, in so conservative a country as Great Britain it was a marked and decided advance, because a Magistrate of the Peace there occupies a position much superior in power and influence to that of a Justice of the Peace in this country, or a magistrate of a City Court. Lord Haldane's sister was the first to whom a commission was issued by the Lord Chancellor, and she has written to me expressing her obligations to the Probation Commission of this State.

I have not the time, nor is this the place, to compare the work of last year with the work of the first five years of this Commission, but I want to give you some statistics as to what was done last year in this State in the interests of probation in order that you fully may grasp the importance of what has been accomplished.

There were 15,395 persons continued on probation from the preceding year, 1920. There were 22,297 persons placed on probation. There were 37,692 persons on probation for part or all of the year. There were 19,705 persons discharged from probation; at the end of the year there were 17,987 persons remaining on probation.

There was paid by probationers to probation departments for family support \$1,669,604.90. Now that \$1,669,000, had it not been paid by probationers, would have been expended in riotous or careless living; having been paid to the probation departments, that large sum of money was distributed among the families of these probationers, and you can fancy how much good that sum must have done.

Judge McAdoo is not able to be here to-night. He is ill, and Judge Brough will read a letter from Judge McAdoo.

PROBATION IN THE CITY MAGISTRATES' COURTS

HON. ALEXANDER BROUGH, CITY MAGISTRATE, NEW YORK CITY:

300 Mulberry St., New York City,

November 14, 1921.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I am suffering from a bad cold, in fact, so much so that I ought not to have been out to-day. It would therefore, under the circumstances, be impossible for me to attend, as I had hoped to do, the meeting this evening.

I am glad to say that probation is steadily making good progress in these courts. People who were at first skeptical about it are now most enthusiastically in its favor. It has won out on its merits, and is recognized by officials of other departments as being a positive public benefit and above all practical.

Aside from the humanitarian aspect of the work, it is distinctly an economic advantage to the city authorities to have persons put on probation rather than sent to prison. Here in New York the prison and institution problem still confronts us. These places are yet crowded in spite of new laws, so that the field for probation is not at all lessened, but rather increased. So many causes contribute to wrecking families other than alcoholism that probation is still confronted with a great array of cases in the Family Courts.

The proficiency and ability of our probation officers increases every year. The only trouble about probation with us is that the officers are underpaid and they are too few in number. What we must do is to educate the public as to how necessary this work is and the deserving character of those who perform it. A probation officer is certainly equally important with a policeman. In many respects his work calls for a higher order of intelligence, much more sacrifice, and a greater discernment and knowledge of human nature. Why should he not have consideration as to his pay and a pension? We must all work for this and for more intelligent and accurate methods in dealing with all phases of probation.

WM. McADOO,
Chief City Magistrate.

I very much regret that Judge McAdoo could not be here because he intended giving you some facts and some statistics in reference to probation in the City Magistrates' Courts. The officers from the city are quite familiar with them, but those from out of the city I am sure would be interested. And while I do not intend to give you many figures, I would just like to say to you and to Judge Clearwater that there are to-day in the City Magistrates' Courts of New York City, on probation, eleven thousand persons, and that over 90 per cent of those are in the Family Court. Last year of the money collected by probation officers—the chairman said \$1,669,000 and more—over \$1,400,000 was collected by probation officers of the City of New York. This money was collected by probation officers and paid to deserted wives and mothers. Had this money not been collected, many if not all of those persons to whom the money was paid would have become a charge upon the City of New York.

It is because we save the Department of Public Welfare practically every dollar that is collected from these probationers that we ask the Board of Estimate every year to give us more officers, to increase the pay of officers, to give us more typists and stenographers, and we intend to keep on asking the Board of Estimate to do this until we get at least such a staff as will enable us to see that each probation officer has in his charge only fifty or sixty probationers. At present some of the officers have over three hundred probationers in their charge. You know and I know that it is absolutely impossible to do good probation work with such a number of persons.

We are handicapped in every way in the Family Court by the lack of officers, by the lack of typists, and by the lack of stenographers. We have ten thousand accounts in what is called the Alimony Bureau, with five or six men to attend to them. On Monday morning from five to eight hundred letters are received, to be opened by that small staff, tabulated, entered on the books, and paid out. Ten thousand accounts is no small number, and we are always six months behind. Year after year we have asked the Board of Estimate to remedy this, and year after year we have been told this isn't the year, that the city has too many other expenses.

Judge McAdoo says that we ought to educate the public on what probation means. I think that we ought to educate the public, but there are a good many of us here who could educate the Board of Estimate and Appor-

tionment of the City of New York to what probation means to the city. When the Department of Public Welfare pays out to institutions in this city for the support of dependents \$8,000,000 a year, it does not pay out a dollar of the \$1,400,000 that the probation officers collect in the Family Courts, and it could be the easiest thing in the world to get the Board of Estimate to increase what they call the charities budget. They think nothing of putting in two, three, four, or five thousand dollars a year, but we can not get for the probation department ten per cent of that amount.

This year we received not a single increase in force, and the increase in probationers has numbered over a thousand. Last year we had ten new probation officers, but they did not increase our budget; and they didn't give us any supper money or car-fare for those officers.

I am not complaining that the Board of Estimate is any more reluctant to give the probation officers of the City Magistrates' Courts money than any other department. What I mean to say is that the probation officers in all the courts are doing such a great work and saving the city so much money in collecting money that the city never could collect, that we must in some way bring the Board of Estimate to appreciate what is being done, what other departments are saving through the efforts of the probation departments of the various courts, and in that way try to get them to help us build up an efficient staff. I don't know how it is in the other courts, but I know that they are all undermanned as far as the probation bureaus are concerned. The Women's Court of the Magistrates' Courts has not enough probation officers, and never has had. There are not enough probation officers in the District Courts of the Magistrates' Courts. Most of you know that in those courts 400,000 people are arraigned every year. Many persons are fined small amounts or get short jail sentences because the magistrates know that if a person is put on probation the chances are that he will not get adequate attention because the probation officer has not enough time to attend to him. Those probation officers in the District Courts have their time taken up by visiting and by investigations. And they are not only doing work which is beneficial to the city at large, but they are saving the city money.

I was much interested in the figures that Judge Clearwater read. I think that we ought to impress upon everybody, and especially upon those who have control of the city's funds, the amount of money saved by these probation officers, poorly paid as they are, getting about two-thirds of what a policeman get, not getting a pension whereas a policeman get it, men who have no eight hour day but work ten and twelve hours a day. I think the attention of the public authorities who have the disposition of the public moneys and the appropriation of them ought to be brought to the work that the probation officers are doing in every court throughout the city.

If Judge McAdoo were here, he could tell you of the success of the Probation Court which meets once or twice a week, or more or less as the occasion requires, and discharges every offender who has been placed on probation in the Magistrates' Courts outside of the Family Court; of the way that court works and the success of it with probationers. He might tell you of the work done in the Women's Court in a Probation Court that has been formed there. He is not here and I assume that the speech he would have delivered will in some way reach your hands through the medium of the State Probation Commission.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have with us a very distinguished gentleman, formerly connected with the State Probation Commission, whom I have the honor to present, Dr. McKenna.

PROBATION AS I HAVE SEEN IT

DR. CHARLES F. MCKENNA, FORMER MEMBER STATE PROBATION COMMISSION, NEW YORK CITY: It has been frequently remarked by historians of our times that during the last two decades of the nineteenth century and the first two of this, numerous great movements were begun looking to

the betterment and the greater happiness of our people. It was a period of deep stirring of the waters of social life, and these movements followed one another closely. Some of them may have been mistaken in aim, some discredited by the means adopted, but all give evidence of the striving of sympathetic hearts for social improvement. Even these altruistic souls were at times controlled by the views of practical men.

If we can exemplify efficiency in business, it was said, why not introduce the improvement into the administration of law, justice, and charity? In step therefore with the general tendencies, many have sought amelioration of conditions believed to have been overlooked in previous times. During this period arose the children's courts; about the beginning of it probation was well started in Massachusetts. Juvenile courts were sadly needed. Children who had broken the law were detained under lock and key; for their trial they were brought into court under the heavy palm of an officer, and they were arraigned in open session before or after some grossly immoral misdemeanant, and often sent to some prison, hurried thither in the company of adult offenders. The child was seldom the subject of special and serious study; antipathy was common; justice too blind; and charity rare, indeed.

Probation came as a welcome addition to the beneficent reforms of the period. Previously, the only mild treatment of an offender was too mild: that is, he was discharged from custody under a suspended sentence; but he had no one to answer to, no obligation to change his life, the law appeared to have no sanction. If this were supplied by a fine, the discharge ended the punitive or corrective force in the case. The probation system, by which a person under a suspended sentence was placed in charge of and under the oversight of a probation officer, was early forced into public view.

Massachusetts led in the glorious race, for probation was first applied there. In 1905 we find New York living under a probation law passed in 1901. This, however, was reported to be working so badly that the Legislature passed a law appointing a commission to study and report upon its operation. The report was one which pointed out many weaknesses in the system as carried on in the magistrate's and the children's courts, notably the slackness of police probation officers. One police officer, giving all his time he said to probation, was found to have had fourteen cases in nine months, and only one required visiting, and the offender only got that punishment twice. With some of the officers, life was one sweet round of delightful vacations. The customs and practices of the system were generally inefficient. Probation was applied indiscriminately. Offenders were too short a time under charge. They could too easily escape. If they went to other States they were not followed. Little effort was made for genuine reformation of character.

The commission made many recommendations, among which were provisions for salaried officers and the placing of the system under State control. The frank uncovering of irregularities created a sensation, as would a bomb bursting in air. It was like an incident told me by a 69th Regiment man in whom I take much interest. In a village in France, a few of his men had taken refuge in the upper part of a barn hovel. One man began to shave, and was engaged thus when a bomb burst nearby and tore off a part of the siding. When the boys who had thrown themselves on the floor arose they found this good man going on shaving. When some one remarked it he stopped for a moment, looked around, and ejaculated, "Sure it let in light." So with this report. It let in light. Much good was done and no harm came to any genuine work of charity.

The Higgins Commission was gifted with wisdom, and locating the good work put more energy into it. Separate municipal commissions for each of the cities of the state were not formed, but a State commission as now constituted and operating was established. Well do I remember the address of the serious minded and noble Governor, Charles Evans Hughes, when he laid before us the state of probation which was still that of an experiment. "Probation," he said, "at least in this State, is what you make it": and although encouraging us, left us strongly impressed with the magnitude of

the task of overcoming social inertia. Well, I think the New York State Probation Commission answered the call. It established and required monthly statistical reports from all probation officers. It encouraged appropriations by supervisors for salaries for county probation officers. It encouraged these State Conferences of Probation Officers. It assisted in the reform of the New York city inferior courts. It assisted in securing payment for family support. It encouraged the custom of exacting payment from probationers at work, that restitution might be made to their victims.

The progress of probation in New York since these early days has been rapid and striking in its beneficent effects. As told you by Judge Clearwater, the figures are impressive and will bear repetition. New York state, in 1921, had 249 paid Probation Officers and 145 volunteers; 22,297 persons were put on probation; 78.2 per cent. of these made good. The saving will be understood by the fact that it costs eighteen times as much to confine and support a prisoner as it does to supervise a probationer. Through the probation service, over a million and a half dollars were paid out for the support of families in 1921. Just think of it! These facts and figures make a fair answer to that District Attorney in Erie County who stated that probation was being seriously overworked. He claimed that too much probation was the cause of increase of crime. The explanation may be found in local conditions, perhaps. Perhaps it is due to errors in judgment in placing on probation or a laxity in following up. Though this opinion does not accord with the general consensus of opinion throughout the state, still the criticism is one well worth keeping in mind, in that although not true at the present time you want to see that it never comes true.

Given the right selection of the subject for probation, only the honesty and faithfulness to duty of the probation officer remain as an assurance of success in the treatment. You probation officers of New York State have made an honorable profession of your calling. You have a great name for integrity. You are a fine body of men and women. You have learned the value of "*esprit de corps*." All you need to-day is to continue to perform your work with devotion, with skill, with good sense, and to denounce anyone who attempts to corrupt any of your number. Given these conditions, no one will rightly be able to say "Probation is overworked."

As to the aid of the public, I consider it the obligation of every conscientious man in the community to keep probation in mind, to be informed about it, and watch and help its progress, and to aid in maintaining a high standard for its application.

Probation is as much an institutional fabric as the prison itself, with its protecting roof and walls and disciplinary system. It is something to be cherished and developed to the full. The Page Commission on the Reform of Inferior Courts in 1910 made the oft quoted comment, "We know of no more marked step forward in the administration of criminal jurisprudence than the probation system." To carry the work further is our bounden duty.

If you ask me what is the greatest opening for improvement in New York State probation, I would answer, it is in the extension of the system in rural districts. In the wooded heights of the mountain sections and in the rough areas of the back-hill country crimes are being committed by adults unnoticed or unpunished, and children are being neglected and at times abused. A peculiar indifference, due largely to isolation, seems to prevail here. I am informed that 35 out of the 62 counties have no paid probation officer. Surely a system could be developed by which the benign services of the probation officer can be utilized by the Justices and no serious expenditure be made a burden on these poorer localities of the state.

Lastly, I want to express my admiration for the way in which probation has been accepted as a work for development in the courts by the judges as well those of the higher courts as of the inferior courts, and particularly the judges sitting in the Children's Court, and the entire Board of Magistrates of the city of New York. They stood for justice for the weak and

inconspicuous citizen. They have lent their aid to the proper practice of probation, and have left no work undone that would lead to the successful treatment of offenders against the law. Their work has had the indirect beneficent effect of aiding all students of penology in the study of that hard problem, the prison and how to operate it, for they have kept the prisons half as full as they might be.

THE CHAIRMAN: Judge Kernochan, who is the next speaker tonight, has had a very illustrious career as a magistrate in this city, and it is with a great deal of pleasure that I present him to you.

HON. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, CHIEF JUSTICE, COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS, NEW YORK CITY: One of the principal duties of a court, as generally viewed, is in seeing that the verdict that is rendered is a just and sure one. And the average person feels that there is not very much else for a court to do but to see that the accused has received a fair trial. We who are a little closer to the situation know that after a verdict has been rendered by a court the most important thing the judge has to do is to decide what to do with the man who has been convicted. Of course, if the verdict is for acquittal the problem is over and the court has nothing more to do in that particular case. If the verdict is for conviction, then the work of the judge really begins.

The average person thinks that the mere fact of conviction means punishment. Frequently the newspapers have gone over the records of courts and have held judges to censure in their editorial columns because the number of sentences did not seem to jibe up with the number of convictions. They never go far enough to find out what the reasons are that have made the individual judge so lenient as to suspend sentence, but he is arraigned severely because at first sight it appears that the man should have been punished. Of course in many cases it is absolutely necessary to inflict punishment because the offender has a long record and it is seen that there is practically no chance for him. If he is a professional criminal with a long record, he should be sent to jail.

But of course there is a great mass of offenders to which the court can and sometimes must extend leniency. To meet this situation the probation system was established in the State courts. It is to be regretted that up to now the United States Courts have not been able to work out a probation system, although many of the judges are now working on it, and I expect that before long a way will be found to establish an efficient probation system in the United States Courts.

Now, wherever the probation system has been tried, and stress has been laid upon its accomplishments, it has met with considerable response on the part of the taxpayers, or rather those whose duty it is to spend the taxpayers' money. But it is necessary to impress these gentlemen with the value of the work that is done. Now one of the first things necessary is honest and efficient probation officers. The judges must be sympathetic with the work of the probation officers and realize the importance of the proper selection of offenders to be placed on probation and who shall not be given this privilege. Judges frequently place people on probation who never should be placed there. The temptations for doing this are very great. Perhaps temptations is a wrong word to use. The reasons for doing it are very many and at the time appear to be good. I should hate to say how many times I have placed a man on probation because I have listened to the eloquent plea of his counsel as to the number of people who were dependent upon him and all the while the probation officer's report of the investigation shows clearly that the offender has never done anything for his wife and children. Still, we "fall" for this frequently.

At times a judge places on probation a man who really should not be placed on probation at all, for the reason that the mere fact of his conviction has been sufficient punishment. A judge can get rid of a great many cases by suspending sentence or inflicting a heavy fine and in this manner not add an unnecessary case to the work of a probation officer who already has probably too many.

Now, I am talking this way because I think the great importance is that as few people as possible be placed on probation. That seems to be wrong, but I don't think you think I am wrong when I mean by that we should eliminate as much as we can the people who are unfit for probation. That is the problem distinctly for the court. Too many judges simply say, "Sentence suspended; on probation"; and then compliment themselves upon their great leniency. Very often by doing this they have done the very worst harm that can be done to the man who has been placed on probation.

Now, the reason that I say that we want to try and keep down as far as possible the number of probationers is this: Every good thing costs money. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the county boards that have to make appropriations will never give you as much money as you want. Therefore, the money that you get has to be expended so that it will go as far as possible.

No probation officer, to my mind, should have on probation more than thirty men and women if part of this officer's duties are those of investigation. No probation officer should have more than from fifty to sixty on probation if his duties do not include investigations. Of course I make one or two exceptions, and they are of the class who are placed on probation to make restitution for damage done, or those placed on probation whose only obligation is to contribute a certain sum for the support of their dependents.

Now, as I have said, the only people who can cut this off at the source and stop this are the judges. If you show me a court that reports a hundred and fifty people on probation to one probation officer, I will show you a court where probation work is not first grade and can not be first grade. If we go before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or the county board and say we have all these people on probation and only a limited number should be carried by one probation officer, we will find that the number of probation officers that are necessary to take charge of these probationers is so great that the county or city treasury could not hope to meet it.

But the reason that so many probationers are carried is that the judges themselves do not realize the responsibility on them in placing people on probation. All probation officers who can do so tactfully should always bring this fact to the attention of the judges. I think it can be brought easily to their attention. I try it in my court as much as I can, and when I am sitting on the bench I try to cut down the number of men on probation, that is, the number of men whom I don't think should be placed on probation.

It is a great temptation in suspending sentence on a man you want to suspend sentence on, to add, "on probation." This placates the complaining witnesses because they can not quarrel with you if you place a man on probation, but they can kick if you do not. For instance, the street car companies here are being robbed every day by their conductors. These men have all been investigated before being employed, and when they are caught the investigations made by the officers show that the offenders have excellent records. It would have to be excellent, because they would not have been employed if it had not been. They are all good subject matter for leniency, although some of them, of course, need to be punished as an example, as I have said; but if you get a young man, married, with a number of children dependent upon him, you do not want to send him to jail, and you do not want to fine him, and you feel sure that the disgrace of the conviction has been sufficient punishment. In this type of case you ought to suspend sentence and not place that fellow on probation, because he is only going to clutter up the probation calendar and make trouble for the probation officer who has to waste time visiting him when visiting is not necessary.

My experience has been that you are going to find that judges will always give you undesirable people on probation; I mean people you can't reform, or who don't need reforming, and the only way you can meet the problem is this. Weed out as quickly as you can those who don't need any further probation care; you will have to be sure to do it right. And do not be

afraid to recommend the discharge of a man on probation in a short time, in a month or two months, if you are perfectly certain that he does not really need your care. And follow up as quickly and closely as you can ~~these men~~ who you feel sure have been placed on probation who are so bad that there is no chance of reforming them; men with records, men with bad habits, such as drugs; give them a chance but keep them under close supervision and if they fail to comply with the instructions given at the time of placing them on probation, then bring them in and have them committed.

Now I do not mean to say that a judge should not take a chance on a man. It is quite right that he should give you probationers now and then who are a pretty poor risk, but a great many are placed on probation who should not be. After you have eliminated these two classes you will have plenty of work to do with those that you have a chance to do something with. You have to look to results. As I have previously stated, you are not going to get enough money, not half as much as you want. No department in this city that I know of gets half as much as it wants, and I don't think many of them get as much as they need. Therefore, you have to cut your suit to the cloth. But in whatever court you are, try by every means possible to hold the judges to their responsibility of not packing a lot of dead wood on you; and I think if you put it to the judges in the right way they will realize the responsibility.

THE CHAIRMAN: Judge Kernochan has alluded to the most disagreeable feature with which probation officers and the Probation Commission have to deal, and that is the unwillingness of Boards of Estimate and Apportionment and Boards of Supervisors, or Common Councils of cities, to make the necessary appropriations properly to conduct probation work. The old idea, the old notion of vengeance, seems still to-day in the minds of humanity. The notion that when a man commits a crime, or even a child commits a crime, it should be punished, lingers deep, and it is very difficult to eradicate.

To illustrate, in the city of Austin, Texas, which is rather a wild and free town in many respects, last winter five young boys, sixteen and seventeen years of age, cut up a prank which in the city of New York would have been treated leniently, but in Texas, where it should have been treated as utterly insignificant, it was treated very seriously. Whereupon the new Governor of Texas sent a message to the Legislature advocating the repeal of all laws relating to probation, advising the Legislature to make no appropriations whatever for the carrying on of the work of the Probation Commission of the State of Texas. The President of the Bar Association of Texas wrote to me about the matter, and asked me if I would not write a letter to him which he could have printed and sent to the Texas Legislature, relative to the great work accomplished right here on Manhattan Island and in the other counties of the State.

I wrote him a long letter relative to the work accomplished here, relative to the work accomplished in Massachusetts relative to what I told you about the work recently taken up in Great Britain, and expressed my great aversion to the action of the Governor of Texas. That letter was printed in circular form and was published in the newspapers of Texas, with the result that the Governor of Texas most unwillingly receded from his position and the Legislature of Texas made an appropriation for carrying on probation work.

But what Judge Kernochan says illustrates how difficult it is thoroughly to convince people who have hold of the purse strings that this work is beneficent; not only does it prevent crime, but it saves souls; and the idea of saving a soul from eternal perdition is about the hardest idea to convey to the minds of members of a Board of Estimate and Apportionment or a Board of Supervisors or a municipality of any idea I have ever undertaken to advocate.

We are very much obliged to you ladies and gentlemen for your attendance and your attention, and we trust that what has been said to-night may not at least prove to be seed sown on barren ground.

FOURTH SESSION

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1921

MRS. MARY E. PADDON, MEMBER, STATE PROBATION COMMISSION, presiding.

THE CHAIRMAN: It is really the judge who gives probation its start in the court, because, as you heard last night from Judge Clearwater and Judge Kernochan, the judge must, with the help of the probation officers, choose the cases assigned to you, and it is his sympathy and his co-operation which is going to give you the encouragement and the interest to go on with your work.

Judge Collins of the Children's Court in New York City has always given the closest and finest co-operation to the probation officers there. He is going to talk to you this morning on the "Probation Officers at Work from the Viewpoint of the Judge." I think Judge Collins needs no introduction to you.

PROBATION OFFICERS AT WORK FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE JUDGE

HON. CORNELIUS F. COLLINS, JUSTICE, CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK CITY: I have not come with a paper or any regularly prepared material that I intend to deliver to you this morning. Mine might be considered a desultory talk based upon actual experiences from day to day, and some of the notions that I have personally, that might in some respects be peculiar to myself.

The probation officer, in my judgment, is the right arm of the judge in carrying out our system of jurisprudence as it exists to-day. Beyond all question, the greatest achievements in the administration of justice to-day in point of sociological accomplishment are achieved, not by incarceration in jail, not by incarceration in State prisons, not by incarceration in reformatories, but by the rescue work done in the administration of justice, the redemption of human beings who have gone wrong or have indicated a tendency to go wrong. The facilities of the present day have afforded an opportunity to do this and it is within our grasp. In the administration of justice in the past, however high minded the court might be or however extensive its social system might be, they were unable to accomplish the ends that we can. This change has been brought about by the advent of probation officers.

I know that when we meet on occasions like this we are very apt to indulge in exaggeration. It is quite human to make laudatory speeches and throw incense at ourselves. But I think it may be safely said that so far as the direct accomplishments of the probation officers are concerned, great strides have been made in the last twenty years. So far as the theory of crime and punishment is concerned, more has been done than had been done in centuries prior to that time. It may be that in line of thought we were gradually approaching the solution. It may be that there was a gradual development, but undoubtedly it is quite true that in the last quarter of the last century and in the first part of this century, greater strides have been made so far as criminal jurisprudence is concerned than there had been made before in centuries. This applies to all courts and their conduct. It applies to the Magistrates' Courts. Look at our Magistrates' Courts to-day in the city of New York as compared with the police justices that used to exist in the past. Of course the Children's Court is a new creation. But look at our Children's Courts as they exist to-day throughout the State as compared with the system that existed before. It is less than half a century since our children were huddled together with the worst offenders, arraigned in courts with the fallen of the world, with the scum of the earth, without any of the humane provisions to take care of them that have since developed. These humane provisions have developed to a very high order and standard, developed to the extent that here in the State of New York we have recognized by the adoption of Constitutional Amendment No. 5,

relating to children's courts and courts of domestic relations, the absolute necessity of preparing for the progress that the United States has made. The State of New York is awake to the need of improving the procedure with regard to infants and families. The term "infants" is used in its legal sense; those under twenty-one years of age.

This improvement could not be effected with any degree of success unless we had the probation officers to fall back upon. We could have arranged a scheme or a system for the trial of cases such as has been done in the Children's Court; we could have separated children from those with whom they should not associate; we could have built up the Magistrates' Courts to the standards upon which they now exist as compared with the methods that used to prevail; we could have developed a system in Special Sessions that required ten years of membership of the bar before a judge is eligible for appointment; we could have developed General Sessions to the standard they have achieved; but without the probation officers we could not have executed the work that we have to do.

The minds of all men, I presume, operate a little differently. In other words, if there are no two blades of grass exactly alike, the work of no two men or women is exactly similar. They may be educated along the same lines, have the same thoughts and an attitude of mind quite similar, but an exact similarity can not be found, and the probation officers know that they will find among us judges very many different minds. Some of us are "cranky"; some of us are belligerent; others of us are nice, easy going, and soft. After a time the probation officers size up very well indeed the judges sitting on a bench and know just how to handle them.

But to my mind, the first thing I want to know, unless it is fresh in my mind, is what the individual did. I want to have a mental picture of the nature of the offense committed either by a child or by an adult. If the judge has in his mind first the thing done, the nature of the offense committed, how serious it is, he will know what he is compelled to do by reason of the very circumstances of the commission of the crime. It may be a first offense, and may be committed by a youth, yet the nature of the offense may be such that to place on probation or suspend sentence would be to impress the people in the community where the crime was committed with the idea that crime there did not meet with proper punishment, and in order to deter others from committing similar delinquencies, the law must act. Those cases are rare; nevertheless they exist. The judge should have in his mind in the first instance the nature of the offense and the character of the individual with whom he has to deal.

In my judgment, some probation officers hesitate about making suggestions to a court as to what they have discovered or other facts they would like to suggest. Personally, I always invite it. I think a judge makes a mistake when he does not do that. I think that the probation officer sometimes get an angle on a case that the judge sitting on the bench can't possibly get. They in their investigations or in their traveling around in the atmosphere in which the defendant did, in the environment in which that defendant lived, would get a perspective that the judge can not get. Now, I don't know that any judge should be so important as not to fully invite a suggestion from a probation officer. Of course there are tactful ways of doing this, and these methods are always followed by the trained probation officer.

The public should know the work accomplished by the probation officers. The result would be that the probation officers would get the proper support and encouragement that they should receive. The probation officers in making investigations frequently meet with the rebuffs and insults and ill treatment. As a general rule they are well able to take care of themselves. The public should know thoroughly the work of the probation officers and the great good accomplished so that they will be given the proper respect and protection that is due to them.

The probation officers in their work with the courts are assisted very ably by the Big Brothers and Big Sisters, and the public should know this and these associations should be encouraged.

After the original investigation is made, whether it is in Special Sessions or in a trial term of a court, or in the Magistrates' Courts, or in the Children's Court, and the question as to whether or not the person should be placed on probation has been determined, then comes the work where the probation officer is boss. And above all, one thing I would like to caution probation officers about and that is don't become so inured to your work that you become stale. That is a very, very important element in a probation officer's life. And let me say to you that it is not at all an indifferent suggestion that I make to you. It is something that is absolutely bound to happen unless you have human qualities sufficiently strong to overcome the inclination to staleness. You can't avoid becoming to some extent temperamental, but be careful you don't become too temperamental.

You have your probationers in charge and can see the effect of your having them report. And as I have said previously, don't get stale; don't get lazy; don't come up to the judge with a report that you have made out five minutes before from information you found out about your probationers over the telephone; don't "fake the game." There could be nothing worse for a probation officer to do when working with a judge than to do that. Don't cover up an omission to have a proper report and a proper investigation of your probationers. That is what I call getting stale and becoming so inured to your work that you are indifferent even to probation work. It would be a great deal better for you to give up your job and get other employment, because you are spoiling the very purpose for which the probation system was established.

You cannot conceive how much harm you are doing under those circumstances. You have a boy or girl on probation, or a young man on probation, and of course the vast amount of probationers are youths or children; they are just on the threshold of a change. They have made a tremendous mistake in life; at least a serious mistake, anyhow, if not an extraordinary one; and it is up to you, probation officers, to adjust them and set them right. There you are much more powerful than the court. We talk about working with the court. What do we judges know that you don't impart to us? You are the one in touch with conditions. There is an absolutely confidential relation between you and the probationer you are working with, and you should do the very best you can with him. You owe it as your duty to the position you occupy and to the State. You are performing a work of such a high order sociologically that it partakes of the divine idea. You are trying to restore a boy or girl to the moral path, to set them straight; and, ladies and gentlemen, if you "fake it," if you don't live up to the high standards of doing your duty, there is a degree of moral turpitude in your brain that would require a probation adjustment for you as well as for some of the probationers that you have in hand.

I don't mean to say that this does happen but there is a danger of it happening. We are all human, and by virtue of going over the same kind of work day in and day out we are apt to become stale; and staleness has to be guarded against. This is appreciated so thoroughly in law schools, it is appreciated so thoroughly in the studies of our profession, it is appreciated so thoroughly among the members of bar associations, that it is frequently the subject of discussion. The members of the bar associations discuss the different judges and their attitude on the bench. Probation officers have had as much experience as any with the judges, and you know that judges develop temperamental qualities that are peculiar, an attitude of mind, of expression, of manner, of behavior, on the bench and elsewhere. It can not be avoided, but in almost all instances there is the continuous, the constant study to refrain from becoming warped or stale.

As I said in referring to the drug subject not long ago, judges are not easily shocked. We are like undertakers; we become inured to the cases at times, but there are occasions when you ought to be able to receive a human shock, when you could remember that you are a human being. In the performance of the duties of probation officer that touch of human nature that makes the whole world kin is what you need. That human element is what ought to operate; a degree of kindness, a degree of commiseration at

the same time without any morbid inclinations. You have a duty to perform, and to have a maudlin sentiment, and permit a probationer to go to the extreme and think you are justified in overlooking his offenses, is not properly performing the duties of a probation officer.

The probation officer has to be a high type man and woman. When they are entrusted with the performance of these duties, what do they accomplish? They rescue from jails and prisons individuals who otherwise would have gone there and years ago did go there without the opportunity of probation. Our city has advanced, civilization has progressed, and you have filled a niche from a sociological standpoint that can not be praised too highly. And you have to appreciate it and measure up to that standard. You are up on the requirements that you are called upon to exhibit, to display, and to exercise. They are of such a high order that we say, what a shame it is that you get such niggardly pay. You are required to go through examinations such as college graduates have to on questions of social science. You are better educated along these lines than college graduates. You have specialized. It has taken you years to acquire your training. For some reason or other there is an attitude of mind among men who make up budgets—I am not referring to this city, but it applies to all—that limits men and women working in the field of probation to salaries that are niggardly. Now, given that you are required to have the education and training you have, and to work in the daytime and in the nighttime, because a good probation officer is not limited by hours, you ought to be adequately paid. This is something that we ought to do in the performance of our duty, to try and impress this fact upon public officers who have to do with that subject. The probation officers ought to have the right to call upon the judges to help them. I don't think they ought to hesitate at anything. I think in the promotion of your own interests you have the right to pass resolutions saying to the courts, we wish you to help us along this line, we think we deserve it. I believe you have the right to go before the public and ask for sympathy and assistance with your work, because, during the periods that have passed in order to make our new jurisprudence workable and effective, you have borne your part, and if it were not for the part you have borne we could not have succeeded in the achievements we have had during the past twenty-five years.

THE CHAIRMAN: The paper will be discussed by Mr. Frank L. Graves, Probation Officer of the Magistrates' Courts in Brooklyn. And I want to say it is not only the Women's Court but the Family Court where Mr. Graves has done very splendid work in Brooklyn. He will open the discussion, and then it will be general.

MR. FRANK L. GRAVES, PROBATION OFFICER IN CHARGE, FAMILY COURT, BROOKLYN: Judge Collins has spoken to us about becoming stale, and urged us when necessary to place our problems before the court. Now, the court justly demands, in some instances, an investigation. This investigation must necessarily cover all the facts material to the issue before him, so that he may render an intelligent as well as a just decision. I am speaking now of preliminary investigations. When a probation officer is called upon to make investigation, he delves into all the circumstances that may either mitigate or aggravate the offense. This usually requires considerable time and the officer feels a moral obligation to do this. It often happens that several investigations are ordered about the same time and more than one may fall to the share of one officer. That particular officer at the time may be handling one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty cases, some of them requiring strict supervision. Now he is faced with a problem of either neglecting the supervision of his cases or not giving as full a report as he should. As a rule, he makes his investigation full and complete, and the pending cases suffer in consequence. To me it is very important that the judge should have before him the problem that faces the probation officer, and in this connection the judge can very materially help solve the problem by only demanding an investigation where it is absolutely necessary.

Let us go one step farther and take the question of placing a defendant on probation. An officer may already have, as I have before stated, one hundred and fifty or more cases; the consensus of opinion seems to be that not more than fifty can be intelligently and properly handled by an officer at one time, so that it is important that only such defendants should be placed on probation as would be susceptible to the benefits thereof. To me it is also inadvisable to place on probation those who have already received this consideration and not profited thereby. It is burdening the system with those who we know in advance will be failures and subjecting probation to unjust criticism. The judge is prompted by highest motives in placing a defendant on probation, feeling that the defendant is going to profit by frequent contact with the supervising officer, both in his home, place of employment, and recreation; that the officer will get in touch with those who might cooperate with him in readjusting the man to his position in society. How perfectly preposterous it is to assume that a probation officer is different from any other human being, that he should be expected to get results in practically all cases, when he knows he is being called upon to do the work of three or four men.

The judge prides himself upon the fact that he is rendering an important public service, and the officer likewise realizes that his functions savor largely of those of the ministers of God. The officer realizes that he may have a hundred cases that need constant attention and supervision; he sees some of these human derelicts on the way to the rocks, and inspired with the determination to stem the tide, he does his utmost under the circumstances; he taxes his strength; he makes incursions upon his reserve force, and it is not surprising to say that I have seen strong, robust men become nervous and almost physical wrecks, slaves to duty. The practitioner of medicine, to me, is a splendid example of that kind of human being who is out to help his fellow man. He is at the beck and call of his patients at all hours of the day and night; but let there come an epidemic, and the medical force be insufficient to cope with the situation, he finds that he must divide his time into such small parts for each one that those of his patients whom he holds most dear, children that he has brought into the world and attended up to manhood, are sick and need his attention, yet because of the epidemic he is unable to give them the attention that their condition requires. They suffer, may even die for lack of such attention. Yet he is doing his best, but doing it with a poignant dagger that penetrates his heart. This condition fortunately seldom arises. But on the other hand, take the probation officer with his human problem; animated by the same desire to cure not a pathological but a diseased social condition, and he is faced daily with the problem that faces the medical man in time of epidemic. Now, I say, is it surprising that the probation officers will on occasions like this ask the indulgence of the court, ask them most earnestly to scrutinize with more care the character of the cases they turn over for supervision, or the necessity for the preliminary investigation?

We hear criticisms that the probation system is not meeting its full objectives. Can we wonder, in the face of the facts as they exist? I often hear of a judge criticizing both the system and the officer, and I always feel that that judge is not conversant with the officer's problem. And it is here and now that we as officers of a work nearing a profession urge the judges to do their utmost to remedy the existing evils.

There is another phase of the question on which I desire to speak, and not through cupidity but because the work is so important not only to the friends of the system but for the common weal of society at large, and that is the question of remuneration. The work requires the officer to possess, in addition to the human touch, a knowledge of men and affairs, education, and intelligence; and if we are to tempt into its folds those most competent and qualified to do the work as we expect and hope it will be done, the pay must be at least commensurate.

My remarks are not to be construed as criticizing those higher in authority, but to point out some of the pitfalls that face probation in order that they

may be overcome or avoided. The judges are human and in many instances overburdened with work, so recognizing that the probation officers also are human, and realizing what their own problem is, they very likely will understand ours better when the problem is placed before them. At one time when I was attached to one of the District Courts, a certain magistrate inquired how many cases I was then supervising; and I might add right here that at that time a probation officer was not handling as many cases as he is at present. He then turned to me and said, "Mr. Graves, from now on I do not intend to give you any cases, and only such investigations as are absolutely necessary, because I feel that no probation for some is better than poor probation for all." This judge had the proper social vision. He was a man with a human touch, whose life had placed him in contact with social problems to such an extent that he could appreciate better than many the problems that face a man or woman in this great city. This same magistrate has by reason of his human touch endeared himself to the people as a magistrate. He has grown from time to time and we as probation officers have had occasion to revere him as a supporter and friend. You may be surprised when I tell you that this same magistrate is now the Mayor of the city of New York. I can say these things at this time without danger of having my motives misconstrued. In paying a tribute to the once Judge Hylan, I do so feeling that the tribute is deserved.

THE CHAIRMAN: Judge Collins' paper is open for general discussion. I am sure some of you have something to say on this paper.

MRS. ANTHONY SLESINGER, JEWISH BIG SISTERS, NEW YORK CITY: I was very much interested in Judge Collins' talk, and I might make some remarks on the fact that probation officers are apt to become stale. I think one thing Mr. Graves touched upon, having too many cases, is most important. I think another important thing is that there aren't enough conferences in the courts. I think the judges and the psychiatrist and the probation officers ought to meet once a month so that we will have an opportunity of getting each other's advice.

BERNARD J. FAGAN, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK CITY: I am afraid Mrs. Slesinger is not aware of the frequent conferences we do have, particularly in the Children's Court. There is no denying the fact that staleness is one of the drawbacks in the field of work in which we are engaged, because with us it is constant contact with the dead ends of human wreckage. There is nothing in it to encourage the creative side in us. It is before us all the time, so that with large staffs we have constantly to plan the other kind of topics for discussion to get the people away from the constant thinking of those particularly deadly problems, and we have in that line a series of conferences monthly. We have socials. We encourage laughter in our court. It is necessary for social workers to cultivate a sense of humor if God has not given them one. I have with the assistance of others tried to develop a sense of humor in our people, and we do encourage laughter and we do encourage gaiety, not in the work but after hours, and trips to the theatres. The conferences must develop something other than case discussion. We have our Difficult Case Committee for that.

In Judge Collins' talk I was glad he mentioned the lack of concrete suggestions from the probation officers. That is a chronic complaint of the judges. Miss Richmond mentions in her book the assets and liabilities of the individual you are investigating. We should know them and have suggestions for the judges. It is our job; it does not belong to the judge. Despite what someone may say, it is our job. It is the job of the judges to dispose of the cases, and I believe it is our duty to encourage the proper disposition of the cases. If a judge does not want your suggestions, I think you should have them, nevertheless, there ready for him as to what you think is the best plan. And I don't think we ought to feel badly if the judge does not accept our recommendations. I don't think we ought

to feel, "Oh, well, what is the use?" Judges have different views on different matters presented to them. Where it is possible we ought to have concrete suggestions to give the judge when we present the case to him for disposition, and until we do that we are hitting wide of the mark.

MRS. SUZY E. WOOD, PROBATION OFFICER, MOUNT VERNON: I am a lone probation officer in my city. I have an idea of probation work. I have brought up my own children, and I love children. I want to tell you people that an opportunity was offered me to take a position as city treasurer, and I tell you I refused because I love my work so much and my children so much that I could not consider anything else. I may be, and as I have listened to Judge Collins, it seemed to me perhaps I was, getting a bit stale. I am the "pooh bah" in my office, as you might well imagine. I have on Saturday mornings about forty-five small boys who come to visit me. They come in at nine and I get rid of them about twelve. Saturday is my very busy day. I never have the afternoon off to go to the movies unless I take a boy or two, and I sometimes promise them that for good behavior.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think a great many of the probation officers here are like Mrs. Wood, and work alone in their office. Of course in New York city they don't do that, but in a good many of the up-State communities the probation officer works alone, and has to depend upon the other people in the vicinity who are doing welfare work or social work and the conferences for inspiration.

DR. M. P. E. GROSZMANN, NEW YORK CITY: There ought to be some course founded for the purpose of developing professional training for probation officers. But the one suggestion I wish to make now is that it has been very justly stated that the probation officer, like any other officer, or any other specialist, is very apt to become stale. Now, with probation officers there is one particular reason why that may be so. The probation officers do not know, as a rule, anything about their cases after they pass out of their hands. They do not know whether they have been really character builders, whether they have really been savers of souls. There is no follow-up work, so far as I know. That is to say, they do not know whether in the long run the cases under their supervision turned out to be saved cases. Now, perhaps there is in some places such follow-up work, but whether it is organized, whether it is so that it comes back to the individual probation officers, I do not know. If it is not arranged that way, then I feel it would be incumbent upon us to suggest such a course. This follow-up work is now being done in some of the progressive school systems of the country, and I think it ought to be done in connection with probation work as such, not merely the following up of individuals that have at one time been under probation, but so that the information about the reform or failure should come back to the probation officers who have been dealing with those cases, so that they may know what their probation work has amounted to.

MR. ARCH C. SCOBY, PROBATION OFFICER, NIAGARA COUNTY: I believe that staleness as looked upon by the courts is sometimes mental and physical exhaustion. I believe that probation officers are overworked, and that most of the time they have so much work that it can not be done. Mr. Graves has stated that after you get a certain number on probation you should not receive any more. At the present time there are 267 cases on probation in Niagara County, and two probation officers are looking after them. Can you tell me what I am going to do when the Grand Jury has returned 107 indictments? I know that some of this number will be placed on probation. What am I going to do? I am going to say to the judge, "Let them come; I will do the best I can." I don't expect to take care of 275 or 300 the way I could if I had only 50.

MR. D. F. RYAN, PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK: Justice Collins' title to his talk this morning was "Probation Officers at Work from the Viewpoint of the Judge." I wish the judge could have added

to that "And the Limitations of Probation Officers." There is no doubt that at times the probation officer gets stale, but look at the quality of the work he is supposed to handle. He takes a couple out and has them married; he gets a glass eye or a wooden leg for a boy or girl; but the final touch of hardship in the probation officer's life is the mental defective. What can a probation officer do with a mental defective? There is no question in my mind that the mental defective problem belongs properly in the schools and to the Department of Public Welfare. They have children there for years and years at a time, and then all of a sudden the child is brought into court as an ungovernable or disorderly child. What do they expect from a mental defective, and what do they expect the court to do with a mental defective? What do they expect the probation officer to do with a mental defective? The probation officer can do many things, but he can't put brains in their heads. It is asking too much. No wonder the probation officer gets stale; no wonder he gets tired and brain weary and fagged out, with five, six, nine, or ten mental defectives under his supervision. You see him one day and say, "How are you, Johnny?" "Fine." And within the next ten minutes he has done this, that, or the other thing. The school calls up, the parents call up, and the volunteer probation officer calls up. There is a limitation to the work of probation officers.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the mental defectives belong perhaps to the State Commission for Mental Defectives, who are fighting for more field workers to supervise just such cases which are a constant trial to the probation officers and judges. I think you and Mr. Scoby have touched on two big problems. Judge Collins mentioned the overburdening of the individual probation officer with more cases than he can carry and do the sort of work he should. This and the supervision of mental defectives aren't all the probation problems, but two of the big ones.

Before going on to the next paper, Mr. Graves has suggested that I say to you that one way in which we can know if the individual probationer has come back, to the Children's Court or any of the courts that register with the Social Service Exchange, is by the very fact of registration. Then you do know, and you are notified by the Exchange, that your case has come again to the attention of the court or some agency dealing with either dependent, delinquent, or those needing medical care. I think that is a thing we want to remember and consider carefully here in New York where we have a Social Service Exchange.

MR. DON. C. MANNING, PAROLE OFFICER, STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, INDUSTRY: I would like to ask Dr. Groszmann to what extent he would follow up, and what ages, and how he would do that without detriment to the probation system. I have in mind an example of a lad who left Industry something like fifteen years ago, and who is now the treasurer of one of the divisions of a railroad. He came to us with a very bad record as a confirmed thief. Now, how could I find that out if I did not know it, or did not personally happen to meet the situation or come by it unexpectedly? How could I find that out and make it a matter of record without doing harm to the particular individual?

DR. GROSZMANN: In the first place, I would like to say that the follow-up work that I had in mind was not altogether a matter of record; that is to say, that individual should be kept on probation as it were, for a very long time. That would be an injustice. I had the pleasure of talking many years ago to the chief probation officer in the city of Buffalo, who told me at the time that a great number of the most prominent men in the city had been at one time on probation. He insisted that it would have been a tremendous injustice to these men to have had their records in any way officially continued. I haven't anything of that sort in mind, although even that could be done if we had the sort of professional ethics the physicians, ministers, or priests have. I have in mind, however, some way of following up which would bring back facts, not necessarily recorded facts, I mean officially court recorded facts, but such facts as we may discover by a system which will have to be evolved.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Cooley, the chief probation officer in the Magistrates' Courts, New York city, has often used the expression that a probation officer should be a social engineer, and should bring forth for the use of probation all the resources of the community in the way of welfare organizations, organizations promoting better health, schools, churches, everything that can build up the welfare of the individual. The up-state probation officers have the problem of county organization, and I do not think there is anyone who has had more experience in county organization or who can bring to you a better picture of the county organization of welfare work than Miss Peck, of the State Charities Aid Association of New York.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION OF WELFARE WORK

MISS EMELYN PECK, SPECIAL ASSISTANT, STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK CITY: In addressing a group like this, it should be said at once that the county I have in mind is the county distinctly outside any great city. The city has, for long, been highly self-conscious. Much more than the comparatively sparsely settled districts it has been aware of its social problems, and generally speaking it has gone much farther toward understanding and meeting them. Surely, it is only reasonable to ask you of the city to stop a moment and think of the wide State now also beginning to be conscious of the fundamentals of its problems.

By welfare work, a necessarily vague and unsatisfactory term, we would here mean organized effort on the part of private groups or of branches of the government to lessen unnecessary misery and suffering, and to make our world a cleaner, healthier, happier place in which to live. The probation officer, a public official standing in the very midst of conscious community effort toward better community life, touching in the course of his work practically all the types of need and all the public and private agencies for our common welfare, is an important figure in any development in county organization of these forces.

The amazing growth of what we will here call welfare work is not just a city phenomenon. It is said that present expenditure for the public welfare work of the State,—the hospitals, asylums, sanatoria, reformatories, and kindred service, equals the whole cost of the State government of twenty years ago. Private organizations have also grown apace throughout the State as well as in the cities.

As for variety of effort, formerly we had our almshouses, orphan asylums, overseers of the poor, church benevolent associations. Now, besides these, there are the charity organization societies reaching out into the country from every small city; S. P. C. C.'s committees for dependent children, committees for the blind, for prevention of tuberculosis, for mental hygiene; we have school and public health and baby welfare and tuberculosis nurses; we are beginning to have courts that are interested in more than the establishment of the fact of crime; and poor officials that concern themselves with more than the keeping of dependent body and soul together at the least possible cost; and health departments that do much more than establish quarantine for contagious diseases. Besides these, and many more, hundreds of clubs, fraternal bodies, chambers of commerce, business organizations, granges, agricultural societies, not primarily welfare organizations, are interesting themselves in welfare and social civic work. These manifold interests are spreading from city to countryside.

A characteristic of welfare work, in country as in city, is the passing of many kinds of private effort over into government control and public support. Mother's aid, tuberculosis hospitals, health centers, baby welfare work, probation, have gone over or are going. Some times this change results in a tragic cessation of interest on the part of former enthusiasts, and the work, vastly greater in power to help or harm when transferred to the wider stage of public service, is shamelessly left to the vicissitudes of political life. On the other hand, sometimes by the appointment of a board of citizens to the management, or help in the management, of the new public service, effort is made to conserve general interest and, a very important point, to provide a

certain measure of continuity in place of periodic political upheaval. The merry game of politics is one, surely, that no good American wants to forego. But as surely, if we are to have efficiency, to say nothing of common humanity the rules must be such that public welfare work will be no pawn in the game.

Another characteristic of recent appearance is perhaps rather less obvious. But it seems obstinately growing. It is demand, often not yet fully articulate, on the part of the contributing and taxpaying public for a clear accounting.

Why so many organizations; so many offices; so many officers; so many journeyings over the same ground; so many letters written as if the interests concerned were as separate as the stars in the sky; so many different records kept with the same recurring information, established by separate investigations; so many unrelated appeals for money; so many unrelated items in the tax budget?

"But," says the citizen who is called upon to pay, "isn't it all for the same ultimate purpose? Why not organize and do it economically and efficiently? We know that we must keep on lessening unnecessary misery and suffering, and that we must keep on making our world a cleaner, healthier, happier place to live in. But, now that the war is over, there's no money for waste and duplication."

Economy, efficiency, organization, attempts to look at problems from a larger perspective, are the orders of the day, from the sewing circle up, and from the Governor down.

In spite of the implication of the remark attributed to the citizen who has to pay, war work did much beside what it started out to do, it greatly fostered the spirit of co-operation. People who before were interested only in their own familiar little circles became aware of the significance of a dozen others, and of the essential similarity of aims.

All this is very general. What, more specifically, is happening? The time was when our intensely local civic consciousness centered in the town, with its supervisors, its justice of the peace, overseer of the poor, road commissioner, tax assessor. Heavy roads were hard to travel and horizons were narrow. Each supervisor went the slow journey up to the meeting at the county seat principally to see that nobody "put over" anything on his town in the way of escapable local taxes. Seldom was he called upon to think in terms of the county as a whole.

Now, good roads and rapid transit and telephones and farm bureaus and Red Cross chapters and public health nurses have carried the horizon far and away. The county board of supervisors must now consider the needs of a county hospital, a tuberculosis hospital, county probation work, county nursing service, county work for dependent children, public relief for children kept with their mothers, large projects for county roads and for public buildings.

The outlines of the town are fading. The State Conference of Superintendents of the Poor is said to have gone on record several years ago as in favor of doing away with the overseers of the poor. This year's September-October issue of the "State Bulletin" says: "Recognized tax experts are firmly of the opinion that the town as a unit of tax assessment and tax collection must give way to the county." I heard a man remark the other day that he was working hard to get himself made justice of the peace in order to speak with more authority in favor of eliminating the office.

But there is the county board of supervisors getting more work to do every year. By some, this county organization of the board of supervisors, without strongly fixed executive responsibility, is thought ill suited to the increasingly large and complex volume of work devolving upon the county government. New forms are being discussed. The new constitutional amendment for Nassau and Westchester counties foreshadows an interesting new development. Watch for it. We still shout for "home rule." Up-State we seem to mean home rule for the county or the larger city.

But, you may say, we were to consider the county organization of welfare work. Yes. But let us not forget the tendency of the times to put established welfare work over into government. In any county organization

of welfare work, the county government and its public service are the most important factors to be considered.

In private associations as in public work there seems a growing emphasis upon the county as a unit. County tuberculosis and public health committees; county committees for the blind; Red Cross chapters, many of them on the county basis; county committees for dependent children; S. P. C. C.'s and humane societies, several on the county basis; county hospital and almshouse visiting committees; and county mental hygiene committees. Many of these, now organized as county activities, began as city units.

An exception to the countyward tendency might be cited in the Health Center bills sponsored by the State Department of Health. A criticism of the bill that I have happened to hear several times is that it is not on the county basis, the county being, according to the speakers, the better unit of health administration. Moreover, the school system, in contrast to the development in many other States, presents as yet no county unity. But, on the whole, the county note is unmistakable in recent development.

In two notable fields this tendency toward organization on the county unit challenges special attention. These are the Children's Courts and the work for children dependent upon public care.

One of the officials in the town government was and is the justice of the peace. He does not need to be a lawyer. There are seventy-two different justices serving in Westchester county; over thirty-five hundred throughout the State. To the justice come all sorts of cases, the more important of which he holds for the higher courts. The less important he hears and decides. Among the cases of lesser importance, according to our ancient statutes, are those which involve the power to commit a juvenile delinquent to a private reformatory where he may be held by the institution up to his sixteenth year—a six-year term for a ten-year-old boy—or to a State reform school where he may be held still longer. No such power is given to a justice in the case of an adult.

Again, the justice has power in cases involving the separation of a child from its parents because of lack of proper guardianship. This may involve the forcible separation of a little child from its mother—a major operation, an operation of last resort, an operation that in case of a nursing baby means a cutting off of more than half its chance for life. A justice of the peace may not try a man in any case that involves a penalty of more than one year's imprisonment. He may act in a case that involves a baby's life.

The justices themselves are, in my experience, among the first to see the need of a specialized court for delinquent and neglected children, and the need of a judge with special aptitude and experience and with adequate assistance for thorough investigation.

Outside the city courts, three counties have already reorganized their work for delinquent and neglected children and have placed all power in a county court. The Monroe, Ontario, and Chautauqua County Children's Courts are no longer experiments, but landmarks in the development of our New York State system of justice for children.

These three county courts were established by three special statutes. The constitutional amendment, voted on favorably at the polls last week, will make possible the introduction into the Legislature of a uniform, statewide Children's Court bill. Most of the discussion I have heard seems to favor for the rural parts of the State the county court plan, with a circuit or deputy arrangement for wide counties or those containing populous communities at considerable distance from each other.

Another of the town officials whose work has, with our increasing social conscience, come to be recognized as far more delicate and important than we used to think it, is the overseer of the poor. Especially have we grown conscious of the importance of his work for children.

A step in advance in work for relief of destitute children was taken in those counties where all dependent children were made county charges and placed under the care of the county superintendent of the poor. But even there, the county superintendent, necessarily largely occupied with almshouse and adult dependent problems, and elected for only two years, was

able, when unaided, to do little more for the children than the overseers had done. Had it not been for the many private institutions and societies that interested themselves in unfortunate children, it would indeed have gone much worse with them than it has.

But the superintendent or overseer, with no chance to concentrate on this difficult and delicate problem, and seldom elected for his special training for or aptitude in handling it, had and has tremendous powers. He may receive a baby from its destitute and distraught mother today, and tomorrow send it down to New York city for placement by an unlicensed, unsupervised, untrained, irresponsible individual in a home found through an article in a newspaper. Again, he may, with no investigation, hand over a young lad to a farmer who comes in to get help—help under another name! And the staff of the State Board of Charities may report it to headquarters, and headquarters may put it in an annual report that members of the poor official's circle seldom read. But there is no law in the statutes by which the State Board can prevent it.

Not that these distressing things are the rule. The official is usually a shrewd and kindly man who wants to do the best he can. Public conscience is growing sensitive, and the official's conscience as well, usually. But things of the kind do happen, and the public is waking to its responsibility.

Changes are taking place in organization of public relief work. The most notable, so far, came with the local boards of child welfare. This change placed the administration of relief for children who could stay with their widowed mothers in the hands of a board appointed by the county judge.

The advantages of the plan were (1) that it made provision for keeping mother and child together; and (2) that it put the administration of this relief in the hands of a group furnishing continuity of service, a group that changed in slow, orderly fashion, not spasmodically with every election. The poor official might change every two years; and with him there was little possibility of that continuity of service that is essential to constructive administration work, except of course in those rarely intelligent places where they find a good man and re-elect him whatever his politics or the politics of the party in power. Those places are rare indeed.

The disadvantages of the plan were (1) the lack of definite executive responsibility, and (2) the fact that the board of child welfare provided opportunity for the development of continuous, constructive work for only one class of children, those who had good, capable widowed mothers to care for them. The rest of the children, often infinitely less fortunate, were left to care under the political jig-saw.

But, nevertheless, the board, with all its frailties, was a beginning of organization for continuous, constructive work. Forty-nine counties of the State now have boards of child welfare at work, many of them with active, paid executives.

Dissatisfaction with the older methods of caring for dependents is showing itself in several experiments in as many counties. One type of experiment is the plan for developing and strengthening and dignifying the position of the county superintendent of the poor, and under him establishing a bureau for the care of the children. This plan has the advantage of providing a strongly centralized, executive control. The administration is, however, still directly in politics and subject to change every two years, a condition little favorable to the kind of constructive work that modern thought is demanding more and more, especially for children.

This strong executive plan is being tried out in the counties of Oneida and Westchester, the former being as yet not far enough under way to prove anything, and the latter having built up a large and beneficent public service but not as yet having been called upon to survive a political change of administration.

The second form of experiment, this one confining itself to children, is the work established in Dutchess county and now being organized in Suffolk county. Here all the work for children, not just for children who may be

kept with their mothers, is put in the hands of a non-partisan child welfare board, appointed in one case by the county judge and the superintendent of the poor, and in the other — held by most critics to be the better way — by the county judge alone. The board of supervisors is strongly represented on each board. Here again the board furnishes continuity of administrative responsibility, the terms of only a minority of the board expiring annually and the executive employed by the board being comparatively undisturbed by political changes. The plan is similar to that which aims to secure administrative continuity and professional service in the management of the county tuberculosis hospitals.

A disadvantage of the plan has, here again, been held to be the lack of strong executive responsibility. From the analogy of the county tuberculosis hospitals and the State Board of Charities, this defect would hardly seem inherent and ineradicable.

Whatever the prevailing plan may be eventually, sure it is that our laws and the unmistakable trend of thought are making for the assumption of thorough-going public responsibility for the children in need of the care and protection of the State. But it is hard to see how that care is to be given if its administration is subject to periodic political changes.

So much for the development of county organization in the field of public care and protection of children.

So much for public service and its developing organization. Private welfare work has not gone so far. True, in many of its varieties it has been organized on the county basis. In many cities councils of social agencies have united for strength and the elimination of waste. In some instances they have fostered co-operation between public and private effort. But such formal organization of county welfare work, so far as I know, has appeared in only one case, in Dutchess county, under the Red Cross. That might well be expected as a stage; county councils of social agencies, or county associations of public welfare. Seldom has there been a time when there was greater need for the development of general interest and intelligence along the lines of one common welfare.

Organization of public service seems to be taking the lead in the county. But the public work will go lame if it goes alone. Private effort and organization must supplement and support it, must face the new needs, must work out new and better methods, must in its boards and on its staffs train individuals who shall have the experience, the wisdom, and the devotion that in this beloved country of ours are supremely needed in the greatest and the hardest of all service, the public service.

When the vision comes that will bring the private county welfare work together for greater efficiency, for elimination of waste, for the planning to leave to each group the work that each is best equipped to do, for mutual helpfulness; when that vision comes — and I can already see the dawn of its coming — let us hope that cooperation with public service agencies may be one of the foremost aims of this county public welfare association, cooperation that shall mean help and appreciation and insistence upon high standards.

For good or ill, in line with the organic forces working deep within our age, government is taking on ever larger and more complex types of work, is assuming more and more responsibility for making our world cleaner, healthier, happier. Therein may lie a terrible danger. If increased public power, public offices, public expenditure are to increase the disintegrating power of political patronage, our social development may prove our ruin.

Organization is developing by a force bigger than any of us. In a very human and therefore imperfect world it is ours to work, not only for efficient organization but for organization the aim of which is high and far seeing and non-partisan service.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think Miss Peck has brought up a very interesting problem of some of the probation officers from the counties which she has mentioned, where the county board of child welfare dealing with certain classes of dependent children has been tried out. The paper is open for general discussion.

DR. HASTINGS H. HART, RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION, NEW YORK CITY: I am intensely interested in this matter that has been brought up in regard to county organization. I think the relation of the county welfare work to the State work, and the relation of public county work like the probation work to the central State organization, is a matter of very great importance. We have an admirable illustration in the work which has been done by the organization which Miss Peck represents, the State Charities Aid Association, and the way in which they have built up in the State of New York an efficient county organization by cooperation with the public authorities. It has really been to me a very remarkable thing to see the way in which this co-operation has been brought about, where in one county after another there has been organized a child welfare department in connection with the poor department, the persons who have been selected to head this work being selected through cooperation with the State Charities Aid Association and being trained from year to year in connection with the work of that organization.

Now, there are some things that could be much better done by the county than by the State. You must have county organization for probation work. If you have a county juvenile court you must have a county organization for the temporary care and aid of children, doing necessary things for dependent children. On the other hand, when it comes to taking a child from its parents and locating him in a foster home, whether dependent or delinquent, it is usually very desirable that that child shall be located, if it is necessary to separate them, at a greater distance from the parent than can be found in the boundaries of a county, because when that father comes out of the penitentiary he proceeds to hunt up the child and make trouble. The placing out of children should be done through State organizations, working with county organizations, which study the growth of social agencies and have an understanding of their work through this connection.

This is not alone in the State of New York. A similar condition exists in the State of Pennsylvania. The great Pennsylvania Children's Aid Society, with headquarters in Philadelphia, radiates into the counties and is connected with public organizations in several counties.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the county probation officer who has a county-wide problem appreciates the need of county organization even more than we who are working in the city, with all sorts of things at our disposal, can possibly realize. Is there any more to be said on this paper?

MR. JOHN M. NICHOLS, PROBATION OFFICER, ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY: I am very much interested in this paper by Miss Peck. We have very many organizations in St. Lawrence County, although we have a large county, covering an area of 2,701 square miles, half of it being the Adirondack woods. We have in the county an organization for the protection of children, and it works very well. The only difficulty is when abuses are brought before it with regard to children. When we have children from the towns the first thing the poormaster of the town attempts to determine is whether the child has been there a year. If there is a difference in dates, there is a conflict right away between the poormasters of the various towns, and oftentimes it is very difficult to secure public aid for the family in question. The only way that I have been able to get over that is to get the superintendent of the county, the general superintendent of the poor, to assist in the expenses of such cases, and oftentimes he has been very good. I don't know what the new one will be like, but I had a great deal of success with the last one.

MR. JAMES J. DONNELLY, PROBATION OFFICER, LEWIS COUNTY: We have a child welfare board in Lewis County, appointed just a year ago. But the trouble is that the Supervisors did not allow the Board very much money. The clerk of the Board, a fine woman, was appointed as placing out agent. She has developed into a great worker. She does the work now of looking after the children for the Board and is of great assistance to me in many

cases. Of course Lewis County is different from many counties. We haven't large cities or big towns; the town of Lowville is the largest in point of population. We have the churches and other interested groups who are willing to help.

MRS. I. A. KELLOGG, PROBATION OFFICER, WATERTOWN: In Jefferson County we have about 83,000 inhabitants. We have a county probation officer in the County Court, an agent for dependent children, a city probation officer in the City Court, a Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and a child welfare society, and all the organizations work together in perfect harmony. We have a clinic at the New York State Hospital once a month, and two at the city hospitals. The hospital for mental defectives and the insane is of great help. Defective children from the schools are brought there and their real mentality is established, and that is a great help. I think the county organization is perhaps almost as perfect in that county as in any county in the state.

THE CHAIRMAN: At the State Conference of Charities and Correction at Utica, one of the sessions was a round-table conference at which was to be discussed the question of results, how those working with delinquents measured up their results, how they knew what results they got. It was extremely interesting to note that the discussion began and ended with the family. It seemed that the problem began with the family, and when you got all around the circle it ended with the family. The next speaker on our programme is the probation officer in charge at the Family Court here in New York city. Perhaps he has, with his workers there and the judges, a voluntary committee working there, an opportunity to prevent delinquency by building up the family in the first place. He certainly has the opportunity of dealing with erring husbands who fail to support their families. Mr. Mackey is going to speak to you on "The Relation of Probation Officers to Co-operating Agencies."

THE RELATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS TO CO-OPERATING AGENCIES

MR. JOSEPH J. MACKEY, PROBATION OFFICER IN CHARGE, FAMILY COURT, NEW YORK CITY: What is the relation of the probation officer to the co-operating agencies? To my mind, the probation officer is what you might term the connecting link between the cooperating agencies and the people that are to be benefited by the cooperating agencies. The probation officer is the person who comes into close contact with the needy family; he is the one to whom they look for succor; he is their real friend and adviser; he is the one they confide in. Such being the case, he is in the best position to judge their needs and to know their wants.

The link that binds the probation officers and the cooperating agencies together should be one of friendship and cordiality. The probation officer on his part must realize that in order to be successful in his work he must have the assistance of all cooperating agencies in the community. He must realize that there are a number of destructive forces; such as intemperance, bad companionship, poverty, disease, etc., all working together in a powerful combination to destroy the family and the home. To combat these destructive forces he must combine the constructive agencies in his community and have them at his command. This he can readily do by the simple use of the telephone. If he is a live wire he will ultimately succeed. We all know that if cooperation is rightly applied it means success.

On the other hand, the cooperating agencies must realize, and this is not said in a spirit of criticism, that the probation officer has made a careful study of the case, has found the basic cause of the family trouble; such being the case, the various agencies would do well to place confidence in the probation officer, and when requested to render assistance, grant the emergency relief requested at once and make any investigation later. Fortunately, the above has been the exception and not the rule.

One of the rules of the Probation Bureau of the City Magistrates' Courts, as promulgated by Edwin J. Cooley, Chief Probation Officer, is as follows: Probation officers in charge shall develop and maintain an effective system of cooperation with other city departments, probation officers and courts, schools, all religious and charitable agencies, kindred organizations and institutions in the city of New York. This rule applies not only to the Family Court of Manhattan, which I have the honor to represent, but to all divisions and branches of the probation service of all boroughs. All our cases are listed with the Social Service Exchange which automatically brings us into contact with other agencies who have already been in touch with the family. I would earnestly recommend to all probation officers that they compile a ready reference list of constructive agencies in their communities. Subdivided under the following captions: Economic, health, education, recreation, and spiritual welfare. Such a list would be invaluable to every probation officer.

I am somewhat inclined to think that some of us do not fully realize what the word cooperation means. Cooperation means an effort on our part to bring into order, team work, to harmonize into effective results the different influences available, and which if not made use of or not organized might conflict one with the other and might lead to unfortunate results. Whereas, if we unite and have team work, we are bound to have the very best results.

In order to obtain the highest efficiency in probation, it is essential that the probation officer cooperate with every known agency, so that he or she might obtain all possible assistance. It is not sufficient for the physician to know the ailment in order to cure the patient. He must have the cooperation of various other forces, such as medicine, proper care of patient, proper ventilation, etc. Likewise, it is not sufficient for the probation officer to know the cause of the family trouble to remove the same. He must have the efficient cooperation of every known constructive force in the community. The most efficient probation work is to bring the probationers into close contact with all the constructive forces of the community. The successful probation officer recognizes his limitations. He realizes that it is his duty to keep in touch with all social agencies in his community. There is an old saying that is very true, "In union there is strength"; but we might add, "In cooperation there is efficiency and success." I am inclined to feel that at times we only think of the individual on probation and not of the family as a unit. This is a sad mistake and the sooner corrected the better for the whole probation system.

In order more clearly to understand the close cooperation that exists between all constructive agencies and the probation officers of the Family Court, permit me to state we have what I term the "Big Four System," that is, we are proud possessors of four of the finest Big Sisters that any one could be blessed with. They are as follows:

Mrs. Harold Spielberg, representing the Jewish Big Sisters;

Miss Ethel Chalkley, representing the New York Protestant and Episcopal Mission;

Mrs. Agnes Fay, representing the Catholic Protective Society;

Mrs. Elizabeth Douglas, representing the Colored Big Sisters.

The above mentioned ladies each represent a separate and distinctive group, and I am proud to stand here to-day to testify to the loyal support they have given us in our work. Thus you can readily see we have practical team work; hence an effective probation system.

In passing I wish to call your attention to a few of the many organizations that have rendered very effective cooperation to the Family Court.

1. Social Service Exchange.
2. Charity Organization Society; through its district offices.
3. The New York Protestant and Episcopal Mission.
4. Protestant Big Sisters.
5. Association for the Improvement of Conditions of the Poor.
6. United Hebrew Charities.

7. Jewish Big Sisters.
8. National Desertion Bureau.
9. Free Synagogue, Mental Clinic.
10. Catholic Charities.
11. St. Vincent de Paul Society.
12. Parish Clergy and Visitors.
13. Catholic Protective Society.
14. Colored Big Sisters.
15. State Employment Bureau.
16. Save a Home Fund, Evening Mail.
17. Free Shoe and Stocking Fund of the Daily News.
18. Salvation Army.
19. The Emergency Fund, through the courtesy of Mrs. Paddon.
20. Mayor's Milk Committee.
21. Children's Society.
22. Catholic Women's League, through the courtesy of Magistrate Norris.
23. Social Service Departments of various hospitals.
24. State Charities Aid.
25. Psychiatric Clinic of Bellevue, through the courtesy of Dr. Gregory.
26. Henry Street Settlement.
27. Employment Department, Probation Bureau.

All of us are fully acquainted with the great amount of good work performed by the organizations I have just enumerated. If time would permit, I would indeed be pleased to go into detail regarding their work.

In closing, let me state that the co-ordination of efforts on the part of the social agencies with the probation officers attached to the Family Court is responsible in no small measure to the successful application of probation. Great care should be exercised, however, before appealing to any organization. A thorough investigation must be had as to the necessity and advisability of seeking temporary relief before asking any agency to grant same. Relief given without real need is apt to promote beggary and prove detrimental to the end we are striving to attain, namely, success in our work:

THE CHAIRMAN: The subject is open for general discussion.

A SPEAKER: I was glad to see that Mr. Mackey had a social service exchange as the first cooperating agency. You can't secure cooperation in most towns unless you do use the social service exchange and know who is interested in your client. The social service exchanges do exist in the small communities, and there we find through the American Association of Social Service Exchanges, through their secretaries, that in the small towns there is just as much duplication of information and service as in the larger towns. I would like to ask one question of the speaker. Do you find that the time taken by the clerical work needed in using the exchange is compensated for by the information you secure.

MR. MACKEY: Undoubtedly. I can't for the life of me understand how any of us who are doing probation work can go about the task intelligently without first finding out what other agency has been working on the case. Take for example Mrs. Jones, who comes to our Family Court. She goes to one of our interviewers and says "I have had trouble for the past three years with my husband." After we have taken the face sheet and got all the statistics required, we fill out the social service blank and send it to the social service exchange. Mrs. Jones has told the interviewer that she has only had trouble for the past three years; never had any trouble with her husband except during the past three years, and this is the first time she ever took it to court. And you would be surprised to find out from the social service slip that Mrs. Jones and her family are known to about eight other agencies. If I were to work on Mrs. Jones' case just with the facts she gave us, I would not arrive at any proper solution of the family trouble, but having the names of various other agencies that have worked on this case, all I need to do is go to the telephone and call up the different organizations and tell them I would like to have a report on this case. They

will send me their reports, and from them I can then make up a very good report on Mrs. Jones' case; I know all about her and her family troubles.

MISS EMMA OTTNAT, PROBATION OFFICER, ROCHESTER: In listening to talk regarding cooperation, I realize that the gentleman speaking is speaking of family difficulties. I would like to ask if this body believes it is a good idea to go to other agencies when they are working on moral questions relative to women. I have been very reluctant to go to them unless I am absolutely sure, or unless in some way I already know that they know my probationers. It has been a big question in my mind ever since I have been in the work whether I should transmit any information on that subject to any other agency. It is pretty hard for a young woman to live down a moral failure, and I would like to hear from some other people how they feel about this.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are you speaking of a probationer who has a court record? Can someone answer Miss Ottnat's question, starting with the fact that the young woman in question has been convicted in court and her conviction is a matter of court record?

MRS. SLESINGER: We have an employment department, a vocational guidance department for our girls who are delinquent, and we only give out a certain amount of information. We might say, "Do not put the girl in a position of trust." If we feel she ought not to be in a position where there are many boys, we find a position suitable for her where there are only girls working. I think it is only where it is a question of girls along employment lines that we feel we want to give some hint that they should not be placed in a position of responsibility.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next topic for discussion is "What Constitutes a Violation of Probation?" The discussion is to be opened by Mr. Hugh C. Harris, Probation Officer of New Rochelle.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A VIOLATION OF PROBATION?

MR. HUGH C. HARRIS, PROBATION OFFICER, NEW ROCHELLE: If I were to ask the probation officers here what constitutes a violation of probation, they could tell me in a very few moments, because I think it is one of the subjects uppermost in the mind of every probation officer. I think it would be well to take a case of probation that has just been passed from the magistrate to the probation officer. Of course we all know it is the duty of the probation officer to obtain all the data necessary in the case for his own records. It takes a little time to go into those details. Then the next procedure is to make out the report card and explain the card to the probationer. Among the many qualifications which probation officers are supposed to possess is that of lecturer. I find that it helps me, to give the probationer a little lecture in regard to what constitutes a violation of probation. I try to impress him with the fact that if he moves out of town or leaves the city or goes out of the jurisdiction of the court without notifying the probation officer, that constitutes a violation of probation. He is given to understand that any offense that he might commit while he is on probation will also constitute a violation of his probation. He is also given to understand that he is to keep his report card and report regularly to the probation officer at the stipulated time.

Now, we all know that the first offender is not as a rule in a very good mood when he meets the probation officer. And it is the duty of the probation officer to try to make an impression on his charge. Make him realize that you are his friend and that if he reports regularly and lives up to the conditions of his probation you will be only too glad to report it to the judge, and at the proper time he will be released from probation.

The judge, in passing the case over to the probation officer, realizes that the probation officer is fully qualified to take hold of that case. Now, for instance, if the probationer reports regularly for a while, and then begins to think, "Well, this is all a joke, they are letting me down easy and I am

not going to report"; the probation officer notes the failure to report and follows up the probationer. He finds possibly that his probationer belongs to a gang, and has told the gang that he is not going to report to the probation officer any longer and has torn up his card. I find out, to use a slang phrase, where he hangs out, and make it my business to go there, and if I find him with this gang I will call him one side and tell him I noticed that he did not report last week. It makes him sit up and take notice that you are on his trail, and the chances are that he will report the following week and report for quite a while afterwards.

I think the probation officers realize, too, that if a probationer fails to report or does something that is not exactly according to the conditions of his probation, to report that to the judge would show a weakness on the part of the probation officer. Therefore, we probation officers feel that what constitutes a violation of probation is the fact that we have exhausted every effort on our part and are at last compelled to make out a warrant, have it signed by the judge, and bring the probationer into court.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think to a large extent the public attitude on probation depends on the treatment of violations of probation. The subject is open for general discussion.

MR. PATRICK J. SHELLY, PROBATION OFFICER, MAGISTRATES' COURTS, NEW YORK CITY: It is, as you say, a very important matter when we consider all the factors. For instance, in a city like New York today the people we have on probation are not only individuals but fathers of families, so that we might make a distinction in this city, and I presume in some of the larger cities of the State, between the man convicted of disorderly conduct or some felony and not simply for not supporting his family. With our cases in the Family Court, it is a very difficult thing to apply the strict letter of the law, and a very unwise thing to apply it inasmuch as we are dealing with such a human problem. The fundamental duty in the Family Court is to try and preserve the home. Every effort should be made before approaching the tribunal of the law. A man may be on probation in the Family Court, and there may be strict regulations laid down in print, but it would be unwise at all times to say that this man has deserved commitment or arrest.

On the other hand, I do say that it is very well to remember this, too, that the fair name and reputation of probation is at stake, because while we are all friendly to the system, as you say and as has been said during the progress of the conference, it does not happen that everybody is as closely in touch with probation as we are, or that everybody likes the system as well. So that one of the great dangers is that a man who is on probation, and is violating his probation and is not brought back to court, is a case in which we are likely to be criticized and rated severely. But the underlying principle of probation in dealing with such a human problem is the human side, and we, as the speaker said, should be sure that the man has violated not only the letter but the very spirit of the law before we return him to court. In other words, every moral influence that we can command should be used before we return him to court. We should never return him for the simple matter of reporting. He may be committed to the penitentiary, and we must be careful about that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Wiley, what do you consider a violation of probation?

MR. WILLIAM E. WILEY, CITY COURT, BUFFALO: It depends entirely upon the time of service. I remember, seven or eight years ago, the time the Secretary of the Commission made an inspection and visited us one Tuesday evening, and I had a probationer report who had been addicted to intemperance a great many years. He had been placed on probation, and on the evening in question had been on probation for about five months without getting drunk. The Secretary of the Probation Commission was in the office at the time the probationer reported, and he came in very much under the influence of liquor, I might say intoxicated. There were in the anteroom

approximately twenty other probationers waiting their turn to report. It was clearly a violation of probation. It did not take me long to make up my mind that it was a matter of discipline, and poor policy not to bring that man before the court. But he had been such a heavy drinker, and had done so well for the five months he had been on probation, that I passed it up, notwithstanding that we had such a distinguished visitor. And the following week, when he was in his sober senses, I had a talk with him, and the poor fellow never gave me any further trouble. He has gone to the Great Beyond since, and I have thought many a time that I felt better for having taken that chance and using leniency in what ordinarily was a gross violation. It depends on the time and circumstances, and more on conditions. What would be a violation of probation with some probationers would not be with other probationers.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think you and Mr. Shelly tried to bring out the question of the spirit of violation of probation, and it seems to be a question of elimination more than anything else rather than what is a violation of probation.

MR. RUDOLPH FRIEDMAN, PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK CITY: I had a very funny experience last night when I received my boys. A boy came to me originally on a complaint of stealing school supplies. He was placed on probation, the conditions of probation were explained to him, and he had been doing very well for the last five months. Last night he reported, and asked to be excused to go to the lavatory. I missed him a while, and suddenly the janitor of the school came and said: "I want to report a light burning upstairs and see what the trouble is. You watch downstairs and make sure that no one gets out." And to my great surprise I found my probationer with some school supplies. I decided to send for his father immediately. The father came and I have ordered him to appear in court tomorrow morning. I consider that a violation of probation.

THE CHAIRMAN: A very definite violation.

MR. JAMES F. O'KELLY, PROBATION OFFICER, MAGISTRATES' COURTS, NEW YORK CITY: I believe, strongly, that the violation of probation is always practically in spirit rather than act. A man may report and may fill all the obligations of the report card, and still there may be to a certain extent that violation in spirit. After all, our reports are very mechanical, and if we look over the records they are more or less alike on all our cases. There are a few variations, but in the spirit of probation, and particularly in the spirit of the Family Court, you may find a man who pays his money—he may make a certain amount of reports if not all, and his conduct in an indirect way may be such that you can not get control of the spirit. He may be casting suspicions, or accusing his wife of improper conduct, or his conversation in front of his children may enter into the spirit of probation, but it is not in itself a violation.

You may have, on the other hand, the type of man who comes to you for employment and insists that he follow a definite line of work. It is not entirely useful, but he refuses to look for anything else or accept anything else. He may go where you send him for employment, and he may purposely impress the employer in that concern in such a way that he would not get the position, and come back and tell you he couldn't secure it. That man technically is unable to pay; technically he is out of employment; but in the strict sense of the law he is a violator and a very aggravated violator. I feel that the probation officer ought to know in that sense, not in the stereotyped sense of the report card, where there is a violation, and he should be trusted enough by the judge, and I am sure he is. When such a violation occurs in the spirit of the work, the officer ought to make a recommendation that the man should cease to continue on probation and be committed.

THE CHAIRMAN: If there is no further discussion and no one wishes to bring up any other matters, the meeting will be adjourned.

FIFTH SESSION

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 15, 1921

HON. FRANKLIN CHASE HOYT, Chief Justice, Children's Court, New York City, presiding.

THE CHAIRMAN: The best of all qualities in the chairman of a meeting is brevity. As I conceive it, the first duty of a chairman is to save the precious minutes by getting his meeting underway and leaving to the other speakers the discussion of the topics and problems which have been chosen for the consideration of the day's conference.

But if you will permit me to trespass on your patience for just a minute or two, there is one particular phase of probation work which I should like to call to your attention, a phase or requirement which I rarely have heard discussed or referred to commensurately with its importance, and that is the necessity for constructive suggestions in a probation officer's report.

We have all of us heard much concerning efficiency in probation work. That is indeed a prime requisite, and without it our whole system undoubtedly would sink into disrepute and impotency. Another quality which I for one prize almost as highly is a sympathetic spirit or vision in the handling of a case, for even though officers may be efficient, yet if they lack human sympathy in the treatment or diagnosis of their problems they can never win the confidence of their patients and much of their work must go for naught. But in addition to these two essential attributes or requirements of probation work in general, there are a number of specific points which the probation officer should be careful to cover, and among these there is none more important, none more helpful in a wise solution of a case, and none more often overlooked and neglected than the presentation to the court of constructive suggestions in an officer's report.

Now, I know that some judges in the past have resented having such suggestions offered them. I remember when we first instituted the probation system in the Court of Special Sessions, some of my colleagues instructed our officers never to dare to offer any advice to the judge. With part of such instruction I am still in sympathy, for I confess I don't like to read in a report such suggestions as "I think this boy should be committed"; or "I think your honor should put this girl on probation." Nor do I care to have a probation officer argue with me in open court as to the wisdom of my decision.

But those things are not what I mean by constructive suggestions. A judge not only should not resent but should welcome at all times the presentation of an intelligent plan for the solution of a difficult problem. I can assure you that every competent and painstaking judge is always anxious to receive any suggestion which may lead to an improvement of conditions or a successful treatment of the patient's case.

Too often a probation officer's report lays before the judge a mass of facts, without any thought of how the situation may be met, and leaves the task of finding a way out entirely to the judge. This is not fair to any of the parties concerned. Possibly this family could be cared for by relatives, but the report doesn't say so. Possibly this boy could be placed in a fairer environment by a private agency, but the report is silent on that score. Possibly that girl would do better if placed in a trade school, but no one bothers to tell the judge about it.

Some of our reports do contain such suggestions and for them the court is duly grateful. Others are as barren in this respect as the telephone book or the city directory. If only all would try to work out adequate solutions for their cases and present their suggestions to the court, the diagnoses of our cases would be facilitated and improved and the cure of our patients would be more readily accomplished.

And now, having spent several minutes of your time, I hasten to introduce Mr. George A. Hall, Secretary of the Children's Code Commission.

THE CHILDREN'S CODE COMMISSION

MR. GEORGE A. HALL, SECRETARY, CHILDREN'S CODE COMMISSION, NEW YORK CITY: Everyone passing along a street like Fifth avenue is impressed immediately by some of our fine buildings. Take for example, the Public Library; or as you pursue the Drive, you are impressed by that handsome building, Grant's Tomb. And so I might mention numerous other striking examples of architecture to be found in New York city. And not alone in this city, but in our country and suburban districts one may find beautiful residences and fine buildings that appeal to you. This does not happen always, however. You may have driven in some parts of the country and have found, not always small houses, but large ones as well, presenting a very unattractive appearance largely because of the lack of any specific style of architecture, or balance. You will notice an ell put on one place, a bay window or an extra wing on another place, or a sleeping porch added in ugly fashion in another place; and the whole house is out of symmetry, balance, and beauty. You can not help but be impressed with that fact as you go around the country.

When you picture the field of child welfare laws that we have in this State, and their great structure, what is your impression of this picture? Is it well balanced? Is it symmetrical? Does the picture appeal to you because of its beauty, or is it like the picture I just described—entirely out of balance and ugly, like a bit of patch-work, or put up with a lot of second-hand material, not at all attractive, and very unappealing to the eye? It seems to me that if any of you examined these laws, or the great bulk of them, you would agree with all of us who have been examining the laws that our structure is sadly out of joint, sadly unbalanced. It is very greatly in need of being put into shape and proper balance, and assuming some line of symmetry and beauty.

Look over the child welfare laws, if you will, and you will be obliged to look over a great many laws. Those of you who have looked into it know that you will look in something like forty-nine different places in order to find the child welfare laws; and you also will find that additions have been made from time to time as each different county official or private agency became interested in some particular phase of the subject. They have gone to Albany and besought the Legislature for some remedy, and in many cases have secured what appeared to be the remedy. And so year after year we have been following that patch-work policy.

Let me say that some of this work has been done very well indeed, as recommendations have come from our State departments or from civic agencies interested in the subject, but some times the work has been done very badly, so that we have at the present time what may be called a conglomeration of laws, many of which do not co-ordinate or dovetail one with the other, and in which there exist many duplications and contradictions. Altogether we find a state of affairs which leads to inevitable confusion, lack of administrative efficiency, and most important of all, a lack of real protection to the children of the State.

It was because of this situation, because of this confusion, that the Legislature of 1920 established this Commission which is called the "New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare." The Commission which has been in existence since 1920 began active work in August of this year, when it started with an office and staff. This Commission, as most of you know, is composed of six members representing the Legislature, three Senators and three Assemblymen, five members appointed by the Governor to represent the public, and one member from each of the different State departments that are interested in children. When I tell you that we have on the Commission such men as Justice Hoyt and Justice Collins; Mr. Butler, President of the Probation Commission; Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Sayer, and others I might mention, you will agree with me that there are some good workers composing the personnel of the Commission, which speaks well for the kind of work you may expect it to perform. You may be quite sure that the advice of these splendid officials will be given along right

lines, and the Commission will not attempt radical measures nor indulge in any wild-cat reform.

The Commission will carry on its work through sub-committees, and will study various phases of education, labor, mentally deficient children, dependent children, mothers' allowances, etc. Each committee will examine the respective parts of the laws relating to its own subject, and will submit recommendations to the general Commission. The general Commission in turn after it has formulated its proposals for transmission to the Legislature, will have those proposals printed for wide distribution through the State, after which public hearings will be held prior to the introduction of the bills. This will afford opportunity for everybody to learn just what these proposals are, and to have his say either for or against them, before the bills are introduced.

The Commission, I may say, is not a probing committee. It is not an attempt to do what some of our legislative committees are doing, make investigations of State or city departments; nor is it an administrative agency doing work with children. It is not a codification committee — and I want to make that point especially clear, as sometimes the name "Children's Code Commission," commonly applied to the Commission because of its being a short and convenient term, conveys a misleading impression as to the main object and duty of the Commission. When we talk about a code, of course we all know that we mean in the technical sense a body of laws on a given subject presented in logical order, including in one code all the material on that subject. With respect to children's laws, you may feel it to be a very desirable and worthwhile undertaking, because of their being scattered through one hundred and forty-nine different laws. Why not put the laws all in one code with the facts all at hand, and have it in one place for ready reference. Well, let me say that I believe the Commission expects to print a compilation of the laws and to have in one volume all of these various provisions which will give you these laws classified and indexed so that you may get at them readily, and thus provide all the advantages of a code. But when you talk about a code as specifically relating to children's laws it would involve taking from different laws all of the sections relating to children and putting them together in one place as I have mentioned. For example, take out of the Education Law the compulsory attendance requirement, out of the Labor Law the sections dealing with employment of children, out of the Poor Law, the laws relating to the abandonment or the placing out of poor children, and out of the Inferior Courts Law the sections relating to children's courts, etc., and you can readily see what a big proposition that would be. In the first place, it would make a bill so large and cumbersome that you would experience difficulty in getting it through the Legislature. Many persons would discover one thing or another with which to find fault, something would be objected to by one Senator, and another subject by an Assemblyman, thus causing the whole bill probably to be defeated because of some minor objection, whereas if you have your proposals brought to the Legislature in a series or in ten, twenty, or thirty bills, or as many as necessary, should you lose one or two bills the whole body of legislation is not lost.

Furthermore, if you have taken out of these laws the various sections relating to children you present increased administrative difficulties, because the educational officials must enforce laws relating to adults as well as children; the Labor Department inspector who goes into the factories must enforce laws relating to children and adults where both are employed in factories, and it would make it necessary for him to look in two places to find the laws under which he operates. So it is plain that it would only increase the difficulty rather than simplify it.

Many of these laws, as you all know, are subjects of judicial interpretation, and to change the laws and put them into one code in some instances at least would involve the changing of language in order to eliminate duplication. And when you change language, if you are not very careful to save the full circumstances of the language you are likely to lose the value of

these judicial interpretations, and that would be a very serious loss in many cases.

So for these and other reasons the Commission has decided not to attempt to bring out as a result of its labors a technical code, and in so doing we are keeping in line with the work of other Commissions. In seventeen or eighteen other States such Commissions have been working along similar lines, and in no one instance of which I have knowledge have they produced a technical children's code.

The Commission, however, does want to take up all these laws, and make a very thorough, very careful, and exhaustive study of the various provisions. I may say that it has decided at the outset to regard the term "children" in a very broad sense. It will not limit its labors to children under sixteen years of age, although that may be the definition of a child as found in some of our children's court laws, but it will take under its purview all laws relating to children up to twenty-one years of age.

Precisely, then, what does the Commission aim to do? It aims first to ascertain what are the obsolete laws, what are the laws which are so much of a dead letter and so out of date that they are of no value at the present time and should be wiped off the statute books. Some of you may not know that in this State in this year of 1921, we still have on our statute books those old, old apprenticeship laws under which a child may be bound out under the legal form of indenture almost akin to slavery, and passed on from person to person by transfer of that indenture. Then again we have on the statute books an educational law which I believe you will agree with me is out of date. It was passed during the war years, and is a law making it possible for the Commissioner of Education to suspend the compulsory attendance provision of the Education Law so that children might go to work on farms to help win the war, beginning the 1st of April. That law, while it may have had a proper function during the war, although some of us doubt that, is still on the statute books, and I think may very well be repealed.

Furthermore, we wish to try to point out in the recommendations to the Legislature the laws in which there are found duplications; and you would be surprised at the amount of duplication we find in the various laws, sometimes in the same law, sometimes in different laws. For example, in the Inferior Courts Law, we have a section, I think it is thirty-four, which in New York city gives the jurisdiction of the Children's Court. In section seven of the same law you find the jurisdiction of the Children's Court again set forth in almost identical language. This is due to the fact that one was in the old law, and one was enacted in 1915 which added something to other parts of the section. There seems to be no good purpose served by having two sections so much alike. There was enacted last year in our Education Law a provision regarding the sale and distribution of newspapers on our streets and in public places. In one part of the Education Law the language describes that work in certain terms, and in another part of the same Education Law you have a section describing the work of children selling and delivering newspapers, the provisions being quite different in many respects. In some instances they are in absolute conflict with each other. The explanation is that one was transferred from last year's section of the Labor Law, and another was a new section put into the law, and in the inevitable rush of things during the closing days of the Legislature care was not taken to see that one was repealed or brought into harmony with the other.

Besides these duplications we also have a serious lack of coordination among the laws, a lack of dovetailing. I recall this in the matter of the definition of juvenile delinquency in one section. You will remember juvenile delinquency is defined as referring only to children under sixteen years of age, and yet in section 2184 of the Penal Law there is a reference to juvenile delinquents between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years of age, and as we understand juvenile delinquency there are no juvenile delinquents past the sixteenth birthday.

The question of the duplication or lack of agreement in definitions is also another serious difficulty that we encounter as we go over these laws. Take for example the definition of disorderly children. In the Penal Law there is one definition; in the State Charities Law you find another; and in the Code of Criminal Procedure there is still another. In some respects they agree; in others they do not. Why in the name of common sense, if you are using the same term should you not have it in harmony as used in the different laws? The same thing is true with respect to ungovernable children. The Education Law defines it in one way, the Penal Law in another.

I might go on and present almost endless examples of conflict, lack of harmony and coordination between our laws. But it is not only the matter of these defects in the laws to correct which the Commission hopes to be able to present recommendations, but it is the question of the conditions requiring attention which need new laws in order to afford adequate protection to children. These laws have been piled up year after year for the last hundred years or more, and some of them are very old. As I have indicated before some of them have not kept pace at all with modern conditions, so that we must necessarily bring in recommendations which attempt to meet these new conditions. The question of the little newsboy is a fine example. He is covered by law with respect to the sale and delivery of newspapers as I have already indicated, but on the street right beside the newsboy, the little bootblack with his box on his back is under no specific provision of law. Of course, if he is selling late at night, you can bring him before the court on a charge of improper guardianship, but no particular section of the law specifies the age or the hours at which he may sell, or gives any other regulations.

But most important still are some of the larger aspects of the question regarding conditions within our State which need changes in the laws to meet modern conditions. The question has lately come up, and has already been before the conference, of a better way of meeting the problem of handling juvenile cases in our counties. It is a very important question as to whether this can best be met by a system of county courts with jurisdiction given to county judges. This point will undoubtedly receive the very close attention of our Commission.

Then again, there is the question of caring for children over sixteen years of age, particularly boys, who can not be adequately dealt with at the present time before they commit some outbreak or crime. The Commission has been holding informal conferences of child welfare workers in different cities, and at each one of these conferences the question has been asked, "What can we do with boys sixteen and seventeen years of age who are too lazy to work, disobedient at home, and just loaf around making themselves a general nuisance?" We are all acquainted with this type of boy and agree that something should be done for him. Whether that can best be done by some such bill as last year's "wayward minor bill," or whether it can be best handled by raising the age of juvenile delinquency to eighteen as some are urging, is another matter that will come before the Commission and receive its attention.

The whole question of our juvenile court procedure, laws and articles, especially since the successful results of the vote on Amendment Number Five, very naturally will be taken up by the Commission, and with a committee on juvenile delinquency of which Justice Hoyt is chairman.

I may tell you of the defects and differences in the law, but you know of them as well as I, and because of this I am glad to come to you and ask for your cooperation and assistance. You have been working under these laws and know their weaknesses, their defects, and the Commission realizes this and invites from you and all others acquainted with these laws definite help and concrete suggestions as to changes that should be made in the laws so as to make them more effective in the protection of children.

The Commission has had published a little leaflet which gives in brief form an outline of its objects, its personnel, and ways in which individuals can help. I have brought some of them with me this afternoon, and have had them put up in small bundles, so that those interested, particularly

probation officers from outside New York city, may take them along. If anyone is willing to take home a small package of these leaflets and have them distributed around your city or county among those interested in child welfare matters, you would render a very distinct service to the Commission.

But more than that, we need your help and definite suggestions. We leave to your best judgment as to whether you desire to put them in a letter, or if you are in New York city through the special committee of the probation officers, through Mr. Moran of the State Probation Commission, or any other means that seems best to you; but we invite your help; we really need it, and we ask that you will be definite and concrete in submitting recommendations for necessary changes in the State laws. The question of the enforcement of the law is not primarily the question before the Commission, important as it is. The real question is what changes in the State laws are needed to make them more effective in protecting the children of our great Empire State.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Halbert has very kindly consented to open the discussion on this topic.

MR. JAMES B. HALBERT, DEPUTY CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, BROOKLYN: I heard more about this Children's Code Commission this afternoon than I heard since it was suggested or appointed. I agree with most of the things Mr. Hall has said about the aims and objects of the Commission, but I must disagree with the Commission if they are not going to strengthen the laws which we already have on the statute books for the protection of children and which are rarely enforced in this city or in any other city of the State. We are dealing with juvenile delinquents, and we know an ungovernable or disorderly child at the first glance usually. We know what to tell them they ought to do, or what they ought not to do; but what good will our work amount to if we have laws on our statute books which prevent children from going to certain places or doing certain things and these laws are very rarely enforced? We have in the city of New York moving picture theaters for instance, with seating capacities of four hundred, crowding in seven hundred children unaccompanied by a parent or an adult.

I feel that the Commission of which Mr. Hall is executive secretary will be of great help to the probation officers and I know that most of them welcome the appointment of it. I also know that they are anxious to bring to the attention of the Commission a great many things that have been forcibly brought to their minds in their daily work, and I feel that if this cooperation works out as it has started to work out all the people of the State will be greatly benefited.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is plenty of time to devote to the subject. I know the Commissioners themselves would like to get some points. There are all kinds of phases to the subject—the age limit is one; how we shall construct our children's courts is another; and there are the phases of health, education, labor, and various other topics. Judge Collins, you have already done your duty this morning, I understand. I won't call on you unless there is something you particularly have to say along this line; we are both so much interested in it:

HON. CORNELIUS F. COLLINS, JUSTICE, CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK CITY: I don't care to say anything except to assure Mr. Halbert that the Committee on the Protection of Children won't forget to do something so far as the laws are concerned to protect children. I think that it is likely that we will make some provisions now lacking to cover the prosecution of adults responsible for negligence or lack of care of children, and for the commission of offenses on the part of children directly traceable to adults.

With the large question of Constitutional Amendment Number Five, what will be done with the courts, what provisions shall be made with regard to existing courts of domestic relations and children's courts, a great deal will depend on what we will do, on what we determine to be the scope of

our action. I myself, think that receivers of stolen goods from children, fathers and mothers who abandon their children, persons who disobey an order made by a court for the support of minors or parents, bastardy cases; all of those type cases that relate to the family, should be under the guidance of one court. I don't mean by that that you should break down the system of having separate and distinct times for the trial of children, but I think that the family is the basis and unit of our system; and my belief is that, even if it don't come in the near future, the time is not very far distant when we will have something like the court of domestic supervision. That supervision will be something like the old courts of chancery. So much was it thought of the day after election, down in our place, that we were calling one another chancellor. But I think that you can grasp what I have in mind. So far as logical deduction is concerned, so far as the scope or unity of consistent, logical action is concerned, that which has to do with the family should be in one court. It seems to me to be utterly ridiculous for a judge to say to a stricken parent, "You have to go before the magistrate in the Domestic Relations Court; I take care of the children here"; or to send down and get an assistant district attorney to be assigned to the court, and say to your probation officer, "Now someone ought to start proceedings in the Magistrates' Courts against this father or mother; it is an outrage that these children are in such an absolute state of neglect." There is a statute that is never enforced regarding the neglect to give the care to a child to which it is entitled.

I think the situation which has been pointed out by Mr. Hall as to news-boys and bootblacks shows that our laws are in a very muddled condition. These laws should be torn asunder and reconstructed and placed in some parts of the various laws, but undoubtedly what we have to contend with in this regard is, how far we are going afield; and my own impression is that the Commission ought to appreciate that they ought not to determine that too hastily. I think that all the vast field of activities in social service work is concerned and interested in it.

If we are to describe juvenile delinquency as heretofore, if we are to try special proceedings for improper guardianship, and confer on the court the right to review its own decision and bring back a child and discharge it from an institution after the improper guardianship is over, we are conferring extraordinary powers. One of the reasons for some opposition to the proposed Constitutional Amendment was that the Legislature would be apt to clothe justices of the peace with too much power. I think to the contrary. It would be no credit if such a thing were done. Naturally, the people would revolt against the idea of leaving the disposition of these cases to men who are not lawyers and who never have been in an institution.

It may be that the Commission will come to the conclusion that it has been merely created for the purpose of coordinating the laws, or it may be that with the present Commission will come that necessary reform that has been looked forward to for years and years and now has reached the climax in the passage of the amendment to the Constitution.

THE CHAIRMAN: I haven't heard any discussion as to the question of age in children's courts, whether it would be advisable to raise the limit from sixteen to eighteen. That always provokes a great deal of interest. We have a few moments left in which to consider that aspect of the situation. How do you feel about that Miss Jones? Do you feel from your experience in your business that it is desirable to have the jurisdiction of the children's court extended?

MISS OLIVE M. JONES, PRINCIPAL, PROBATIONARY SCHOOLS NEW YORK CITY: I think the jurisdiction for the children's court should be the same as the age of the children affected by the Compulsory Education Law and the Continuation School Law. If the Continuation School Law goes to seventeen or eighteen, the supervision of the children's court should be extended over those boys and girls in some way. And furthermore, I think it should be at least eighteen in the children's court for another reason,

and that is, that the boys and girls when they first leave school and go out to work are generally in an unsettled condition. They are free, and they interpret their freedom and translate it into the term of license. They don't mean wrong, and with a little checking up, or with the kind of supervision given by probation officers, those boys and girls could be saved from blots that would last throughout their entire career. I am emphatically in favor of extension of the age of supervision for the children's court.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, if there is no further discussion we will pass on to the last topic of the afternoon, which is "Probation Officers and the Schools," by Mr. Andrew Edson, Associate Superintendent of Schools, New York city. Mr. Edson has supervision of the Probationary Schools and the Truant Schools in which we of the Children's Court are so much interested. I take pleasure in introducing Mr. Edson.

PROBATION OFFICERS AND THE SCHOOLS

MR. ANDREW W. EDSON, ASSOCIATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS NEW YORK CITY: My work is directly in connection with exceptional children, the supervision of the deaf, blind, crippled, etc, and last but not least, truant. We have in this city about four hundred children in three truant schools, and about five hundred and fifty in our three probationary schools. There are two probationary schools in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn. I am recommending strongly that we have one in each two districts so that each superintendent can have a probationary school, because if we had more of these schools we would have less of truancy and less need of the truant schools. We have to-day, and have practically all of the time, something like three hundred upon our waiting list who ought to be in the truant schools but there is no room for them.

The problem in this city, of course, is unusually difficult, not only because of its size but because of the mixed population and the crowded condition of our schools. Many of the schools, I might say all of the large ones, have double sessions and part time, and the result is, of course, pupils are not held as closely in charge as they would be if we had a seat for every child as there are in smaller places.

The probation officers in this city and probably in all cities are working in the utmost harmony with the children's courts and the schools. I had this suggestion made to me by a principal the other day when I questioned him about it, "I wish the probation officer would always come to me at the time a child is placed on probation and again at the time he is released. I would like to talk with the probation officer and get his point of view at the beginning of the term and at the end of the term in order that we might work together more understandingly and perhaps keep a little closer watch of the child after he leaves school."

Our compulsory attendance force in the city is a large one. We have three hundred and fifty in our force; some sixty supervisory officers, and the others doing the regular work. There are sixty women in our force. Sixty-five of our truant officers are assigned to continuation school work. This work is growing to be one of our most difficult problems in the city, to take care of the boys and girls who are at work, as the law allows, and who dislike to go to school after they have begun work. They think they are out of school, and it is a problem what to do with them to force them to attend. We have had a few commitments by the Children's Court to the Parental School in Flushing. This school has two hundred and twenty boys on a farm of one hundred and seven acres. They have splendid equipment in its way, but this city needs a school of twice the size. The admission of continuation school boys to that school is unsatisfactory because these boys are older and they go there very unwillingly. They are apt to make trouble, and of course the principal hesitates about admitting them. Still the law is there, and we are obliged to recognize it.

We have in our probationary schools boys sent there by principals of neighboring schools. Miss Jones, one of our principals, has about two

hundred. There are about two hundred in another school in Manhattan, and as many in Brooklyn. They are sent by the principals of neighboring schools for an indefinite time. In these schools we have smaller classes and the boys receive individual attention. We do a work for them that could not be done in the ordinary school where the classes are large and where the boys are shifted from one teacher to another, in another grade every five months.

This subject is a vital one in connection with young criminals, because the young criminal is likely to be a boy who has been in a probationary or truant school for a time and escaped. I have had something to do for several years back in connection with the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. On my recommendation we look after those children so far as their education is concerned. There were gathered in that building about one hundred boys and girls who were given no instruction. I said to the authorities, "We will furnish the teachers. We will furnish the equipment, and we will do as well as we can by them." Although the children are there but a short time, a day or two, or it may be a week or two before they are taken into the Children's Court and the cases disposed of, the time should be made to count for something. In that way I came to see something of the type of boy and girl arrested, taken to the Children's Court and detained until the case could be investigated and disposed of. We have to-day a very large number of boys and girls who have been truants and who have committed some small crime. These children are in our care. What can we do with them?

One of the speakers this morning spoke of the work with mental defectives and of the necessity of having them in the public schools. I agree with him providing they are educable. They are a great problem with us as with you because many of the boys and girls are of low mentality and slow development and weak wills and are easily lead astray. I know there has always been a question whether it is worth while, whether we are under obligation to give the children of low mentality an education, but I have always gone on the principle that every child is entitled to all the education he is capable of receiving. If a child is an imbecile he has no place in the public schools. If, however, he is educable under right conditions he belongs in the public schools and we take him. We have two hundred and fifty-seven classes in our public schools scattered throughout the city, with from one to eight classes in a school. The teachers are doing well by these children but we can not expect them to advance this class of children very rapidly.

I would like to refer briefly to the causes of truancy. Many truant boys and girls are never arrested or brought to the Children's Court. They have escaped the clutches of the law but they have done pretty nearly the things that would have caused their arrest if they had been discovered. When I question the boys, as I have a good deal of late, as to the reasons why they are truants, they often tell me with apparent honesty what the facts are. I find many of them on the wrong road, if not on the road to crime.

I asked the principals of our probationary and truant schools two weeks ago to have each child in each class submit to me in writing the reason for his truancy, and to get as frank and honest a statement as possible. I have on my desk in my office an interesting variety of reasons. I would like to say to Judge Collins that one of the most prominent causes of truancy is the movies. The boys say that truancy has its beginning in the movies. They would rather go there than go to school. I have a feeling that the movies are doing a good deal of harm in this city. They go to cheap shows, anything that they can sneak into, and are there much of the time. I find this same statement from both the truant and probationary schools. I am not sure that the boys in every case are telling the truth, but the statements they are giving me are very illuminating. Many of them state frankly that they have stolen money in order to go to the movies. They remain away from school afternoons to go to the shows, and they slip in, in one way or another, in spite of the close care of the man at the door who would keep them out. They are smart enough to get ahead of the door-keeper and truant officer in many, many cases.

Going back to first causes we have, first of all, parental neglect. Some parents are very indifferent. Some are ignorant. Others care little about an education and are not at all interested in it. In many cases, both father and mother work all day and the children are on the street. What can you expect of them? I was down to one school last week and the principal gave me this illustration. The father of one of his pupils ran away with a woman and the mother was arrested as a prostitute. There are four or five children in the family, and how can we expect those children to grow up as they should? When parents are like that, it is very easy for the children to fall into mischief of one kind or another.

Another cause of truancy is bad environment, bad companions, and the gang spirit. The boys smoke cigarettes, read cheap sensational stories; they long for adventure and are easily led astray. Several boys have said to me, "We would rather be out in the park or on the street than in school."

Again, many of our truants are over age. They have not kept step with the boys of their class and they are ashamed to go to school and be with younger children. I have a good deal of sympathy for the boy who is retarded. He feels awkward in a class with boys younger than he is.

Then there are some who have physical defects or mental defects who are the butt of ridicule in the school. This very appearance is against them. It may be that they lisp, stutter, or have defective hearing. When we have such cases it behooves us to have a good deal of sympathy for such boys and girls. I make my plea for these cases when we have our teachers' conference each term. Our great work with such children is not to teach them arithmetic, grammar, and geography, but to help them to gain a love for school and a desire to go to school and an ambition to remain in school until they complete at least the elementary course. They have a better chance to become self supporting and to get an honest position in life with the education that they ought to have and ought to be ambitious to have, and can have if they will only remain in school for a reasonable length of time.

Again, I notice that many boys say, "I would rather work. I'd rather work than go to school. I can't get my lessons." Of course they charge it to the teacher. And many a time have I, when talking to a body of teachers, put it up to them by saying, "Give me the right teacher and there will be little truancy." Sometimes I put the boy in another teacher's hands and avoid serious trouble that way. I think that the teachers can prevent a large share of these truancy cases.

Many a boy who desires to work rather than go to school is capable of earning a living. His money is needed at home as in many cases the parents are poor. One boy said to me a while ago, "I am in school, and I don't want to be there; I was earning eighteen dollars a week running an elevator, and my mother is poor and sick and needs every cent I can get." He was an honest boy telling the truth; I know he was. And yet the truant officers took him to school. Why? Because he was under age, and it was best for him to realize that an education is worth while. We must enforce the law and take such boys to school.

When I talk to the teachers my plea is "Make your subject interesting and take a personal interest in your boys and girls. Have a heart for these youngsters. Some of them are very bright."

I recommend Judge Hoyt's "Quicksands of Youth" to you; it is really worth while. And Lindsay's book; and Stewart's "The Making of an American Bad Boy." Just read those books. When we have a heart we can settle most of these cases.

So in our public school work my plea is that we come into the closest co-operation with the home. Some of you said in your discussion this morning, "Be sure and get into close contact with the home and know your case." And I repeat, get into close touch with the homes. Our public schools are doing it, but to a limited extent. We have nine visiting teachers whose business it is to go to the homes when a child is beginning to be a little irregular in attendance, beginning to be troublesome, to fall behind and not study, and to try to get the home to cooperate with the school. I have asked that

we have at least forty-eight in the city. I think we could to a very large extent solve the question of incipient truancy through visiting teachers, because when parents cooperate with teachers most of our children can be kept in school.

There is one suggestion I have received; in fact I have received it several times. It is in reference to the splendid work the Boy Scouts are doing in turning the gang spirit to the Boy Scout spirit. This spirit is so similar in many ways that it appeals to the boys. It is the instinct to get together. And if we could get the ideals of the Boy Scouts brought into the gangs that are on the streets, it seems to me we could do a wonderful work with these boys.

I do not wish to take up any more time. I simply said to Mr. Moran when he wrote me, "I know very little about your particular problem, but I know that the probation officers in this city are working in the most hearty cooperation with our school authorities." A few of our cases in the truant school and a few of our cases in the probationary school come from the Children's Court, and the probation officers of course look after them. But ours is a city where the problem is great. It is a problem that has no end and never will have.

In closing, I give you the illustration that Horace Mann gave at the dedication of the reformatory buildings at Westboro, Mass. He said, "If all the time and money and effort put into the erection of these fine buildings here result in the saving of one boy, it is time and money and effort well spent." Someone said, "Mr. Mann, I challenge that. You don't mean that. That is an exaggeration. All the time and effort and money put into the erection of these buildings here at Westboro would be worth while if it saves but one boy?" "Yes," said Mr. Mann, "if it were my boy."

THE CHAIRMAN: I wish everyone in this work had the heart and common sense of Mr. Edson. It would make our problems very much smaller. The discussion on this subject will be opened by Mrs. Wood of Mount Vernon.

MRS. SUZY E. WOOD, PROBATION OFFICER, MOUNT VERNON: I am the probation officer for my city and am also connected with the schools as a member of the Board of Education, and it seems as though I might take advantage of that and just go right on and tell you a little about my work there. Of course you can see the advantage I have in my city in getting right in touch with the schools. We have eleven grade schools, a high school, a vocational school, and a trade school. We have in our schools three classes where mental defectives are cared for. They get to be so unruly they are passed on to the court occasionally, and some come to the probation officer. And when Mr. Edson speaks of having a heart, I cannot understand how it is possible for anyone in this work to lack a heart. Those little people who we know have a bad environment and parents who are oftentimes not fit to be the parents of our future citizens, we can't help but feel sorry for them. I want to tell you of one case. There were four little boys brought into me one morning. Their mothers came with them at the express desire of the judge. One of the mothers I noticed was particularly interested in fixing the shirtwaist of her little boy, and although I was at the time making some notes I was attracted by the exposure of the lad. And I found by watching that she was showing to the other women how she had punished her boy for doing the thing for which he had been brought into court. His back was welted from the waist to the neck. In a case of this kind I am apt to lose my temper. I told the woman what I thought of a mother who would do a thing like that. Fortunately, the children were given me on probation, and I said: "Don't you dare touch these boys. If they need punishment, I will punish them. You shall not beat them." And to my certain knowledge those boys have not been beaten by their parents. Perhaps I spoke strongly enough to convince the woman I was equal to going out and beating her myself if she did it. I felt that way, very much that way.

In speaking again of these little children who meet with, I don't know what you call it in the schools; they are not given any special attention because they are perhaps backward. Last Thursday there were two little children

brought into court for truancy. I suggested to the judge that he fine the mother five dollars for the truancy, and then I took the case and investigated it. I found that the cause of the truancy was the fact that these children had been going to a school in my city, and because they had been unable to keep up with their grade had been demoted. Both children were cross-eyed. Later, I found that these children had an intelligence quotient,—one, eleven years old, measured up to six years' intelligence, with a quotient of 56 plus; and the other, a girl of nine years, measured up to five years, with an intelligence quotient of 63 plus. These children were put back because they were not capable of keeping up with their grade. The mother was incensed at their being placed in this class, having no knowledge at all of why they were placed there; and it took two teachers and myself to convince her that the judge was right in fining her the money for keeping those children out of school.

The same day I had a small boy who had been absent thirty-six days. As Mr. Edson has stated, he had been out of school so many days that he was away behind his class and did not want to go back. His mother was quietly informed that this was no reason why he should be out of school, and the judge fined her. She came up to me and gave me the five dollars, and said: "This is gross injustice." I took the five dollars and said nothing. I was a little afraid to comment on the case with her.

MR. EDSON: We have with us Commissioner Graves and I thought you might like to have a word from him.

THE CHAIRMAN: We would be charmed.

DR. FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES, COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, ALBANY: I understand from my old friend, Dr. Lewis, and from the chairman this morning, that it is not customary for the State Commissioner of Education to show up at any of these meetings, although he is a member of the State Probation Commission. I did get in here because the subject was interesting to me, and I am very glad to have the opportunity to speak to you because I want to thank you for what I have learned. The session has been very profitable for me. There has not been any speaker open his mouth who has not poured forth wisdom as far I am concerned. The whole subject is so new to me, and I imagine to most of the educators outside of Dr. Edson, that I could not help but find practically every speech and every discussion informing.

It seems to me that this work is educational, and the educational force ought to be here. If there is anything that is typical of the modern education, it is the thing for which Superintendent Edson has stood so firmly. I can understand him a great deal better now.

Education has been pretty nearly revolutionized in the last fifty years. Little as some people seem to understand it, it has gone by leaps and bounds, and is bound to go farther because we are doing so much more. The underlying spirit is the idea of giving a square deal to every boy and every girl. It is their right to have a good education as far as they are able to take it.

The analysis that Dr. Edson made here seems to be an admirable one on this whole matter of special education, education for the exceptional child. We must have it. They are all around us. And one of the problems that comes within his purview is that matter of the refractory and incorrigible, so-called, child. And I am rather inclined to agree with the lady from Mount Vernon. It is very doubtful whether there isn't something of the spirit of the Divine in each and everyone that never gets entirely crushed out. What are we going to do with these cases? Each one, as Dr. Edson has said, is a separate problem and has to be studied very carefully.

I am very thankful for the splendid address he gave us, and I am delighted to have heard the lady from Mount Vernon. We all know that Westchester County is setting an example for the rest of the State. I had an opportunity to listen to some of their discussions about ten days ago, and made an attempt to contribute a solution of the problems there, but whenever we turn to any aspect of modern education we find that Westchester is trying to lead us, trying to find a way out. We were there on Saturday morning. The

people had an enormous room for us. There must have been six or seven hundred people from the various cities and rural districts in Westchester County, and curiously, quite a good proportion of them were men. It is said that most men have their religion in their wives' names, and I am inclined to think that some of them have their interest in education in their wives' names, but Westchester County has proved the contrary to my satisfaction.

And I wish we might hear from the visiting teachers of Yonkers. They are doing a wonderful work there. Yonkers has come to the point where it is going to dismiss its truant officers and see how it can get along with visiting teachers who have sympathy, a heart, and intelligence similar to that Dr. Edson has shown through many years.

MR. MILTON L. WICKS, PROBATION OFFICER, CHILDREN'S COURT, NEW YORK CITY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say in connection with the discussion of the last subject, that I hope Dr. Edson will remain on the Board of Education long enough to have truant classes in the various schools. We know there is a lack of facilities in the matter of truant schools, but I think an injustice is being done to a certain type of boy who is a truant, but who is forced into our courts and unfortunately a record placed against him because he is troublesome and they have no place to put him. I think it is a shame that a boy's future has to be weighed against the fact that the big city of New York has no proper facilities in the way of truant schools to take care of its children.

SIXTH SESSION

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15, 1921

JAMES A. GARRITY, CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER, YONKERS, presiding.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Fourteenth Annual Conference of Probation Officers of the State of New York is shortly to commence its final session so far as the programme has been outlined. Tonight, as chairman of this Conference, I am very happily placed, owing to the fact that the programme is made up practically of set addresses and very prominent men are to talk to you, so that the duty of the chairman will indeed be a great pleasure.

It gives me great pleasure at this time to introduce an old friend of the probation officers of the State of New York. An introduction is not necessary as I believe a great many of our people know him very well. I have the privilege and honor of introducing the Hon. George Gordon Battle, who will speak to us on "Probation and Criminal Procedure."

PROBATION AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

HON. GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, NEW YORK CITY: The subject on which I am going to speak to you tonight very briefly is a very interesting one. It is almost too general to be treated in a paper. It really would require a conference in itself, a two or three day conference to exhaust the subject of "Probation and Criminal Procedure," because it embraces practically all the problems that come under the head of probation.

The principle of probation has now a safe place in our criminal jurisprudence. No one now denies (unless it be some hide-bound reactionary whose opinion deserves little or no consideration) that the object of penal discipline is to reform as well as to punish, and that reformation of the criminal can be accomplished only by the liberal use of probationary methods. Everyone concedes that for the first offender a term of imprisonment often means spiritual degradation, the destruction of every high ideal and the permanent ruin of the body and soul of the unfortunate, who might otherwise be redeemed and lead henceforth a useful and happy life. And everyone also admits that the only feasible substitute for imprisonment is some form of probation.

The great advantage of probation is that it combines both elements of discipline. It is at once a punishment and an aid to reformation. If it is properly carried out, if the probation officers are zealous and intelligent, the person under probation will feel that he is submitting to punishment and at the same time that he is being helped along the road to a better life. From this period of penitence he will emerge with a desire and a determination to leave behind him the errors of the past and to live thereafter on a higher plane.

But when we come to formulate the precise mode in which probation shall play its part in criminal procedure, we encounter at once very serious difficulties. If it be left to the discretion of each individual judge whether probation or imprisonment shall be dealt out as discipline to those found guilty of violating the penal laws, the result will be a vast disparity of punishment and a most undesirable discrimination between different cases of the same character. One judge will approve the principle of probation and will use it freely. He will put on probation a very large percentage of those who are brought before his court for discipline. Another judge, perhaps in the same community, will be opposed to probation and will use it sparingly, sending most of the delinquents in his court to serve terms of imprisonment. The consequence will be an almost scandalous lack of uniformity in the use of probation in the administration of criminal justice.

On the other hand, if the law imposes an absolute duty upon the magistrate or judge to put any class of delinquents (as for instance first offenders) upon probation, the criticism will be made, and perhaps justly, that there are some first offenses of such a character as to require, in justice, the imposition of a prison sentence. And such criticism will receive public sanction and approval. The infliction of severe punishment is still pleasing to certain elements in our character. It seems at once to flatter our self-love, in that it emphasizes the fact of our own superiority, and at the same time it gratifies the universal human desire to exercise control over other human beings.

Hence it will be necessary to avoid on the one hand the Scylla of an absolute discretion which will allow the law to rest in the breast of each judge, and on the other the Charybdis of a Procrustean system of discipline which will not have sufficient elasticity to make the punishment fit the crime. It would seem that this result can best be attained by prescribing general principles according to which probation shall be used in punishment for crime, and allowing a considerable latitude for discretion to the trial judge, but subject to review on appeal either by the defendant or the prosecution. It is well known that the control exercised by appellate courts over the judgments of *nisi prius* tribunals serves to prevent erratic impulses in the lower courts and to promote a desirable uniformity in their judgments. And at the same time, the existence of laws permitting a reasonable discretion to the trial courts will give an opportunity to make the penalty appropriate to the offense.

For instance, if the law, either by statute or by court rule, should provide that every first offender (excluding certain heinous crimes) should be put on probation unless the circumstances in the opinion of the trial judge required a prison sentence; and if it should be further enacted that either the defendant or the prosecution could appeal from the sentence; then it would seem that the desired result would be achieved. If any individual judge, through a prejudice against probation, should decline to make use of it in proper cases, the defendant could appeal to the appellate tribunal. On the other hand, if any judge made too free use of probation and released on probation delinquents who should clearly receive a prison sentence, the district attorney, representing the people of the State, could appeal and review the action of the trial judge or magistrate.

The objection will doubtless be made that such legislation would add to the burdens, already sufficiently heavy, of the Appellate Division. The answer is that there is no branch of jurisprudence more vital to the State than that which deals with the discipline of those who violate the penal laws. Courts are far less expensive than prisons. And furthermore, such

appeals need not be necessarily to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Here in New York County for instance, sentences by city magistrates, by the Courts of Special Sessions, and by the Courts of General Sessions, might be subject to review on this point by a court composed of a magistrate, a justice of the Court of Special Sessions, and a justice of the Court of General Sessions. An appeal from this tribunal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court could be taken only by the express permission of the Appellate Division. Such a procedure would add very little to the work of the Appellate Division and would be very useful in permitting a desirable elasticity in practice, and at the same time preserving the necessary uniformity in principle.

These are but roughly thought out ideas. To put them or any such ideas into practice would require careful thought and the formulation of comprehensive and practicable statutes or court rules. But such action would greatly extend the usefulness of probation as a vital element in criminal procedure. It would render easier the application of humane and intelligent methods to the punishment of crime and the reformation of criminals. It would be a part of the noble achievement of substituting reason for force that is now so urgently demanded by the aspirations of the men and women of all the world. As men have discarded private feud and bloody vendetta in the settlement of individual disputes, and as the nations are now working at Washington to accomplish the same result in international controversies, so in these matters of internal government we should strive toward the same end; we should endeavor to extend the use of humane and reasonable methods in criminal procedure rather than to adhere to the outworn practice which formerly countenanced the rack and the whipping post and still approves the solitary cell and the filthy dungeon. May God speed the day when these things of darkness shall wholly disappear in the light of a greater humanity and a more complete comprehension of the necessities of civilization.

THE CHAIRMAN: I feel sure that we are indebted to Mr. Battle for his very excellent paper; and we, too, can say, God speed the day that will send to us those ideals in the handling of our criminal courts. The next subject on this evening's programme is "The Advantages and Limitations of Mental Tests." This subject will be handled by Dr. Sylvester R. Leahy, Assistant Alienist, Psychopathic Service, Bellevue Hospital, and Professor of Mental Hygiene, Fordham University School of Social Service.

ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS OF MENTAL TESTS

DR. SYLVESTER R. LEAHY, ASSISTANT ALIENIST, PSYCHOPATHIC SERVICE, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, AND PROFESSOR OF MENTAL HYGIENE, FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE, NEW YORK CITY: The above topic is presented for your earnest consideration from the standpoint of a psychiatrist constantly engaged in the endeavor to solve difficult problems of human behavior.

In trying to explain some abnormal modes of reaction in individuals, one is forced to the conclusion that many of them are due to a deficiency in innate intelligence with its consequent lack of repression of things forbidden by social and religious laws. We know that morality is dependent to a certain extent upon the intelligence of the individual as well as upon his surrounding environment. Many criminals possess the intelligence without the power of self-restraint, but the vast majority of our chronic offenders are definitely sub-normal in mentality; and moral judgment, as well as any other kind of judgment, is a function of intelligence.

Education has for one of its main functions the teaching of respect for the property rights as well as for the feelings of others. The school is one of the first and most important places where the individual must adjust himself to his fellows and surroundings, and the readiness with which he adjusts means success or failure, not only in school life but in his entire future life. Thus the teacher, after the parents, has in her hands the

task of molding or adjusting the individual to his fellows who represent the group or herd. When there is a failure of adjustment, the reason should be sought for early in the school life of the individual rather than to delay until the time when school life for the majority of pupils is at an end.

As a means of finding the cause of failure of adjustment, it is coming to be generally recognized that mental tests are eminently of practical value. In the business world, a merchant who is in difficulties calls in an expert accountant to find the cause of his failure to succeed. The expert almost immediately has an inventory taken, and compiles a list of assets and liabilities. Reasoning along this line, if such a survey is practical in the business world, why should not a similar method be useful in trying to arrive at the possibilities of human beings for future success? A child especially may be carrying more mental liabilities than he has mental assets to care for, and being overburdened can make no headway and is crowned with the proverbial dunce-cap.

One of the frequent objections heard against these tests is that they are intended for feeble-minded individuals exclusively. This is true to the extent that they are used more extensively at present for the detection of mental deficiency, but this represents only one phase of their field of usefulness.

We shall deal exclusively in this paper with those types of mental tests known as the intelligence tests. To define intelligence in the present state of our knowledge is a very difficult thing, yet many of the critics of these tests have demanded an exact definition of it. We know that we have learned to use and measure many things without being able to tell exactly what they are. Take electricity as a notable example. We certainly know that it is not an amber fluid as the name implies, and there is no immediate prospect of defining it more scientifically. We have been able to accomplish marvels by the use of electricity and to measure it accurately. Should the lack of an exact definition deter us from its use? The same question holds true for many things which go to make our world a pleasanter place in which to live. So it is with intelligence tests; we are able to formulate certain laws concerning their use, and to arrive at definite conclusions as the result of their application, and further experience with them promises to simplify and perfect them. Because we do not know exactly what they measure is no excuse for abandoning their use. By their application we shall arrive at more exact knowledge concerning intelligence, and thus we will find a conception of it in harmony with all the ascertainable facts.

This was Binet's Method, and for fifteen years he labored before he finally evolved his first scale. Binet's conception of intelligence employed three things:

- (a) Its tendency to take and maintain a definite direction;
- (b) The capacity to make adaptations for the purpose of attaining a desired end;
- (c) The power of auto-criticism.

Most of the conceptions of intelligence agree in locating it among the higher and more complex processes as differentiated from the more simple and elementary ones.

Laboratory tests of sensory discrimination, reaction, time, etc., while not of practical value, have educated us to the necessity of having constant conditions for all examinations, and to the importance of time limits in many tests. To be of value, an intelligence test should demand only the simplest material, should require a short time, and be capable of lending itself to uniformity of procedure in its application and scoring.

After vainly trying to disintegrate the various intellectual functions, Binet decided to test intellectual capacity as a whole without trying to measure its individual components. He conceived intelligence as the culmination of those thought processes which consist in adaptation. Particularly in the study of mental diseases, we know that lack of adaptation or maladjustment is one of the fundamental conditions in many mental disorders. Adaptation is one of the first laws of life, and even the simplest organisms, in order to live, must abide by its laws. As the organism becomes more complex, the difficulties of adjustment become greater, so that

in the most complex organism, man, adjustment presents its most difficult problem. The more intelligent the individual, the easier it is as a rule for him to adjust himself to social regulations.

In 1908, Dr. Alfred Binet and Th. Simon, two French psychologists, published a method for the testing of intelligence. This was the first successful production that approximately measured mental capacity. The scale as originally devised consisted of fifty-four tests. Binet was fully cognizant of the fact that intelligence is not a homogeneous function and that no one test will measure it adequately. For his intelligence scale tests he assembled many different types of tests, some of them designed to test differences of memory; others in the power of reason, ability to compare, power of comprehension, time orientation, facility in the use of number concepts, power to combine ideas into a meaningful whole, the maturity of apperception, wealth of ideas, knowledge of common objects, etc. The tests were arranged in the order of difficulty as found by trying them on some two hundred normal children of different ages from three to fifteen years. It was found, for example, that a certain test was passed by only a very small percentage of the younger children, say the five-year olds, and that the number passing this test increased rapidly in the succeeding years, until by the age of seven or eight years practically every child was successful. If in the case above related the test was passed by two-thirds to three-fourths of the normal children aged seven years, it was considered by Binet a test of seven year intelligence.

Similarly, a test passed by 65 per cent to 75 per cent of the normal children ten years old was considered a test of ten year old intelligence; and so on. By this method of trial and error, many different tests were finally secured, fifty-four in all. It should be stated that these tests represented only the beginning of the ideal which Binet had hoped to attain had he lived a few years longer. Like the origin of many great inventions and discoveries, the original working model was crude, and it is only by further experience that the scale can be perfected.

Binet was the first psychologist to recognize the advantage of the use of age standards in the measurement of mental capacity. He experimented as told above in establishing his age tests. By noting the percentages of successes in the various years he was able to place them in the years where they belonged. The Binet test enables us to characterize the intelligence of a child in such a manner that it is more concrete than had been possible before the inception of these tests. We may say that a child is very bright or very dull, but these are only relative terms and convey no meaning. But when we say that a child has the intelligence of a seven year old child, or a four year old child, everyone has some idea of the child's real mentality even though they are neither psychologists or psychiatrists. These tests further differ from most of the earlier tests in that they are designated to test the higher and more complex mental processes instead of the simple and elementary ones.

With the enthusiastic reception that the Binet scale was accorded in this country came the knowledge born of experience, that some of the tests might be rearranged with advantage. It was found, for example, that the scale as originally used was too easy in the lower ranges and too difficult in the upper. Goddard, of the Vineland Training School, New Jersey, as the results of tests on four hundred feeble-minded children and two thousand normal children, suggested certain changes and revised the scale. The most important and practical revision of this scale was made by Professor Lewis M. Terman, of the Department of Education at Leland Stanford Junior University, and this revision is the one most widely used to-day. The aim of the revision was to find an arrangement of tests and a standard of scoring which would cause the median mental age of the unselected children of each group to coincide with the median chronological age; that is, the correct scale must cause the average child of five years to test exactly at five years. If the median mental age resulting at any point from the provisional arrangement of tests was too high or too low, it was only necessary to change the location of certain tests or to change the standard of scoring until an

order of arrangement and a standard of passing were found which would throw the median age where it belonged. Since some of the children tested were over fourteen years and still in the grades, it was necessary to base the revision above this level on the tests of adults. These included thirty business men, one hundred and fifty "migrating" unemployed men, one hundred and fifty adolescent delinquents, and fifty high school students.

The extension of the scale in the upper range is such that ordinary intelligent adults, little educated, test up to what is called the "average adult" level. Adults whose intelligence is known from other sources to be superior, are found to test up toward the "superior adult" level, and this obtained whether the subjects are well educated or unschooled.

The almost entirely unschooled business men tested fully as well as high school juniors and seniors.

Experience with this revised scale has found it to be very satisfactory and its value is generally recognized. It has been rendered almost entirely fool-proof by a book of standard instructions for giving the tests and a standard system of scoring, so that the percentage of error has been reduced to a minimum.

As the result of experience in the army, with thousands of men to be examined in a short time, there have been devised what are known as group tests, by means of which large numbers of individuals may be tested at one time. Those who fail to pass these tests are then examined individually by means of the Stanford Revision, or some similar scale, in order to check the first examination. Of the group tests, the Otis Group Intelligence Scale and the National Intelligence Tests appear to be the best at present.

Where one is dealing with illiterates of the adult age, the Pinter Performance Test is the best one to use, as by this means the question of education is ruled out, the test being one of performance only.

What are the advantages in the use of any intelligence scale? As we have seen in the beginning of this paper, from a hit or miss method there has been developed a more rational and scientific one which while not yet perfect will be bettered as experience demonstrates its weaknesses. By means of these tests mental defectives are easily discovered, especially where they are of the higher or moron types, the lower ones being of course very readily identified. Besides this, superior children who are graded too low, and because of it are not sufficiently occupied, and may give all sorts of trouble, are picked out by these tests and properly graded with satisfactory results. In a recent survey of one of New York city's schools, by means of intelligence tests it was found that of six hundred children, two hundred were properly graded, two hundred were graded too high, and two hundred were graded too low. This survey was conducted under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Farrell, who has done very valuable work along this line. By means of these tests, one is able to predict within reasonable limits what a child can be expected to do as an adult before he has finished his lower school education.

As the result of this, a teacher can tell whether it will be of any use for a pupil to attempt to enter high school. A child who shows a definite feeble-mindedness by an intelligence test will never be anything else but feeble-minded.

Again, an individual who is found to be dull by these tests will always be dull as an adult. Further, an individual who is found to be superior by these tests will always remain so. It would seem that the chief purpose of mental measurement is the scientific classification of pupils in regard to their native capacities to learn, in order to provide adequately for the separate teaching of pupils showing marked differences in ability. The definitely feeble-minded should be eliminated from the regular schools and placed in special schools.

We are aware that certain vocations require certain grades of intelligence. By determining the mental capacity of an individual, we are able to tell within certain limits whether the individual is qualified for a vocation requiring a high grade of intelligence or a low grade. Persons of medium intelligence should be dissuaded from entering the professions, law, medicine, theology, teaching, etc.

It might be well to call your attention to what is known as the intelligence quotient which enters into these tests so prominently. This represents the relation between the chronological and the mental age, and is arrived at in children below sixteen years of age by dividing the mental age by the chronological age. It is thus seen that the mental age alone will tell us relatively little unless it be compared to the chronological age, because a child showing a mental age of eight years might be either dull, of average intelligence, or superior. In determining the intelligence quotient of adults, the chronological age above sixteen years is disregarded, as it is presumed that the full development of intelligence has been reached by this time.

The importance of these tests is recognized by the courts of New York city, and a large percentage of criminals show subnormal intelligence by this system.

Intelligence tests are useful in solving the problem of truancy which often is the forerunner of juvenile delinquency. In truancy, one has to deal with two entirely different types—one, the mentally defective; and the other, the child of superior intelligence. The former reasons as follows: "I am a dumbbell; the other boys say so, the teacher says so, my father and mother tell me so. What's the use; I can't understand what the teacher talks about. I can have a better time on the streets and the docks." The superior child reasons: "Every day we have the same old hash, I know that; I don't have to study it; it's easy for me. There is more fun outside; why should I sit in school?" And so these two types meet on common ground, and as a result the gang is formed. The superior boy, having the better intelligence, becomes the leader and plans the escapades. The inferior child, being very suggestible and easily led, becomes the follower. Now, if the course of study were so arranged that the defective child could grasp what the teacher was talking about, and so that it would keep the superior child's mind busy, the energies of both would be sublimated into useful and constructive spheres of activity, rather than those of waste and destruction. An intelligence test would probably classify these individuals.

In psychopathic hospitals, these tests are used as routine examinations where there is any question of subnormality. These tests have been used in industries in classifying workers. Columbia and New York Universities used group intelligence tests last year instead of the regular entrance examinations.

A further advantage of these tests is that anyone who can teach may, by reading the theories and rules of the tests and a certain amount of practice, give them reliably. The testing should be under the supervision of a teacher who has specialized in this work, a psychologist or a psychiatrist.

There are some limitations to these tests as there are with almost any medical instrument in use today. These tests will not test deviations in the emotional reactions of individuals, and persons who are suffering with a mental disease may be erroneously classified if examined by these tests alone. There will be characteristic scattering in the answers or lack of attention which the experienced examiner will be able to detect in most cases. Furthermore, a child when first tested may do poorly through fear or lack of confidence. Later testing will show the absence of real mental deficiency.

The use of these tests in grading all newcomers in school is earnestly advocated. The school is then in possession of fairly accurate knowledge concerning the mental capacity of the individual children, and as a result of this the teacher will find a new interest in her pupils. The "problem child" will also be better understood and its peculiarities and limitations duly allowed for. The difficulty may be dependent on extraneous factors which when adjusted will allow it to progress normally. The tests will establish a more intimate contact between pupil and teacher than the ordinary classroom work.

No child should be classified as feeble-minded as the result of these tests without securing from the relatives an antecedent history, a history from the teacher as to the conduct in school; and finally, a physical and mental examination should be made by a psychiatrist. Any physical defects should

be remedied, although physical defects, unless involving the special senses, do not account for very pronounced mental retardation.

Finally, until some better means is devised for classifying children and adults, too, let us see what results can be obtained by the use of mental examinations in general. It is certain that they can help us to understand abnormalities of human conduct better than any other means at our command today, and for this reason should be given a fair and unbiased trial.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure the scientific paper that has just been read was of deep interest to probation officers. The next address will be "Probation and Community Cooperation." I have great pleasure in introducing Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, Executive Director, Social Service Department, Free Synagogue, New York city.

PROBATION AND COMMUNITY COOPERATION

DR. SIDNEY E. GOLDSTEIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT, FREE SYNAGOGUE, NEW YORK CITY: I come to you, not with a scientific address such as prepared by Dr. Leahy, nor with such a paper as presented by Mr. Battle, but to discuss with you some of the delinquencies that it seems to me can be found in the community of which you and I form a part. I am thinking especially of the failure on the part of the community to cooperate with you, the probation officers of the city and State. I know, of course, through my own work, that you have succeeded in establishing various forms of cooperation between yourselves and the various social agencies in our city. I know that you have occasion to refer various groups of men and women and children to different agencies in our city. You have referred some to us, and some we have been able to assist in various ways.

I am not thinking of that form of cooperation. I am not thinking of the cooperation between the probation officer and other social agencies. I am thinking of the cooperation that should be established between the community, the community and yourselves, and the different ways in which the community has failed to cooperate with you.

May I indicate to you in the few moments that the chairman has given me two or three different ways in which we have failed? When I say we, I mean all of us.

I think the community has failed in coming to a proper appreciation of the whole problem of relief agencies. In studying the different social agencies in the city and the budgets that are allowed these agencies by the different budget making committees, it seems to me that there is on the part of the community a better understanding of the problem of sickness, let me say in the care of the sick in hospitals, than there is of the problem of delinquency and the proper care of delinquents. I think there is a better understanding of the orphan and the care of the orphan in institutions or in the home, the boarding home, than there is of the problem of delinquency. I think there is a better understanding of the whole problem of unemployment than there is of delinquency. In other words, we have really failed in some way to come to a proper understanding of this probation problem with which you are dealing. I don't know just why; perhaps you can explain it; but in talking with men and women I find not only a lack of proper interest in the delinquent but a woeful ignorance on their part of the whole problem of delinquency.

You know as well as I, that delinquency is a serious problem, that its cause may be in the individual; it may be physical or it may be mental. Dr. Leahy has said that the cause of delinquency may be found in the family, in the home. The cause of delinquency may be found in the neighborhood. It may be found in a number of places, and it does require a very careful training on the part of men and women to be able adequately to take care of the delinquent. The community has not given you adequately trained men and women who can supplement your services and give you the assistance you actually need.

Another way in which we have failed is this. We have failed to help you, or rather we have failed to help the community as a whole to remove those causes that after all must in some way be removed if probation is to succeed, and if the bad boy or girl or man or woman is to remain permanently reformed. Someone has said that our object is to restore the man or woman or boy or girl to a normal life, to re-establish the individual or family upon a self-supporting and self-respecting and self-reliant life; but how is it possible to do that if we allow conditions to remain the same? For example, in the field of sickness, I know this to be true. We send men away to a sanatorium where they stay for six months or nine months, and then come back to the very same tenement houses and the same industrial conditions responsible for the tuberculosis. What is the result? An inevitable relapse. For example, a sanatorium in this State has a record of which it is not altogether proud, a record that I think is expressed in these figures, that 52 per cent of the patients discharged relapse within six months to a year after leaving the institution.

Now, I don't know how many of the men and women and boys and girls placed on probation relapse, but it seems to me that if we are going to leave conditions as they are, if we are going to leave families as they are, if we are going to leave neighborhoods as they are, it is inevitable that these delinquents should relapse within a short time after they leave your care. In other words, it is necessary for us to go a little farther and in our community endeavor to remove those causes that after all will lead to delinquency or that will make relapse inevitable, and that is the thing of which I am especially thinking at this time.

Then I think that there is another way in which we have failed, and this is the last point because I know you have other matters to consider. I think that we have failed in doing this—we have failed in placing our delinquents on probation at an early age. It seems to me that the time to place boys and girls on probation is before they reach the Children's Court. You may not agree with that. Some of you may fear that that may mean a disbanding of the probation system, but it would not. On the contrary, it means more probation officers than we have at the present time. In other words, what I should like to do is this—I should like to carry on an experiment through the public schools; I would like to have every child carefully tested and carefully examined to find whether or not it is in a physical or mental condition that will lead to delinquency; and I would like to have in addition to that the family of every child studied in order to discover whether the family condition is going to lead to delinquency.

One of the teachers in one of our public schools called me the other day and said: "We have a little girl ten years of age in our school. This little girl is guilty of certain little delinquencies in the schoolroom. We don't know just what the trouble is. Won't you have one of your volunteers find out what is the trouble?" The girl seemed to be very fidgety and nervous. We sent a volunteer worker to the home of this little girl and found this condition,—we found a mother and a father and six children and one boarder living in three rooms; we found the mother serving as janitress in the building; we found that the little girl was compelled to sleep in such conditions that it was practically impossible for her to get sufficient rest; and not only that, but it was impossible for her under these home conditions to get sufficient nourishing food, and she was hungry when she got to school, and so made it an intermittent practice of possessing herself of things belonging to others in order that she might satisfy her hunger. There is only one thing that can be done in such a case, and that is to rebuild that family. That is the only thing that can be done if we are to save that child. We have got to rebuild that family and home.

And so I say, that in addition to studying the boys and girls at school, mentally and physically, in order to determine whether there are physical or mental defects, we ought to study the home life and family life of the boys and girls who come to us in order to discover whether there are conditions there that will lead to delinquency.

I submit to you, that if we could establish a probation system not only in connection with our courts but in connection with the schools, that we would anticipate many of the breakdowns that you now meet in the Children's Court and in the Domestic Relations Court. In that way I think the community can cooperate with you, and in cooperating with you in that way will be able to save much of the trouble from which society now suffers. These are some of the ways I should like to see the community cooperate with you who are rendering a great and much needed service to the communities of our State.

Final adjournment.

APPENDIX C

THE DIRECTORY

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SECTION 1
PROBATION OFFICERS IN NEW YORK STATE
REVISED TO JULY 1, 1922

PROBATION OFFICERS IN CITY COURTS

City	Court	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Albany	Police..	.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Volunteer
Amsterdam	Recorder's..	.....	.....	Volunteer
Auburn	Recorder's..	.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Salaried
Batavia	Police..	.....	.....	Volunteer
Binghamton	City..	.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Salaried
Buffalo	Children's..	.....	House	County
		.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Salaried
	City	.....	.....	Detailed
	(Adult Part)	.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Detailed
		.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Salaried
Cohoes	Police..	.....	.....	Salaried
Corning	City..	.....	.....	Volunteer
Corland	City..	.....	.....	County
Elmira	Recorder's..	.....	.....	County
		.....	.....	Salaried
		.....	.....	Salaried

PROBATION OFFICERS IN CITY COURTS (concluded)

City	Court	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Fulton	City		305 Park St.	Volunteer
Glen Cove	City		41 West Fulton St., Gloversville	County
Glen Falls	City		County Court House, Mineola	County
Gloversville	Recorder's		Glen Falls	County
Hornell	Recorder's		41 West Fulton St.	County
Hudson	City		Bath	County
Ithaca	City		519 Warren St.	Volunteer
Jamestown	City		610 North Cayuga St.	Salaried
Johnstown	Recorder's		City Hall	Salaried
Kingston	City		41 W. Fulton St., Gloversville	County
Lackawanna	City		City Hall	Salaried
Lockport	Police		City Hall	Volunteer
Middletown	Recorder's		County Court House	County
Mount Vernon	Special Sessions		Goshen	County
Newburgh	Recorder's		City Hall	Salaried
New Rochelle				Salaried
New York City	City			Volunteer
Niagara Falls	Children's			Salaried
North Tonawanda	Magistrate's			Salaried
Norwich	Special Sessions			Salaried
Ogdensburg	Police			Salaried
Oneida	City			County
Orangetown	Recorder's			County
Patterson	City			Volunteer
Port Jervis	Justice of Peace			County
Poughkeepsie	City			County
Rensselaer	Police			County
Rochester	Police			Salaried
Saratoga Springs	City		County Court House	Volunteer
Schenectady	Police		Police Court	Salaried
Sherrill	City		Mechanville	County
			304 Clinton St.	Volunteer
			City Hall Annex	Salaried
			18 Leonard St., Oneida	County

Syracuse.....	Special Sessions.....	Thalheimer, Mrs. Max (chief).....	302 West Willow St.....	Salaries
Tonawanda.....	City.....	Denio, Mrs. Marie S.....	302 West Willow St.....	Salaries
Troy.....	City.....	Murphy, Joseph P.....	Buffalo.....	County
Utica.....	City.....	Keating, Thomas J.....	79 Fourth St.....	Volunteer
		Fletcher, Thomas A. (chief).....	City Court.....	Salaries
		Griffith, Mrs. E. W.....	1009 Park Ave.....	Salaries
Watertown.....	City.....	Kellogg, Mrs. Mabel O.....	234 Massey Ave.....	Salaries
		Nicholls, E. B.....	City Hall.....	Salaries
Watervliet.....	City.....	Keating, Thomas J.....	79 Fourth St., Troy.....	Volunteer
White Plains.....	City.....	Decker, Lester H.....	County Court House.....	County
		O'Rourke, Gordon B.....	169 Main St.....	Volunteer
Yonkers.....	Special Sessions.....	Garrity, James A. (chief).....	Court of Special Sessions.....	Salaries
		Lesnick, Matthew J.....	Court of Special Sessions.....	Salaries

VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICERS IN VILLAGE COURTS

Village	Court	County	Name of probation officer
Green Island.....	Justice's	Albany.....	
Herkimer.....	Police.....	Herkimer.....	
Peekskill.....	Police.. ..	Westchester.....	

PROBATION OFFICERS IN COURTS OF TOWNS

County	Town	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Albany.....	Colonie.....	.....	80 Howard St., Albany	Volunteer
Allegany.....	Cuba.....	J.....	R. F. D., No. 1, Bolivar	Volunteer
Schenectady.....	Glenville, Mohawk and Niskayuna..	I.....	304 Clinton St., Schenectady	Volunteer
Westchester.....	Greenburgh .....	.....	127 Wilkey St., N. Tarrytown	Volunteer

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

PROBATION OFFICERS IN SUPREME AND COUNTY COURTS

COUNTY	Court	Name of probation officer	Address	Classification
Albany.	Supreme and County	Walker, Nathaniel J.	80 Howard St., Albany.	Volunteer Detailed
Bronx.....	County	"	"	Detailed
Broome..	Supreme and County	"	"	Salaried
Cayuga	Supreme and County	"	"	Salaried
Cheautauque....	Supremis and County	"	"	Salaried
Chemung	County (Children's Part)..... County	"	"	Volunteer Volunteer
Chenango.....	Supreme and County	"	"	Volunteer
Clinton	Supreme and County	"	"	Salaried
Columbia.....	County	"	"	Volunteer
Cortland	Supreme and County	"	"	Volunteer
Delaware	Supreme and County	"	"	Salaried
Dutchess.....	Supreme and County	"	"	Salaried
Erie	Supreme and County	"	"	Salaried
Essex	County	"	"	Salaried
Franklin	Supreme and County	"	"	Salaried
Fulton	Supreme and County	"	"	Salaried
Jefferson..	Supreme and County	"	"	Salaried
Kings	County	"	"	Salaried
Lewis	Supreme and County	"	"	Salaried
Madison	County	"	"	Salaried
Monroe	County	"	"	Salaried
Nassau	County (Children's Part)...	"	"	Salaried
Oswego	County	"	"	Salaried
Rensselaer.....	County	"	"	Salaried
Saratoga	County	"	"	Salaried
Schoharie.....	County	"	"	Salaried
Schenectady.....	County	"	"	Salaried
Schoonhoven.....	County	"	"	Salaried
Tioga	County	"	"	Salaried
Townsend	County	"	"	Salaried
Ulster	County	"	"	Salaried
Warren	County	"	"	Salaried
Washington.....	County	"	"	Salaried
Westchester.....	County	"	"	Salaried
Windsor	County	"	"	Salaried
Wyandott	County	"	"	Salaried
Yates	County	"	"	Salaried

SECTION 2**PROBATION ASSOCIATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE****BUFFALO****BUFFALO PROBATION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION:**

President, William E. Wiley; Secretary and Treasurer, John P. Maloney, City Court, Buffalo. Established December 20, 1910. Aims to increase the efficiency of probation and to promote friendship and co-operation among the members of the association. Meetings are held monthly at the call of the president.

NEW YORK CITY**THE BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT (Incorporated):**

President, Hon. Franklin C. Hoyt; Secretary, Charles A. Taussig, 200 Fifth avenue; Chairman Executive Committee, Ernest K. Coulter; Treasurer, Francis J. Danforth; General Secretary, Rowland C. Sheldon. Founded 1904. Incorporated 1909. Object: To organize and direct a body of men of good will whose purpose shall be to interest themselves individually in the welfare and improvement of children who have been arraigned before the Children's Court of the City of New York and similar courts throughout the United States, and in other children whose physical, mental, and moral development has been hindered or endangered because of bad environment or other conditions.

CATHOLIC BIG BROTHERS' LEAGUE:

President, Hon. Cornelius F. Collins; Executive Secretary, Henry MacDonald, 1 Madison avenue; Treasurer, George MacDonald. An association of Catholic men to work among Catholic youth for the prevention of and reclamation from delinquency of every kind.

THE BIG SISTERS (Incorporated):

Honorary Chairman, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt; Chairman and Treasurer, Mrs. Willard Parker, jr.; Secretary, Mrs. Edward Livingston Smith; Executive Secretary, Miss Ida M. Merritt, 164 Lexington avenue, New York city. An association of women who individually take and secure others to take a friendly interest in children, especially girls who have been brought before the Children's Court, and others whose physical, mental, and moral development has been hindered or endangered because of bad environment.

JEWISH BIG SISTERS:

Chairman, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg; Executive Secretary, Mrs. Anthony Slesinger, 356 Second avenue, New York city. Co-operates with the probation department of the New York City Children's Court, Family court, and Truancy Court in the care of delinquent and improper guardianship cases. Engages in preventive work with girls referred by their parents or social service agencies, and also children whose parents pass through the Family Court. Organizes recreational activities for the children under its supervision.

CATHOLIC PROTECTIVE SOCIETY OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK:

President, Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, D. D.; Secretary and Treasurer, and Supervisor of Correction Work for Catholics, Rev. Thomas J. Lynch, 139 West 36th street, New York city; Trustees, Francis P. Garvan, Henry Heide. Established to do preventive work for juveniles and adults in moral danger; also probation and protective work for all Catholic delinquents accused of crime or convicted of crime in the courts. Does parole work for State prisons and after-care work with delinquents from the various correctional institutions under State and city control. Thirteen agents.

JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS:

Committee on Outside Activities; Chairman, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg; Vice-Chairman, Lawrence H. Marks; Executive Secretary, Male Department, Mrs. John A. Ewald; Executive Secretary, Female Department, Mrs. Anthony Slesinger. Departments: (a) Jewish Big Brothers, Executive Secretary, Michael Smith. (b) Jewish Big Sisters, Executive Secretary, Mrs. Anthony Slesinger. Co-operates with the probation departments of the New York City Children's Court and the Family Court in the care of delinquent and improper guardianship cases. Engages in preventive work with boys and girls referred by their parents or social agencies, and also children whose parents pass through the Family Court. Organizes religious, recreational, and fresh air activities for the children under their supervision. (c) Department of Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency and After-care (male), Supervisor, Mrs. John A. Ewald. (d) Department of Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (female), Supervisor, Mrs. Anthony Slesinger. (e) Department of Parole (male), Supervisor, Louis S. Reingold. (f) Department of Probation, Parole, and After-care (female), Chairman, Mrs. Mortimer M. Menken. Mrs. Menken is the representative at the Women's Court in Manhattan, caring for the Jewish women on probation; also supervises the work of parole officers to whom Jewish women are paroled from the city and state penal and correctional institutions. (g) Unmarried Mothers Department, Chairman, Mrs. Fred M. Stein. The Board also has departments of mental hygiene, vocational guidance, and medical and legal aid.

JEWISH PROBATION SOCIETY:

Treasurer, Hon. Otto A. Rosalsky; Executive Director, Irving W. Halpern. Furnishes Jewish probation officers in the Court of General Sessions, New York city. Extends and secures relief for families of persons arraigned in criminal courts.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE:

Chairman, L. Hollingsworth Wood; Secretary, William H. Baldwin, 3rd; Executive Secretary, Eugene Kinckle, Jones, 127 East 23rd Street, New York city. Established in 1911 to bring about coordination and cooperation among existing organizations for improving conditions of Negroes along industrial, economic and social lines. Encourages inter-racial cooperation.

NEW YORK PROBATION AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION:

President, George W. Alger; Secretary, Maude E. Miner, 130 East 22nd street. Established in 1908. Maintains Waverly House, at 39 West 10th street, a temporary home for girls referred by police courts and social organizations. Provides training for unadjusted girls at Hillcrest Farm, Taconic, Connecticut. Conducts the Girls' Service Club, 138 East 19th street, and an employment exchange. Maintains a mental clinic where girls receive complete mental examinations. Protective workers do constructive, personal work with girls needing protection.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK (Incorporated):

President, Eugene Smith; General Secretary, E. R. Cass, 135 East 15th street, New York city. Established in 1844. Furnishes probation officer for the New York Court of General Sessions. Has promoted the adoption of the probation system. Does parole work for State prisons and other institutions, maintains departments of relief, employment, legislation, inspection, publicity, prevention, etc.

BROOKLYN JUVENILE PROBATION ASSOCIATION:

President, Hon. Robert J. Wilkin; Secretary, Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen; Executive Secretary, Miss Gertrude Grasse, 4-5 Court Square, Brooklyn, Established in 1906. Incorporated 1907. Assists and extends juvenile probation work by co-operating with the Children's, Court Probation officers, and with correctional institutions. Provides Big Brothers and Big Sisters of different creeds for children needing such care, training volunteers for this

service; co-operates with parents, other organizations, schools, and the Children's Courts in the care of the child in danger of becoming delinquent. Maintains scholarship and relief funds for the use of the probation officers, and puts at their disposal the wider resources of a private organization.

THE PROBATION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

President, William B. Allis, Court of Special Sessions, Manhattan; Vice-president, Mrs. Anna I. Rae, City Magistrates' Court, Brooklyn; Treasurer, John O'Connor, City Magistrates' Court, Brooklyn; Secretary, Eleanor F. Hogan, Children's Court, Manhattan. Established to promote the efficiency of its members, the general advancement of probation work, to establish professional standing and adequate compensation, and to promote personal acquaintance and sociability among its members.

CIVIL SERVICE PROBATION OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN FOR WOMEN:

President, Miss Myrtis M. Fish; Secretary, Mrs. Myra P. Hughes. Meets on the first Tuesday of every month at 3:30 p. m., at 44 Court street, Brooklyn, for the discussion of probation work.

RICHMOND BOROUGH PROBATION ASSOCIATION:

President, Hon. Morgan M. L. Ryan; Secretary, Mrs. S. McKee Smith; Treasurer, Walter S. Mayer. Meets on the second Tuesday of each month. Purposes: To assist in and supplement probation work in the courts of Richmond County; to aid, assist, and advise poor, destitute and homeless children, and to promote the general welfare of the children of Richmond county.

SYRACUSE

THE BIG SISTERS:

President, Mrs. Stuart Raleigh; General Secretary, Mrs. Max Thalheimer; Treasurer, Miss Cornelia Hiscock. An association of women, individually to take and secure others to take a friendly interest in children, especially girls brought before the Children's Part of Special Sessions Court, and any other children whose physical, mental, and moral development has been hindered or endangered because of bad environment or other conditions. Meetings are held fortnightly.

THE BIG BROTHERS:

President, Robert Dey; Vice-president, John H. Wagner; Secretary and Treasurer, Austin Anderson. Established 1917. Meets the first Tuesday of each month at the University Club Building, in Fayette Park. Purpose: Through the organized efforts of men interested in making better citizens out of boys or men who have come under the notice of the police authorities, to make of them better citizens, and make them more responsible to civic obligations, and through personal interest to arouse in them a higher degree of personal efficiency and manhood.

NATIONAL

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION, INC.:

President, August C. Backus, Judge, Municipal Court, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Chairman Board of Directors, Herbert C. Parsons, Deputy Commissioner of Probation of Massachusetts, Boston; Treasurer, George Gordon Battle, 37 Wall street, New York city; General Secretary, Charles L. Chute, 370 Seventh avenue, New York city. Studies and works for the extension of juvenile and domestic relations courts, juvenile and adult probation and parole throughout the United States. Promotes standards and seeks to develop efficient methods of probation and parole work. Works to secure adequate training and selection of well qualified officers. Seeks local organization of probation work. Promotes needed legislation, State and Federal. Conducts an annual conference and special meetings. Publishes a directory of probation officers in the United States, proceedings of conferences, and other literature. Membership dues, \$2 or more a year.

SECTION 3
DIRECTORY OF INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENTS
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
<i>State Training Schools</i> State Agricultural and Industrial School for Boys	Industry, Monroe County	Hobart H. Todd, Superintendent	State Charities Law, §§ 180-184; Penal Law, § 2184.	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th judicial districts.	Between the age of 16 years and 2 years of age, committed for vagrancy, or as disorderly or ungovernable children.
New York House of Refuge.	Randall's Island, New York city	Col. Edward C. Barber, Superintendent.	State Charities Law, §§ 180-184; Penal Law, § 2184.	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 9th judicial districts.	
<i>City Institution</i> Jefferson Farm School...	Watertown	Mrs. M. B. Tylloston, Superintendent	.....	Not limited.....	Truant boys or boys not guilty of crimes, between 7 and 16 years of age, are received upon payment of \$8.50 per week.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS

Name of institution	Location and address	Administrative head	Religion	Terms and qualifications for admittance
New York Catholic Protectory.	New York city (Bronx). Walker ave. and Union- port Rd.	Rev. Brother Cleophas.	Catholic	D.
Lincoln Agricultural School (branch of New York Catholic Protectory).	Lincolntonale, Westchester County.	Rev. Brother Clementian	Catholic.....	Object. The education of boys in agriculture, dairy work, etc. Boys transferred from the Catholic Pro- tectory.
Hawthorne School.	Hawthorne.....	John Klein .	Jewish ..	Receives and takes charge of such children between the ages of 5 and 1 parentage, as shall conviction for any authority.
Hebrew Sheltering Guard- ian Society of New York	Pleasantville, Westchester County.	Dr. Leon W Goldrich.	Jewish . .	
Children's Village	Chauncy. Westchester County	Guy Morgan.....	Non-sectarian.....	Surrender by parents or guardians and commitments; charge for delinquents, \$323 per annum; children from 7 to 16 years of age are received.
Berkshire Industrial Farm.	Canaan, N. Y. . . .	Andrew G. Johnson.	Non-sectarian . .	
St. Vincent Industrial School of Utica.	Utica, Rutger St.....	Rev Brother B. Francis.	Catholic.....	Orphan, destitute, delinquent, or truant boys, from 7 to 16 years of age, committed by magistrates or poor law officers are received.
Society for the Protection of Roman Catholic Chil- dren of the City of Buf- falo.	Laotawanna.....	Rev. Rev Nelson H. Baker	Catholic.....	Homeless, destitute, or wayward boys between the ages of 7 and 14 years are received; \$4 per week is charged for those able to pay.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
State Training School New York State Training School for Girls.	Hudson, Columbia County.	Mary Hinkley, Superintendent.	State Charities Law, §§ 190-213; Penal Law, § 2184.	Any part of the State.	of 16 years, vagrancy, or in children.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS

Name of institution	Location and address	Administrative head	Religion	Terms and qualifications for admittance
New York Catholic Protectory.	New York city (Bronx), Walker Ave. and Unionport Rd.	Sister M. Charita (Female Department).	Catholic.....	Destitute children, both boys and girls, under 16 years of age, intrusted by parents, committed by magistrates, or transferred by Commissioner of Public Charities, are received at \$5.25 per week; reformatory cases at \$5.67 per week.
House of the Good Shepherd.	New York city, foot of East 90th St.	Sister Mary Xavier	Catholic.....	1 years of age, without regard of sex.
House of The Holy Family.	New York city, 134 Second Ave.	Sister M. Ignatius.....	Catholic.....	be or to
Brooklyn Training School and Home for Young Girls.	Brooklyn, 1483 Pacific St.	Mrs. Hannah Lane Gray.	Protestant.....	121 years, committed by parents or guardians without proper guardianship are received.
House of the Good Shepherd in the City of Brooklyn.	Brooklyn, Hopkins Ave. and Pacific St.	Sister M. Alexis.....	Catholic.....	Girls over 12 years who desire to reform, or those committed by a magistrate, are received.

Council Home for Jewish Girls (Amalie Feldner Memorial).	Jamaica, L. I., Rockaway Rd.	Miss Hattie Rose.....	Jewish.....	Girls between the ages of 7 and 16 years who may be or who become juvenile delinquents are admitted, through the courts or through private application.
The Lakeview Home.....	Arrochar, L. I., Fingerboard Rd.	Mrs. Sarah B. Edlin.....	Jewish.....	Wayward girls, and women with their illegitimate babies.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.	Pleasantville, Westchester County.	Dr. Leon W. Goldrich....	Jewish.....	Orphan, half-orphan, and destitute Jewish children between 3 to 10 may be intrusted to its care and to its parents, or surviving parent, or committed to its care by any court.
Cedar Knolls School ...	Hawthorne, Westchester County.	Miss Viola Eckstein ..	Jewish ...	Receives and takes charge of such children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are of Jewish parentage, as a condition for conviction for authority.
House of Mercy ..	Valhalla ..	Sister Mary Margaret ..	Catholic ..	to may wish to avoid or of life are admitted; also magistrates of the city of
St. Germain's Home.....	Peekskill.....	Sister Mary of St. Florence	Catholic.....	Girls between the ages of 12 and 16 years may be committed or admitted on their own application or that of their friends.
St. Ann's School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd	Albany, West Lawrence and Bradford Sts.	Mother Francis de Sales.	Catholic.	Destitute girls and fallen and wayward women from 12 to 60 years of age, free from disease and of sound mind, are received from parents or magistrates.
Guardian Angel Home and Industrial School	Troy, Peoples Avenue.	Sister M. Help of Christians.	Catholic.	Girls from 7 to 16 years of age are received by legal commitment or from guardians, and if able, are expected to pay \$3 per week
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd.	Troy, Peoples Avenue.	Sister M. Help of Christians.	Catholic.	d disorderly, wayward 6 years of age, placed received; charges two to three dollars per week.
St. Agnes Training School for Girls.	Buffalo, 3233 Main St.	Mother M. of St. Anne..	Catholic.....	Girls between 5 and 16 years of age are received, at \$5 per week, if able to pay.
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge.	Buffalo, 485 Best St.....	Sister M. of Guardian Angel.	Catholic.....	Girls committed by courts on entering voluntarily or entrusted by relatives or guardians, \$4 per week, if able to pay.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
<i>State Prisons</i> Auburn.....	Auburn, Cayuga County.	Edgar S. Jennings, Warden	Prison Law, §§ 70-74; Penal Law, §§ 2183, 2198.	5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th judicial districts.	
Clinton.....	Danemora, Clinton County	Harry M. Kautz, Warden.	Prison Law, §§ 70-74; Penal Law, §§ 2183, 2198.	3rd and 4th judicial districts.	avoided being an inmate of prison, and tuberculous prisoners.
Great Meadow.....	Comstock, Washington County.	William Hunt, Warden.	Laws of 1909, chapter 459	Receives prisoners on transfer from other prisons only.	Receives prisoners by transfer from other prisons.
Sing Sing.....	Ossining, Westchester County.	Lewis E. Lawes, Warden.	Prison Law, §§ 70-74; Penal Law, §§ 2183, 2198.	1st, 2nd, and 9th judicial districts.	Receives males, 16 years or older, convicted for the first time of a felony, or of being an habitual criminal.
Wingdale.....	Wingdale, Dutchess County.	Lewis E. Lawes, Warden.	Laws of 1916, chapter 594.	Receives prisoners on transfer from Sing Sing.	Not yet ready to receive inmates on commitment.
<i>State Reformatories</i> New York State Reformatory for Men.	Elmira, Chemung County.	Dr. Frank L. Christian, Superintendent.	Prison Law, §§ 280-306; Penal Law, § 2185.	Any part of the State.	Receives males between 16 and 30 years of age, convicted for the first time of a felony, or a misdemeanor, second offense.
<i>State Hospitals for Insane Criminals.</i> Danemora State Hospital.	Danemora, Clinton County.	C. M. Burdick, M.D., Medical Superintendent.	Insanity Law, §§ 140-153.	Any part of the State.	Receives adult male confined in State or while serving a term of more than one year for a felony.

..... Kington. Lake George. Salem. Lyons. White Plains. Warren. Putnam.	Yates County Jail.....						
New York City Institutions.*	New York City Reformatory for Mendementarians.	New Hampton Farms, Orange County.	William A. Adams, Superintendent.	Greater New York Charter.	New York city.....	Receives male inmates sentenced as first offenders between the ages of 16 and 30 years.	
Reformatory Prison ..	Hart's Island.....	Hart's Island.....	Michael C. Breen, Deputy and Acting Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	New York city. ...	Receives through Penitentiary prisoners useful in industrial lines.	
Penitentiary and Work house.	Blackwell's Island, Manhattan.	Blackwell's Island, Manhattan.	Joseph A. McCann, Deputy and Acting Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	New York city.....	Receives males 16 years or older convicted and sentenced to terms not exceeding three years.	
The Municipal Farm of the City of New York.	Rikers Island.....	Rikers Island.....	Robert Barr, Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	New York city.....	Receives adult males on transfer from the Workhouse or from Blackwell's Island Penitentiary.	
City Prison ("The Tomb.")	Center and Franklin Sts., Manhattan.	Center and Franklin Sts., Manhattan.	John J. Hanley, Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.		
2nd District.	West 10th St and 6th Ave.	West 10th St and 6th Ave.					10 days.
3rd District	Essex Market, Second Ave. and 1st St.	Essex Market, Second Ave. and 1st St.					
4th District.....	151 East 57th St.....	151 East 57th St.....					
5th District	121st St. and Sylvan Place.	121st St. and Sylvan Place.					
6th District.....	162d St. and Brook Ave.	162d St. and Brook Ave.					
7th District.....	315 West 53d St.	315 West 53d St.					
8th District.....	181st St. and Boston Road.	181st St. and Boston Road.					
9th District.....	West 10th St. and Sixth Ave.	West 10th St. and Sixth Ave.					
13th District.....	1120 St. Nicholas Ave.	1120 St. Nicholas Ave.	Peter A. Mallon, Warden.				
Traffic Detention Prison	301 Mott St.....	301 Mott St.....					

* Department of Correction, Municipal Building (James A. Hamilton, Commissioner), has charge of all public correctional institutions in New York city.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN (concluded)

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
City Prison, Brooklyn..	149 Raymond St., Brooklyn.	Harry C. Honeck, Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	Borough of Brooklyn	Receives persons held for trial in the County Court of Kings County; also those sentenced for short terms for misdemeanors.
City Prison, Queens....	Court Square and Jackson Ave., Long Island City.	Frank W. Fox, Warden.	Greater New York Charter.	Borough of Queens...	Receives persons held for trial in the County Court of Queens County; also those sentenced for short terms for misdemeanors.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
State Prison State Prison for Women.	Auburn, Cayuga County.	Edgar S. Jennings, Warden.	Prison Law, §§ 90-100; Penal Law, § 2187.	Any part of the State.	Receives females, 16 years or older, convicted of felonies or as being habitual criminals.
State Reformatories New York State Reformatory for Women.	Bedford Hills, Westchester County.	Dr. Annes T. Baker, Superintendent.	State Charities Law, §§ 220-233.	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 9th judicial districts.	Receives females from 16 to 30 years of
Western House of Refuge for Women.	Albion, Orleans County.	Mrs. Flora P. Daniels, Superintendent.	State Charities Law, §§ 220-233.	4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th judicial districts.	by the discipline of the institution.
State Hospitals State Hospitals for insane convicts and insane criminals. (Same as for men)	.....	.....	Inebriety Law, §§ 110-153.		
County Penitentiaries (Same as for men) .....	.....	.....	Penal Law, § 2187.		

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN (concluded)

Name of institution	Location	Administrative head	Laws relating to institution	Territory from which institution receives commitments	Persons received on commitment
<i>County Jails</i> (Same as for men).....	.....	.....	Penal Law, § 2187.		
<i>New York City Institutions</i> Penitentiary and Workhouse.	Blackwell's Island, Manhattan.	Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, Superintendent.	Greater New York Charter.	New York city.....	Receives adult females convicted and sentenced for terms of from 10 days to 3 years.
Woman's Municipal Farm.	Greycourt, Orange County.	.....	Greater New York Charter.	New York city.....	Not yet ready to receive commitments.
City prison. (Otherwise same institutions as for men except that no women are committed in the Department for the Insane.)	125 Sixth Ave., Manhattan.				

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN

Name of institution	Location and address	Administrative head	Religion	Terms and qualifications for admittance
House of the Good Shepherd.	New York city, foot of East 90th St.	Sister M. Francis Xavier.	Catholic.....	1 years of age, without regard of sound mind and free from ; admitted either voluntarily
Inwood House (formerly New York Magdalen Home.)	127 E. 54th St	Miss Jean Beze	Non-sectarian.....	Women desiring to reform, and willing to remain at least six months and conform to the rules of the institution, are admitted.
House of Mercy, New York.	Valhalla.. . . .	Sister Mary Margaret. . .	Non-sectarian	Destitute and fallen women who may wish to avoid or abandon a vicious course of life are admitted; also others committed by the magistrates of the city of New York.
Wayside Home	Valley Stream, L. I.....	Miss Eloise A. Hafford..	Non-sectarian.	Homeless, erring women who promise to stay at least one month, or those committed by a justice of the county, are received.
St. Ann's School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd	Albany, West Lawrence and Bradford Sts.	Mother Francis de Sales.	Catholic.....	Destitute girls and fallen and wayward women from 12 to 80 years of age, free from disease and of sound mind, are received from parents or magistrates.
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd.	Troy, People's Ave	Sister M. Help of Christians.	Catholic	" and disorderly, wayward, to 16 years of age, placed , are received; charges, \$2
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge.	Buffalo, 485 Beut St	Sister M. of Guardian Angel.	Catholic.....	Women committed by courts or entering voluntarily or entrusted by relatives or guardians, \$4 per week, if able to pay.
Ingleside Home for Reclaiming the Erring	Buffalo, 70 Harvard Pl...	Mrs. Marion W. Aberdeen	Protestant.....	Needy and friendless erring women desiring to reform are received free, others are admitted through commitment at \$3 per week, doors open day and night to any women seeking shelter.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC

Name of institution	Location and address	Administrative head	Terms and qualifications for admittance
Craig Colony for Epileptics	Sonyea... ..	William T. Shanahan, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives epileptics, exclusive of insane epileptics, on commitment of poor law officials.
Letchworth Village... ..	Thiells... ..	Charles B. Little, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives feeble-minded and epileptic persons of all ages and both sexes by commitment from courts and poor law officials.
New York City Children's Hospital, Cus- School for the Feeble-Minded.	New York city (Randall's Island).	John S. Richards, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives feeble-minded persons of all ages and both sexes by commitment from poor law officials and otherwise.
Rome State School for Mental Defectives.	Rome... ..	Charles Bernstein, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives feeble-minded persons of all ages and both sexes by commitment from courts and poor law officials.
Newark State School for Mental Defectives.	Newark... ..	Ethan A. Nevin, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives feeble-minded women and girls of child-bearing age. Commitments by courts and poor law officials.
Syracuse State School for Mental Defectives	Syracuse... ..	O. Howard Cobb, M. D., Superintendent.	Receives feeble-minded children over 7 years of age and adults. Commitments by courts and poor law officials.
State Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch.	Napanoch... ..	Walter N. Thayer, Jr., M. D., ..	Receives mentally defective male delinquents by commitment or transfer from other institutions.

SECTION 4

PAROLE OFFICIALS

INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Industry:

Parole department supervised by Assistant Superintendent Maurice J. Carr. Inmates are paroled by managers. Charles E. Ewing has charge of the placing out and supervision of all Protestant boys. Don C. Manning has charge of the placing out and supervision of all Catholic boys.

First Parole District: Theo. Coe, Field Officer, 80 Howard Street, Albany, N. Y., has supervision of the paroled boys in the following counties: Albany, Bronx, Clinton, Columbia, Dutchess, Essex, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Kings, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Westchester.

Second Parole District: Edwin Robinson, Field Officer, 521 Garfield Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y., has supervision of the paroled boys in the following counties: Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Franklin, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, St. Lawrence, Schuyler, Tioga, Tompkins.

Third Parole District: Agents Manning and Ewing, as field officers, have supervision of the paroled boys in the following counties: Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Yates.

Fourth Parole District: Peter B. Cook, Field Officer 121 Franklin street, Buffalo, N. Y., has supervision of the paroled boys in the following counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, Wyoming.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, A REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, Randall's Island, New York city:

Inmates are paroled by managers. Parole officers: Frederick C. Helbing, William C. O'Keefe, George H. Cochran, Norman E. Dall, Anthony Giblin, Harry Sharpe, R. W. Warnken. Address, Box 15, Station L, New York city.

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Hudson:

PUPILS ARE PAROLED BY MANAGERS

Parole agents, Ida M. Akers, Lucia B. Swartout, and Mary G. Moosman, Hudson. Marshal, Sarah E. Henry, Hudson.

INSTITUTIONS FOR ADULTS

AUBURN PRISON AND WOMEN'S PRISON, Auburn:

Inmates are paroled by State Board of Parole.* Parole officer: J. B. Durnin; territory, the State.

CLINTON PRISON, Dannemora:

Inmates are paroled by State Board of Parole.* Parole officer: Sheridan Tuffs, Albany, N. Y.; territory, the State.

SING SING PRISON, Ossining:

Inmates are paroled by State Board of Parole,* Parole officer: Daniel J. Ryan; territory, the State.

GREAT MEADOW PRISON, Comstock:

Inmates paroled by the State Board of Parole.* Parole officer: (Vacancy); territory, the State.

* See section 5, State Departments.

STATE REFORMATORY FOR MEN, Elmira:

Inmates are paroled by board of managers of reformatory: Parole officers: Chief parole officer, Aaron L. Budd, 135 East Fifteenth street, New York city; assistant parole officers, A. G. Benedict, James F. Heaney, Paul T. Crawford, Timothy F. Murphy, 135 East Fifteenth street, New York city; Martin McDonough, 165 Swan street, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, Albion:

Inmates are paroled by board of managers. Parole officer: Nettie M. Leonard, Albion; territory, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth judicial districts.

REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, Bedford Hills:

Inmates are paroled by board of managers. Parole officer: Louise C. Engel, Bedford Hills; territory, first, second, third, and ninth judicial districts.

PAROLE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Municipal Building:

Paroles inmates of New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanants, Penitentiary, and Workhouses: Bertram deN. Cruger, chairman; Michael Fogarty; Ely Neumann; Thomas R. Minnick, secretary; James J. Flynn, chief parole officer.

SECTION 5**CERTAIN STATE DEPARTMENTS****STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES:**

President, William R. Stewart; Secretary, Charles H. Johnson, 25 South Pearl street, Albany. Inspects all State, county, and municipal institutions of a charitable or eleemosynary character; the State training schools; reformatories for children; and reformatories for women.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:

President, John C. Clark; Secretary, John C. Birdseye, The Capitol, Albany; Chief Examiner, John Steven. Conducts civil service examinations for positions in the classified civil service of the state and counties; supervises and approves the actions of municipal civil service commissions.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:

Commissioner of Education, Frank P. Graves, Education Building, Albany; Chief of Division of Compulsory Education, James D. Sullivan.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH:

Commissioner, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, The Capitol, Albany.

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION:

Chairman, C. Floyd Haviland, M. D.; Secretary, E. S. Elwood, The Capitol, Albany. Supervises institutions for the care and treatment of the insane.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS:

Charles F. Rattigan, The Capitol, Albany. Has general supervision of the management and discipline of State prisons and the State Farm for Women; maintains a bureau of Bertillon and finger-print records of prisoners in State prisons.

STATE BOARD OF PAROLE:

Members, the Superintendent of Prisons, The Capitol, Albany; George W. Benham, Auburn; and Elmer E. Larkin, M. D., Plattsburgh. Acts on applications of prisoners in State prisons for release on parole; examines and reports to the Governor, with recommendations, concerning applications for pardon referred to it by the Governor.

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS:

President, John S. Kennedy; Secretary, John F. Tremain, The Capitol, Albany. Inspects and exercises general supervision over prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, jails, workhouses, city prisons, and the State Farm for Women, to which sane adults, charged with or convicted of offenses, are committed; also inspects police stations and lockups.

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION:

President, Edmond J. Butler; Secretary, Frederick A. Moran, 132 State street, Albany.

SECTION 6

LITERATURE PUBLISHED BY THE STATE PROBATION COMMISSION

(Arranged in chronological order.)

REPORTS

Report of the Special Probation Commission, 1905-1906.

First Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for the six months ending December 31, 1907 (217 pages, 1908).

Second Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for 1908 (150 pages, 1909).

Third Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for 1909 (216 pages, 1910).

Fourth Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for 1910 (270 pages, 1911).

Fifth Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for 1911 (426 pages, 1912).

Sixth Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for 1912 (384 pages, 1913).

Seventh Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for 1913 (425 pages, 1914).

Eighth Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for 1914 (505 pages, 1915). *Out of print.*

Ninth Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for 1915 (587 pages, 1916). *Out of print.*

Tenth Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for 1916 (452 pages, 1917). *Out of print.*

Eleventh Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for 1917 (611 pages, 1918). *Out of print.*

Twelfth Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for 1918 (568 pages, 1919). *Out of print.*

Thirteenth Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for 1919 (551 pages, 1920). *Out of print.*

Fourteenth Annual Report of the State Probation Commission, 1920 (138 pages, 1921.)

MINUTES

Minutes of meetings, State Probation Commission, 1913-1914 (103 pages, bound).

Minutes of meetings, 1914-1915 (127 pages, bound).

Minutes of meetings, 1916-1917 (206 pages, bound).

Minutes of meetings, 1918-1919 (198 pages, bound).

MANUALS

Manual for Probation Officers in New York State (258 pages, 1913).

Manual for Probation Officers in New York State, Revised edition, 1918 (343 pages, 1918).

PAMPHLETS, LEAFLETS AND ADDRESSES

A Study of Probation in Yonkers (43 pages, 1907). Reprinted in First Annual Report). *Out of print.*

Recommendations for a Chief Probation Officer in the Juvenile Court of Rochester (10 pages, 1908. Reprinted in Second Annual Report). *Out of print.*

Catechism of Probation, by Dr. Charles F. McKenna (8 pages. Adopted as a publication by the Commission in 1908). *Out of print.*

Forms for Juvenile and Adult Probation, with Suggestions as to Their Use (27 pages, 1908). *Superseded.*

Illustrative Cases of Probation. Taken from the Annual Report of the State Probation Commission for 1908 (4 pages, 1909). *Out of print.*

How a Juvenile Court and Probation Save Children (4 pages, 1909).

A Half Dozen Reasons Why Your Community Needs Probation Officers and a Juvenile Court (2 pages, 1909).

Advantages of Probation (16 pages, 1909; revised, 1920).

County Probation Officers (12 pages, 1909; latest revised edition 1920).

Probation or Jail (4 pages, 1909; latest revised edition, 1920).

What Probation Does; the Story of John (4 pages, 1920).

The Prosecution of Parents for the Delinquencies of Their Children. Address by Frank E. Wade at the Thirty-sixth National Conference of Charities and Corrections, Buffalo, 1909 (12 pages, 1909). *Out of print.*

Probation. Address by Edwin Mulready at the Third State Conference of Probation Officers, Albany, 1909 (8 pages, 1910). *Out of print.*

The Possible Coördination of the Correctional Institutions of the State of New York. Address by Dr. O. F. Lewis at the Tenth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, Albany, 1909 (17 pages 1909). *Out of print.*

Proceedings of the First Conference of City Magistrates, Albany, 1909 (75 pages, 1910; reprinted in Third Annual Report).

Recommendations of the State Probation Commission to the Judges of the Court of General Sessions of New York County (10 pages, 1910; reprinted in Fourth Annual Report). *Out of print.*

Recommendations of the State Probation Commission concerning a Juvenile Detention Home and a Woman Probation Officer in Syracuse (11 pages, 1911; reprinted in Fifth Annual Report). *Out of Print.*

Civil Service Examinations for Probation Officers. Address by Arthur W. Towne at the Third Conference of the National Probation Association, Boston, 1911 (16 pages, 1911). *Out of print.*

The Treatment of Delinquents Before and After the Institution. Address by Arthur W. Towne at the Twelfth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, Watertown, 1922 (6 pages, 1911). *Out of print.*

The Treatment of Young Misdemeanants. Address by Frank E. Wade at the Third Conference of the New York State Association of Magistrates, Albany, 1911 (8 pages, 1911; reprinted in the 1912 Report of the Prison Commission and of the Prison Association). *Out of print.*

Probation Rules of the City Court of Buffalo (29 pages, 1911); reprinted in Fifth Annual Report).

Probation Rules of the Children's Court of Buffalo (17 pages, 1912; reprinted in Fifth Annual Report).

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Probation Results in Syracuse. Extracts from a report by the Secretary (7 pages, 1912).

The Physical Basis for Irritability in Boys—The Beginning of Juvenile Delinquency; by Dr. John Adams Colliver (12 pages, 1913; reprinted, 1920).

Monthly Statistical Reports, Instructions to Probation Officers. Reprint from the Manual (6 pages, 1913). *Out of print.*

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Juvenile Probation. Address by Arthur W. Towne at the Conference of the American Humane Association, Rochester, 1913 (7 pages, 1913; reprinted 1920).

Children's Court Problems. Address by Justice Benjamin J. Shove at the Sixth Conference of the New York State Association of Magistrates, Albany, 1915 (8 pages, 1915; reprinted 1920).

Effective Probation: Its Place in the Treatment of Crime. Address by Governor Charles S. Whitman at the Eighth State Conference of Probation Officers, Albany, 1915 (9 pages, 1915). *Out of print.*

Brief submitted by the New York State Probation Commission to the Supreme Court of the United States regarding the Suspension of Sentence and the Use of Probation in the United States District Courts (10 pages, 1915).

General Probation Law (4 pages; reprinted, 1917).

The Meaning of Probation. Address by Judge Arthur S. Tompkins at the State Conference of Probation Officers, Poughkeepsie, November, 1916 (8 pages, 1917).

Developments of Ten Years in New York's Probation Service. Address of President Homer Folks upon retiring from the State Probation Commission, July, 1917 (15 pages, 1917).

The Interrelation of Alcoholism, Defectiveness, and Delinquency. Address by Dr. Frank L. Christian at the State Conference of Probation Officers, Binghamton, 1917 (9 pages, 1918).

Methods of Supervising Persons on Probation. Report of a Committee appointed by the New York State Probation Commission to investigate and make recommendations concerning methods of supervising probationers, 1918 (94 pages, 1918).

The Probation Officer in the New Social Realignment After the War. Address by Arthur J. Todd, Ph. D., at the Tenth Annual Conference of the National Probation Association, Kansas City, 1918 (16 pages, 1918).

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The Probation Officer at Work. by Henry W. Thurston, Ph. D. New York School of Social Work, New York city. (Reprinted 1920.)

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State Supervision of Probation. by Charles L. Chute (12 pages, 1920).

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STATE OF NEW YORK

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Public Works

For the Year 1921

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS

1922

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

STATE OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

ALBANY, *January 24, 1922.*

To the Honorable, the President of the Senate, and to the Honorable, the Speaker of the Assembly:

SIRS.—Pursuant to the provisions of the Canal Law, I have the honor to submit to you herewith a report of the trade and tonnage transported upon the State canals during the year 1921; with a statement of the condition of the waterways, the terminals and all structures connected therewith.

The financial report of the department also is presented with an account of all moneys received and expended during the year.

In the report will be found a discussion of various matters intimately connected with the canal system and certain recommendations as to needed legislation.

CHARLES L. CADLE,

Superintendent of Public Works.

REPORT

ALBANY, *January 24, 1922.*

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

SIRS.— In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 13 of the Laws of 1909, known as the Canal Law, I have the honor to submit herewith a report as to the condition of the canals, the improvements and repairs made during the year and a statement of the moneys received and expended.

There also is presented a record of the trade and tonnage of the canals during the year 1921. In the report will be found a discussion of various matters connected with the canal system with recommendations as to needed legislation.

SCOPE

For more convenient reference, I give below a list of the various topics to which special reference is made:

Trade and Tonnage:

- Season's traffic.
- Distribution and flow of traffic.
- Classification of traffic.
- Comparison with 1920.

Discussion of Traffic:

- Other noteworthy items.

Transportation Facilities:

- Common carrier service.
- Operations of individual owners.
- New carrier operations proposed.
- Private operations.
- Canal freight rates.
- Possibilities of future canal business.
- Rail-canal interchange facilities.

Canal Traffic Bureau:

- Activities of Traffic Bureau.

Efforts for Canal Publicity.

State Aid in Canal Towing.

Termination of Federal Canal Operations.

Navigation.

- Season of 1921.
- Detentions to navigation.
- Channel lights and buoys.
- Time consumed in canal passage.
- Inspection of canals by Chief Executive.

Canal Terminals:

New York City terminals.

Terminals outside of the city of New York:

At Buffalo.

At Rochester.

At Brockport.

At Cohoes.

At Rouses Point.

Use of terminals.

Revenues secured.

Grain elevator at Brooklyn.

Grain elevator at Oswego.

New terminals.

Additional appropriations for terminal purposes needed.

Equipment for Canal Maintenance and Operation:

New repair shops.

Floating plant.

Redistricting of Canals and Reorganization.***Reduction in Canal Operating Expenses.******Important Canal Repairs Progressed:***

Glens Falls feeder.

Dredging.

Lowering of old canal bridges.

Ditching.

Improvement of Fulmer creek.

Improvement of Limestone creek at Fayetteville.

Reconstructing bridge at Liberty street, Penn Yan.

Hudson bridge.

Virginia Street bridge, Waterloo.

Rexford Flats bridge.

Improvement of Bells creek.

Bridge over Hudson river between Troy and Cohoes.

Schenectady-Scotia bridge.

Dock repairs at Canandaigua lake harbor.

Contracts Advertised and Awarded:

Barge canal construction work.

Terminal work.

Under special legislative acts.

Contracts Completed:

Barge canal contracts completed during the year.

Terminal contracts completed during the year.

Special contracts completed during the year.

Development of Canal Water Power.***Application of State Compensation Law to Canal Employees.******Bureau of Inspection of Steam and Motor Vessels under Navigation Law.******Bureau of Appraisal and Claims.******St. Lawrence Canalization Project:***

Inspection of canal by Congressional Delegation.

Threatened Crisis in Railroad Transportation.***Temporary Privileges on Canal Lands.******Moneys Collected by the Department.******Additional Duties of the Superintendent of Public Works.******Conclusion.***

TRADE AND TONNAGE

Season's Traffic

The 1921 season of navigation on the canal system closed with a total tonnage of 1,457,802 tons. The traffic was distributed as follows:

<i>Divisions</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Erie	993, 639
Champlain	236, 473
Cayuga-Seneca	25, 889
Oswego	10, 181
Black River	4, 225
New York Canal Terminals.....	148, 454
Hudson River Canal Terminals.....	28, 008
Buffalo Canal Terminals.....	10, 933
Total	1, 457, 802

Distribution and Flow of Traffic

The canal commerce was distributed by class and direction as follows:

	Erie	Champlain	Cayuga-Seneca	Oswego	Black River
East.....	559, 581	131, 422	25, 889	5, 683	4, 225
West.....	434, 058	105, 051	.....	4, 498	.....
Through.....	491, 476	134, 548	8, 038	2, 187	.....
Local.....	502, 163	101, 925	17, 851	7, 994	4, 225
Through East.....	414, 592	58, 505	8, 038	2, 187	.....
Through West.....	76, 884	76, 043	.....	.....	.....
Local East.....	144, 989	72, 917	17, 851	3, 496	4, 225
Local West.....	357, 174	29, 008	.....	4, 498	.....

Classification of Traffic

Itemized tables showing the total tonnage by specific commodities are incorporated elsewhere in the report. Herewith is shown the season's business by general headings:

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Products of manufacture.....	435, 782
Products of animals.....	14, 384
Products of agriculture.....	412, 257
Products of forests.....	127, 685
Products of ground.....	382, 496
Products, miscellaneous	85, 198

Comparison with 1920

In comparison with the previous year, many of the items show large increases, reflecting a marked revival of interest in canal transportation. Among the most important may be mentioned the item of grain, of which there was carried a total of 13,736,010 bushels, or 365,990 tons, an increase over 1920 of over 200 per cent and which record surpasses that of any previous season during the past decade.

Large gains also were noted in shipments of petroleum and products, cement and lime, brick, salt, oil meal and cake and miscellaneous merchandise.

The commodities in which there were large decreases are those whose use is connected mainly with construction and manufacturing, such as lumber, iron ore and coal, both anthracite and bituminous. With such a slackening up of active operations in the industrial world as was experienced during the year just passed, it was inevitable that the canal would not be spared the effect shown by the statistics of all transportation agencies.

Taking up the various canals separately, the tonnage of the Erie Division, namely, 993,639 tons, as compared with that of a year ago; namely, 891,221 tons, advanced 102,418 tons, or nearly 11½ per cent; and on the Oswego and Black River Divisions gains of 182 per cent and 13½ per cent were achieved respectively. There was a falling off of something over 50 per cent in freight transported by the Champlain Canal, due to causes to which reference will be made later.

Below will be found a list of the commodities in which the principal increases or decreases appear as compared with the season of 1920:

<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Tons</i>	
	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Iron, pig and bloom.....	.....	35, 823
Iron or steel articles.....	13, 892	.....
Other metals	5, 842	.....
Petroleum and products.....	33, 892	.....
Cement and lime.....	23, 445	.....
Brick	34, 952	.....
Salt	26, 474	.....
Sugar .....	.....	20, 270
Implements, vehicles and parts.....	4, 286	.....
Machinery and tools.....	.....	6, 543
Oil meal and cake.....	23, 476	.....
Chemicals and drugs.....	.....	7, 440
Miscellaneous manufactured products and merchandise	57, 425	.....

Hides	14,295	.....
Ice	15,950	.....
Wheat	173,990	.....
Corn	49,682	.....
Oats	38,910	.....
Rye .....	.....	47,471
Barley	43,058	.....
Flour .....	.....	13,803
Hay .....	.....	7,787
Flaxseed .....	.....	46,868
Lumber .....	.....	80,009
Woodpulp	8,423	.....
Pulpwood .....	.....	61,062
Anthracite coal .....	.....	10,796
Bituminous coal .....	.....	5,030
Iron ore .....	.....	129,928
Sand, stone and gravel.....	.....	76,213
Other miscellaneous products of the ground.....	13,921	.....

DISCUSSION OF TRAFFIC

The record made during the past season was an excellent one and indicates a splendid future for the canal. In spite of the many handicaps which beset it as well as all other transportation routes, the waterway system more than held its own. A study of the business done shows that almost every article capable of transportation has moved through its waters.

Grain Tonnage and Rates

As has been indicated above, grain which must ever remain the basic canal tonnage, was carried in tremendous quantity; in fact, the shipments were limited only by the capacity of the available barges. The business done in this class of traffic alone has furnished a decided impetus to the building of additional boats. The grain shipments of 365,990 tons, or 13,736,010 bushels, were divided as follows:

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Wheat	232,376	7,745,867
Corn	49,682	1,774,357
Oats	35,094	2,193,375
Rye	2,101	75,036
Barley	46,737	1,947,375

On April 30th, the date navigation opened, the "all rail" rates on ex-lake grain, in bulk, for export, from Buffalo to New York, were, in cents per 100 pounds:

ON				
Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye	Wheat
20.08	19.79	19.63	19.79	20.17

These rates included an elevation and transfer charge from boats to cars of not exceeding one cent per bushel, and were the equivalent, in cents per bushel, of the rates below, shown in comparison with those published between the same points by canal carriers:

	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye	Wheat
Via rail.....	9.63	11.08	6.28	11.08	12.1
Via canal.....	7.7	8.9	5.5	8.9	9.7

The above rates via canal were also applicable on domestic cargo lot shipments as well as export.

Effective, June 13, 1921, the canal carriers reduced their ex-lake grain rates, applicable both on export and domestic shipments from Buffalo to New York to the following, in cents per bushel:

Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye	Wheat
6.7	7.7	5.5	7.7	8.5

These rates were continued in force until August 9, 1921, when by special permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the rail carriers reduced rates applicable via their lines to the following, applying in cents per 100 pounds:

Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye	Wheat
17.08	14.79	16.63	14.79	15.17

In connection with this reduction in grain rates, the published tariffs of the rail carriers carried a special notice that said rates would expire with the close of business December 31, 1921, and that on January 1, 1922, the rates above mentioned as having been in effect on April 30, 1921, would be restored; but under further special permission authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission, dated December 15, 1921, rail carriers' tariffs now provide that the reduced rates next above mentioned will be continued in effect until the close of business March 31, 1922, unless sooner cancelled, changed or extended.

The reduced "all rail" rates are equivalent in cents per bushel, to the rates shown below and were met on their effective date (August 9, 1921) by the reduced canal rates shown in comparison, viz.:

	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rye	Wheat
Via rail.....	8.2	8.3	5.32	8.3	9.1
Via canal.....	6.7	7.2	5.	7.2	7.9

Other Noteworthy Items

The transportation of brick is worthy of note. Several concerns for the first time routed their products through the canal

and the economy and convenience of the movement were so marked that according to information received by the department, the tonnage will be more than quadrupled during another year.

Another new movement affording satisfactory tonnage was the forwarding from Fort William, Ontario, via Buffalo and the canal to Brooklyn of 9,653 tons of woodpulp. This was brought in lake steamers to the Erie Basin terminal at Buffalo and there transferred to canal boats. It is interesting to note that the water route has been chosen for the movement of a commodity said to be furnished under a contract which will run for several years.

Further evidence that the value of New York State's canal is appreciated by Canadian manufacturers is found in the contract for carriage of 16,000 tons this season and of 40,000 tons during the navigation season of 1922, of phosphate rock, nitrate of soda and crude sulphur from Florida to Trenton, Ontario. In this instance, as the department is advised, the rate quoted by the canal carrier covered transportation from the mines to alongside dock at destination and embraces the services performed by Atlantic coastwise steamers to New York, canal barges to Oswego and lake carriers to Trenton, effecting a saving of approximately \$2.50 per ton under the applicable rail rate.

Still another use of the New York State canal system by northern interests was the transportation of woodpulp forwarded by a pulp mill on the Madeline River, at Gaspe, Quebec, to manufacturing concerns at Fulton, Phoenix, Clayville and Little Falls. For this traffic, boats of the 240-ton type were used, the shipments having been routed through the St. Lawrence River to Sorel, the Richelieu River, the Chambly Canal (where the minimum depth of water is only 6 feet 6 inches), Lake Champlain, the Champlain and Erie Canals, and also the Oswego Canal when shipments are destined to Fulton or Phoenix. Shipments the past season, which have been of an experimental nature, have totaled 2,122 tons but this traffic is expected to develop a greatly increased tonnage next year.

The movement by the Erie Canal of 103,400 tons (or 31,815,384 gallons) of petroleum and other oils, an increase of 39,226 tons (or 12,069,538 gallons) over the previous year, indicates clearly the growing appreciation by industrial concerns of the value of the water route for the transportation of their products. Through pipe lines extending to the water's edge, the cargoes are discharged into huge storage tanks constructed at many points along the waterway. Additional companies have completed plans

to enjoy a similar service and a doubling of the tonnage in this item is certain to result.

One freight movement which attracted attention, more from its oddity than the tonnage involved, was the shipment of three barge loads of live fish. The traffic originated at Quebec and was transported in boats of special design through the Champlain Canal to New York city markets.

The delivery of motor vehicles by canal to intermediate points in the State no longer may be regarded as a novelty. A beginning was made over a year ago when a hundred fully finished sedan automobile bodies were placed on barges at Buffalo and transported to Syracuse in two days' time. Early last summer, the first cargoes of automobiles arrived at Rochester. Eighteen vehicles were in the delivery and when they reached the terminal dock the unloading was accomplished in less than a half hour. Measured in the usual canal unit, the traffic in 1921 amounted to 4,316 tons. When the waterway was first used for this purpose, the difficulty of obtaining railroad cars was the chief reason. After the first trips were made, the benefits accruing in time and money were found to be so considerable that the movement bids fair to be continued in the future in large volume. Transportation costs have been low since a deck scow of ordinary type can carry as many automobiles as can be crowded into more than a dozen freight cars.

The record made by the Oswego Canal in exceeding the tonnage of 1920 by over 7,000 tons was gratifying. I am confident that this route will soon develop into a very important branch of the canal system. Up to the present time, carriers have largely confined their operations to through traffic on the main or Erie channel, but with the completion of the projected grain elevator in the Oswego Harbor on Lake Ontario, a decided impetus will be given to all traffic on this lateral waterway.

Taking up a consideration of the several items in which decreases in shipments were seen, the most casual study will show that no conditions unfavorable to the water route exists. On the contrary, the actual gain made by the Erie Division appears all the more significant.

Lumber, especially from Canadian points to the New York market decreased in tonnage over 80,000 tons, as compared with last year, due entirely to the stagnation in building activities. The rates from points in the north to New York, via the Champlain Canal and Hudson River, are so much lower than the rates applicable via rail routes that the loss cannot be otherwise than temporary.

Another contributing cause to the falling off in Champlain tonnage was the complete absence of iron ore shipments. In 1920, 132,128 tons were carried. Due to conditions prevailing in the iron market, no demand existed for this commodity. In the fall of 1920, the blast furnaces of the country were stocked with raw materials in anticipation of a year of full manufacturing activity. Instead, a period of depression followed, curtailing plant operations to perhaps 20 per cent of capacity, stifling demands for any further movement of ore at least for the year just passed. To the same underlying cause may be directly traced a loss for the season of 35,823 tons of iron, pig and bloom.

According to the 1921 report of the State Department of Mines for Pennsylvania, the production of bituminous coal during the year fell 70,000,000 tons short of the record for 1920, on account largely of a lessened use by manufacturing establishments. The consumption of anthracite also was diminished. A total decrease of 15,800 tons in these two items of canal tonnage, therefore, should occasion no surprise.

In short, the inland waterways during 1921 reflected the prevailing unfavorable conditions in the business world but, so far as the department's unofficial information goes, to a less degree than was experienced by the railroads.

From every standpoint, the results secured were satisfactory. Shippers were afforded good service and the carriers, with very few exceptions, enjoyed a profitable season. The accomplishments in the canal movement of freight for the year augurs well for the future.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Number and Type of Boats in Service

Season	Tugs	CARGO CARRYING BOATS				
		DIVISION ON WHICH OPERATED			*Inactive	Total
		Erie, Oswego and Cayuga- Seneca	Erie and Champlain	Champlain		
1921.....	136	413	78	252	500	1,243
1920.....	112	367	50	381	327	1,125

* Boats registered but not in actual canal operation.

The service record in detail of the boats actively engaged during the season is as shown below:

	Erie Division	Champlain Division	Erie and Champlain	All Canals
Total trips.....	3,307	815	784	4,906
Total trips, light.....	1,328	211	357	1,896
Total trips, loaded.....	1,979	604	427	3,010
Total miles.....	858,708	39,655	130,035	1,028,398
Total miles, light.....	304,562	7,829	58,362	370,753
Total miles, loaded.....	554,146	31,826	71,673	657,645
Total days.....	27,787	3,044	4,059	34,890
Total days, light.....	8,622	449	1,527	10,598
Total days, loaded.....	19,165	2,595	2,532	24,292
Average miles per trip.....	259.7	48.7	165.9	209.6
Average days per trip.....	8.4	3.7	5.18	7.11
Average miles per day.....	30.9	13.03	32.04	29.48

The average trip per boat on the Erie Canal was increased from 178.1 miles to 259.7 miles, while on the Champlain Division, the decrease in average miles per boat trip was only 3.5 miles. The average miles per day made by boats on the Erie Division increased from 25.07 in 1920 to 30.9 in 1921; and on the Champlain Division from 11.8 miles in the preceding year to 13.03 miles for the season just passed. These gains were to a considerable extent the direct result of the maintenance of good navigable conditions and a more efficient management on the part of canal carrying organizations. Little or no complaint has been heard as to the time made by cargoes in transit.

The statement below shows the various types of boats registered with this department for canal operation, at the close of 1921, and the ownership as divided into three groups:

	CARRIERS		
	Indi- viduals	Organiza- tions	Industries
Old type, 90-ton packet, wood (inactive).....	10	...	...
Old type, 100-ton barge, wood.....	...	...	28
New type, 100-ton barge, wood (fish boats).....	3	...	...
Old type, 150-ton steamer, wood.....	10	16	2
New type, 200-ton barge, wood.....	1	...	...
Old type, 240-ton barge, wood.....	720	114	30
New type, 240-ton barge, wood.....	...	7	...
New type, 300-ton packet, wood.....	...	...	3
New type, 350-ton steamer, steel.....	...	21....	...
New type, 350-ton steamer, wood.....	...	1	...
New type, 400-ton barge, steel.....	...	20	...
New type, 400-ton barge, wood.....	3	3	...
New type, 500-ton barge, wood.....	72	23	...
New type, 500-ton barge, concrete.....	...	21	...
New type, 550-ton barge, wood.....	1	...	...
New type, 600-ton motor tank barge, steel.....	...	...	5
New type, 600-ton barge, wood.....	13	...	..
New type, 650-ton barge, steel.....	...	51	...
New type, 650-ton tank barge, steel.....	...	...	9

	CARRIERS		Industries
	Indi- viduals	Organisa- tions	
New type, 650-ton barge, wood.....	3	7	...
New type, 650-ton scow, wood (closed deck)...	...	2	...
Old type, 750-ton scow, wood and steel.....	30	...	...
New type, 750-ton barge, wood.....	9	...	...
New type, 1500-ton motorship, steel.....	...	5	...
	<u>875</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>77</u>

Common Carrier Service

The Barge Canal Freighting Corporation, operating chartered vessels exclusively, began the season with 10 500-ton type and 15 300-ton type canal barges and three tugs, regular operations being limited to service between New York and Buffalo.

The Barge Service Company, Inc., of New York City, operated two fleets of a tow boat and four barges each, in cargo lot service between New York and Buffalo.

The Inland Marine Corporation, of New York (prior to 1920, the Shippers' Navigation Company, Inc.), continued its previous record of successful canal operation through the season. Beginning with a floating equipment of eight wooden cargo carrying steamers, 39 300-ton, one 350-ton and one 500-ton wooden barges, all owned by the corporation, and one wooden non-cargo carrying tug, six 300-ton and three 500-ton wooden barges operated under charter arrangements, a total of 50 vessels, the season closed with the corporation owning eight cargo steamers, as above, 39 300-ton, one 350-ton, two 450-ton and three 500-ton wooden barges, and operating by charter, eight non-cargo tugs, 30 300-ton and 14 500-ton wooden barges, a total of 105 vessels. The larger portion of the traffic handled by this company during the season has been of the bulk cargo nature, between Buffalo and New York, and from Cayuga Lake ports, Syracuse and Rochester, to New York, although package freight service has been engaged in to some extent, especially in the earlier part of the season.

Interwaterways Line, Inc.—Of more than usual interest and hailed by many as the first use of the improved State canal by a boat of sufficient size to prove the adequacy of the canal, was the clearance from Buffalo on June 9th of Motorship No. 101, for New York, with 83,000 bushels of oats (1,328 tons). This was the first movement through the canal of one of a fleet of five especially designed and equipped steel cargo boats, built by the MacDougall-Duluth Shipbuilding Company at Duluth, Minnesota, and operated by the Interwaterways Line, Inc., of New York :

City. These five boats, each equipped with two 140-horsepower semi-Diesel oil engines and twin screws for propelling purposes, 242.6 feet long and 36.1 feet beam, have cargo capacities each of 1,500 long tons on a 10-foot draft and 1,750 long tons on an 11-foot draft. Each of these boats left Duluth under load with grain for New York via the Great Lakes and canal and have, since the completion of their initial trips, been in service for the transportation of grain from Buffalo to New York; for the movement of other commodities, notably pig iron from Buffalo to Long Island Sound ports and for the carriage of bulk shipments, principally flaxseed, from New York to Buffalo. Operating these boats during the experimental stage as single units, the officials of the corporation subsequently decided that greater tonnage might with economy be handled at a single trip by the use of ordinary canal barges towed by the large power boat. Accordingly, during the latter part of the season, four of the power boats have each been operated with two 500-ton type wooden barges as consorts. The greatest single tonnage for one of the power boats was a little over 1,600 tons.

The Lake Champlain Transportation Company, of Whitehall, one of the oldest navigation companies, has as usual operated principally on the Northern or Champlain Division of the Canal System, although some service has been rendered on the Erie Division. Its operations were restricted to cargo lot movements and towing. At the opening of navigation, the company owned 36 wooden canal barges of 240-ton type and operated under charter 257, all except two of which were of the 240-ton type. It also owned and operated four cargo carrying steamers, nine tugs for canal service and two large steamers for Lake Champlain use.

The Marine Forwarding Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo, acting only as agents for individual boat owners in securing cargoes and negotiating freights, has developed a considerable canal tonnage of cargo lot freights this season. The company anticipates increased operations during the coming year.

Maytham Transportation Company, of New York, the successor of Neville & Maytham, an organization entering canal carrier service with the season of 1921, has operated chartered boats in bulk cargo service between Buffalo and New York and from New York to Canadian ports.

The Merchants and Manufacturers Transit Corporation, of Rochester, inaugurated a package freight service about June 1st, between Syracuse and Buffalo and intermediate canal ports. Under joint arrangements with the Inland Marine Corporation, a package freight service was also given between New York City and canal ports, Syracuse and west. Deckloading boats were

operated and rates, including marine insurance, 35 per cent lower than rail rates were established. Traffic interchange was effected with Great Lakes lines and joint rates maintained to Great Lakes ports. The company plans a more extended service for next season.

The Montreal-New York Transport Company, Limited, of Montreal, operated 35 chartered wooden barges of the 300-ton type, in general cargo service between New York and Montreal.

The Murray Transportation Company, of New York, operated to a limited extent only in canal service during the year. However, the company is the owner of a large floating equipment (44 boats) and has purchased for next season's canal use a tug of 85-foot length, with engine rated at 600-horsepower, said to be the largest and most powerful tug yet assigned to operation on the canal.

The New York Canal & Great Lakes Corporation, of New York City, is a new carrier organization in canal operation, although several of its officials have had previous canal experience. Entering the field about the middle of July through the purchase of equipment heretofore built for canal operation by the Federal Government, this corporation had under its control a floating plant of 72 boats, comprising 15 350-ton steel cargo carrying power boats; 38 630-ton steel cargo barges; 16 520-ton reinforced concrete cargo barges and three wooden cargo barges. Subsequently, by additional purchase from the Government, the corporation secured one concrete fuel oil barge, 10 wooden coal barges and one steel tug boat. By charter arrangements, 41 wooden barges of 500 tons capacity each were later secured from individual owners for operation in conjunction with the corporation's own boats.

The Transmarine Corporation which inaugurated its canal service in 1920 with eight 400-ton steel barges, began the season of 1921 with a fleet of 20 400-ton steel barges and three tugs owned by it, and eight wooden barges and two tugs operated under charter. At the close of the season, all except the eight chartered barges were in operation. This corporation, in addition to the cargo lot traffic on the Erie Canal, received general merchandise shipments from New York to Buffalo and vice versa and to and from points west via Great Lakes connections.

E. E. Trombley, Buffalo, engaged in the transportation of iron and steel products and wood pulp from Buffalo to New York. Securing the first cargo of steel rails forwarded via the canal route, which was destined Japan, the satisfactory results induced other similar shipments for local New York delivery. Pig iron for New England points and wood pulp from Buffalo to Brooklyn

also have been handled in large quantities. Anticipating increased business next season, a steamer has been purchased for use on the canal and barges especially constructed for the transportation of automobiles to interior ports are expected to be in operation.

Two of the carrier organizations, the Inland Marine Corporation and the Lake Champlain Transportation Company, heretofore operating principally upon different divisions of the New York State Canal System have, with the close of navigation merged their respective equipment in order to increase their efficiency for the coming season. The Inland Marine Corporation has operated mostly upon the Erie Canal between New York and Canal ports, to and including Buffalo and via Cayuga and Seneca Canal to points on Cayuga Lake. The Champlain Transportation Company, an organization operating as a water carrier since 1813 and famous through the State as "The Line" had confined its activities mostly to the Champlain Canal and its connecting waterways to the north. Under the merger, the plan is to maintain the corporate existence of each company but by a co-ordination of efforts to operate more extensively than heretofore their respective routes.

Operations of Individual Owners

While many of the old type barges were under charter by transportation companies as referred to above, there was considerable operation by individual boatmen and satisfactory results were secured. A list of such barges is on file in this office and the department is prepared to furnish the names and addresses of the boat owners to all those requesting such information.

New Carrier Operations Proposed

The opportunities for success open to enterprising carrier organizations in the transportation of freight via canal is being recognized and plans are well matured by several companies to enter this line of endeavor at the opening of navigation in 1922.

Boats designed to best meet the demands of the service they are expected to render will be used so that the costs of operation may be reduced to the minimum.

Private Operations

Among the corporations maintaining a canal service during 1921 for the transportation of their own freight may be mentioned the following:

Griffin Lumber Company operating between Hudson Falls and north thereof and New York City.

Kenyon Lumber Company of Hudson Falls transporting materials between the same points.

The Standard Oil Company of New York has operated during the 1921 season a fleet of five power cargo barges, 156 feet six inches long, 31 feet beam and 15 feet keelson to deck, and also five tank barges, 131 feet long, 28 feet beam and 15 feet keelson to deck which were towed by tugs under its own control, through ownership or charter. From its distributing base on the Hudson River at Albany, oil products have been delivered to its storage tanks at all of the principal cities along the canal to and including Buffalo and on the shores of Lake Champlain. This corporation's power boats each with a capacity of 600-tons, or 175,000 gallons, and its tank boats each with a capacity of nearly 200,000 gallons, have made a total mileage of 60,326 miles this season with a total of 128,754 tons, or approximately 39,016,063 gallons of petroleum products.

Finch-Pruyn & Company, Inc., of Glens Falls, maintains its own boats for the carriage of lumber to New York with a return lading of coal.

The Sugar Products Company, of New York, has operated its tank barge from New York to Rome. With this boat (not self-propelled) of 158 feet length, 30 feet beam and eight feet draft, equipped with four tanks built into the hull and a large pump supplied by steam from its own boiler, the company has transported in three trips a total of 197,000 gallons of molasses, in bulk, to its branch station at a rate less than one-half of the rail rate applicable between points of loading and discharge.

The Pennsylvania Cement Company, of New York, with a plant at Portland Point on Cayuga Lake, has continued the use of boats as a transportation medium, moving a total of 43,925 barrels of cement by canal. This company has remodeled and strengthened and equipped with hoisting machinery, seven of the so-called "old type" barges and operates with a chartered tug boat. The largest single boat load carried was 1,500 barrels consigned to Schenectady.

Contractors engaged in the construction of state highways and state buildings within reasonable distance of the canal have been acquainted with the advantages of shipping by canal and have been given every aid in securing boats or other facilities necessary for an economical and prompt movement of construction materials. An instance which may be mentioned is the case of a concern awarded contract for improving a highway parallel to the canal. Late in the season through the aid of this department, the contractor secured six barges and a tug and transported before the close of navigation a total of 1,800 tons of stone, effecting

deliveries at convenient points. So satisfactory has this method of transportation proved that he expects to move 18,000 tons during next season in the same manner.

Another public improvement in which the contractors found it to their advantage to use the canal as a transportation route was the building of the Troy-Cohoes bridge, 700 tons of steel sheet piling and reinforcing rods having been moved from Buffalo, 5,000 tons of cement from Ithaca and 11,585 tons of sand from Marlboro, via canal lines.

Canal Freight Rates

The "all rail" class rates between Buffalo and New York were:

	Classes (In cents per 100 lbs.)					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	86	75	60	41½	35	28½
while the canal carriers established at the open- ing of navigation class rates of.....	69	60	48	33	28	23
a difference of.....	17	15	12	8½	7	5½

and these rates have remained in effect throughout the season. The rates of the canal carriers, however, include store door delivery at Buffalo on carload and less than carload shipments westbound. On eastbound shipments from Buffalo to New York an allowance for cartage of seven cents per 100 pounds is made.

The increase in canal-and-lake rates from New York to Chicago over and above the so-called "40. per cent advance," freely predicted a year ago, did not materialize. On the contrary, the rates in force were of decided advantage to the canal-lake route. They represented no advance over rates in effect on and after August 26, 1920. They have had the effect of broadening the canal-and-lake differential over the rail-and-lake differential, in comparison with "all rail" rates. The rates referred to are:

	Classes (Given in cents per 100 pounds.)					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
All rail.....	157½	138½	105	73½	63	52½
Canal-and-Lake.....	129½	116	88	62½	52	44
Difference.....	28	22½	17	11	11	8½

Joint through class rates have been established between canal ports and the principal Great Lakes ports via canal and lake lines. From New York and vicinity to points in the Middle West,

joint through class and commodity rates have been established via canal-lake-and-rail routes and tariff schedules published for the information and guidance of shippers.

Possibilities of Future Canal Business

Industrial conditions are almost universally reported as having a brighter aspect and inquiries already received by the department and by canal carriers in regard to rates applicable and capacities available for next season's tonnage support these reports.

Grain, which has this season been one of the principal items of canal tonnage, must inevitably continue to move via the canal in increasing quantities. The availability during the coming year of a state owned and operated grain elevator at New York Harbor will prove a most helpful factor.

Lumber from the Pacific Coast via the Panama Canal, should greatly increase the west bound tonnage and that this will become a fact shortly, is practically assured by the construction of large distributing plants at tidewater, already under way.

With the inauguration of package freight service for less than carload lots and frequent sailings between New York and Buffalo and intermediate canal ports, plans for which are well developed and at rates affording an appreciable saving under current rail rates, much merchandise freight should be handled via canal. This is a service for which there has been continual and urgent demand and, if given the patronage which such a project deserves, it should become an important branch of canal operation to merchants and manufacturers throughout the canal territory. With such a service in operation, California and Southern fruits arriving at New York Harbor may also be distributed to upstate markets with despatch and with a minimum of handling. Apples, potatoes and onions have to some extent moved by the water route to New York markets; but the advantages of this service, although particularly brought to the attention of dealers, do not appear to have been appreciated. Increased shipments are looked for when the existing facilities become better understood. Import sulphite pulp is another commodity moving by rail in large totals which it would appear reasonable to expect should go forward by canal.

Hemp and similar products from the Philippine Islands, Mexico and India, all move in cargo lots and are potential canal tonnage since industries using these materials in large quantities are not far distant from the canal. Cotton from the Southern States is one of the raw materials used in large amounts by mills at several canal ports. The high cost of insurance has been a deterrent to the canal transportation of this commodity, but, with

the steady improvement in freight barges, this obstacle must soon be removed. No reason is seen why the canal carriers should not secure a reasonable proportion of this tonnage.

Wood pulp from Canada, of which a few trial shipments have moved in 1921, is of particular interest as a canal freight. Many paper mills of this state are directly served by the canal, and labor and other factors in Canada are favorable to the use of canal boats as carriers of this commodity.

Fertilizer or Agricultural Limestone should eventually become an item of considerable tonnage in canal traffic. Experimental shipments have moved this year from Buffalo producers, consigned to farmers' cooperative associations and grange organizations for temporary storage and distribution at the convenience of the buyers in the vicinity. The erection of small and inexpensive storage buildings at strategic distribution points along the canal system and the instruction of farmers, through the county farm bureaus or similar agencies, in the advantages to be derived from the use of this material, should greatly increase the amount of fertilizer used. The canal has been recognized as the most convenient route for deliveries.

Coal, both anthracite and bituminous, should constitute a much heavier item of canal tonnage than is at present the case. Transshipment facilities now being built will undoubtedly greatly increase the movement of coal especially to Erie Canal ports.

Pig iron, steel rails and kindred freights should greatly increase the present tonnage figures. On a single date this season, there were upwards of 7,000 tons of iron offering at Buffalo for eastbound canal movement and at that time no boats were available, all space being for the time engaged by other interests. Most of this tonnage was, however, moved through the canal at a later period. Canal rates quoted this season have enabled Buffalo producers of steel products to enter Eastern markets heretofore controlled by Pennsylvania producers and secure contracts. With the improvement of unloading facilities at destinations frequently receiving these shipments, the forwarding via canal lines should become a permanent practice.

Rail-Canal Interchange Facilities

In the Annual Report for 1920, reference was made to the action which had been initiated before the Public Service Commission to compel the New York Central Railroad Company to comply with the provisions of the Public Service Commission Law, as to the interchange of traffic between rail and water lines and the construction and operation of interchange tracks between canal terminals and rail lines, and that after a decision by the

Commission favorable to the State, the carrier petitioned for a rehearing which petition had been denied.

A writ of certiorari to review the order of the Public Service Commission which was served December 8, 1920, was argued before the Appellate Division, Third Department on September 28, 1921, and a decision was rendered November 16, 1921, in which it was held that the Public Service Commission was without power to act, and the case consequently was dismissed. A notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals was served November 19, 1921, and further argument is expected to be heard in January, 1922.

At Rochester, much progress has been made in the erection of a new terminal warehouse and track connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad exists. At Syracuse, connection with the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad has been completed and a schedule of switching charges established. No track connection at Utica has yet been effected.

Interchange facilities between railroad tracks and canal terminals are now established at other points, as follows:

<i>At</i>	<i>With — Carrier</i>
Schenectady	Delaware & Hudson Company.
Troy	New York Central Railroad Co.; Boston & Maine R. R.
Albany	Delaware & Hudson Company.
Oswego	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.

CANAL TRAFFIC BUREAU

Activities of Traffic Bureau

It has been the constant effort of this Bureau to promote transportation throughout the Canal System. To this end, shippers have been acquainted with the advantages afforded by water transportation; carriers have been informed of tonnage offerings; assistance has been given both shippers and carriers in arranging satisfactory rates; new carrier organizations have been aided in perfecting plans of operation; accessible warehouses have been found for storage purposes; canal maps and literature distributed and personal solicitation conducted. Data has been arranged and supplied for studies of canal efficiency as a transportation medium; locations sought for industrial enterprises and investigations made with respect to the location of new canal terminals. Work of the Traffic Bureau representatives throughout the Canal System has been supervised and the personnel kept well organized and effective.

Comprehensive statistics relative to canal operation are kept on file and are available to all, together with information as to freight rates applicable via canal lines and their connections.

The service of the Bureau is for the benefit of the public, and shippers as well as all others interested, are urged to make use of it.

EFFORTS FOR CANAL PUBLICITY

A Publicity Agent was appointed with the view of giving to the People of the State and the Nation a more comprehensive knowledge of the far reaching possibilities of the canal system as a means of cheap and efficient transportation.

Information has been spread through newspapers, magazines and trade periodicals by news stories, special articles and illustrated sketches dealing with the physical conditions and traffic operations of the canal. A special effort has been made to reach commercial, trade and industrial organizations and acquaint them with what cheaper water transportation means to business and every branch of industry. Meetings have been held in many of the cities and villages of the State and the attendance has indicated a marked revival of interest in the canal. Representatives of the department have appeared before transportation classes in colleges and schools and slides are being prepared in co-ordination with the Division of Visual Instruction of the State Department of Education for exhibition in such institutions. During the summer a motion picture film of the entire canal system was made and it has been exhibited before Chambers of Commerce, clubs and many other civic and industrial organizations. The pictures are both educational and interesting and are in much demand throughout the State. It is my plan to show them in all territory adjacent to waters which act as feeders to the canal system, with special reference to the Middle West and the Great Lakes States as well as those east of us.

Close co-operation has been maintained with the carrier organizations in the effort to bring to every class of shippers an understanding of the benefits which will be reaped by a more extensive use of the canal. Pamphlets and folders have been issued and widely circulated. Views of the waterways showing its locks, movable dams, guard-gates and traffic scenes have been prepared under the department's direction, and these are available to magazines and newspapers for illustrative purposes.

STATE AID IN CANAL TOWING

The policy which had been followed for several years of furnishing towage to canal craft at nominal rates, was not continued in 1921. The State withdrew entirely from operations on the main

channels, but as an emergency measure some assistance was given to barges desiring to enter Syracuse by way of the old Erie canal, it being realized that the motive power employed for through traffic could not well be diverted for a side trip through the old channel.

The termination of State towing met with almost universal approval. The furnishing by the State of this service at less than one-quarter its cost, was admitted by all to have been a temporary expedient, and one which should apply only to the period of transition in canal operating methods. Each of my predecessors had expressed themselves as disapproving the principle of State towing as a permanent policy. It was at best an artificial stimulus to traffic and could be productive of no lasting good to the canal. It favored the individual as against the well organized carrier and encouraged the entrance into the canal transportation business of those who were not adequately equipped to render the service required by shippers. No investment could be expected in modern motive power if the State had remained in the field as a competitor.

Aside from the many arguments which could be advanced against the system from a business standpoint, the interests of commerce can be enhanced in far greater degree if the large sum needed to support the towing could be devoted to improvements and betterments of the canal plant itself.

TERMINATION OF FEDERAL CANAL OPERATIONS

The efforts of this State to secure a withdrawal of the Federal authorities from the canal transportation field were finally successful. This desirable end was accomplished only by the most vigorous action on the part of the Governor, the Legislature and other State officials in presenting arguments to the Congress of the United States against a continuance of the Government's activities in the freight carrying business.

At the opening of navigation, therefore, the canals were at last free to private enterprise without the handicap of Government competition. The boating equipment which had been used for such purpose was finally disposed of and became the property of a canal transportation company. The fleets, however, under private management did not engage in the movement of freight until July.

NAVIGATION

Season of 1921

At twelve o'clock noon of April 30th, navigation was opened on the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca canals, and the season continued until December 25th when the waterways were

completely closed by ice. The canals were thus available for commerce a longer period of time than in any year since the Barge canal improvement was commenced, and the record made compares favorably with that of any previous year.

The early opening was made possible only by the prompt commencement of general repair work and its energetic progress to completion, especially that which had to do with the clearing of obstructions from the channel. In spite of the fact that the statute clearly directed that a minimum depth of 12 feet should be provided, reports were prevalent that in previous seasons since the waterway was declared completed, vessels had not had the benefit of such depth. On taking up the duties of this office and consulting official reports on the subject, I found that the statements that obstructions existed in the channel had considerable foundation. In fact many of those engaged in the canal transportation business had made complaint that to load their vessels to a greater draft than eight feet six inches would invite damage to the boats and expensive delays. Whatever may have been the reasons for a lesser channel in previous years, and without regard to the conditions that may have in the past prevented the removal of obstructions, I conceived it to be the first and foremost duty of the department to place at the disposal of commerce a channel 12 feet in depth between the Great Lakes and tidewater at the earliest practicable moment.

Even before spring was at hand every available unit of dredging plant was secured and placed at work clearing away the sand bars and accumulations of silt and debris. The work was rushed at top speed. Instead of spreading the job over the entire season, operations were conducted at one and the same time in all sections of the system where such attention was needed and where it was practicable to do so, with the result that at the opening of navigation on April 30th, boats navigated the canal with a draft of 9½ feet, an increase of nearly 18 inches over what had heretofore been possible. With the canals open, operations were continued without the slightest let-up and by mid-season the Erie or main channel was navigable for barges loaded to a depth of 10 feet.

During the fall months, in order that not the slightest doubt might exist as to the availability of a channel for use by boats of maximum draft, I conducted what may be regarded as an effective and conclusive test. An ordinary barge was secured and loaded with sand to a depth aft of 10 feet 4 inches. In tow of a tug of the usual canal type, the barge made the trip to Lake Erie, at Buffalo, and return under the direction of department officials. The passage was entirely successful. Though loaded to a depth of four inches beyond the limit recommended by the department,

no delays were suffered on account of lack of water. According to the daily log, the canal bottom was touched on the west-bound trip at four points only, and then but slightly, and at those four locations dredging work was then in progress. On the return passage the barge, loaded to the same draft, encountered no obstacles of any kind.

The importance of the department's achievement in this branch of the work cannot be minimized. The difference of six inches in the depth to which a boat may be loaded will spell to the carrier company loss or profit upon a cargo. It is manifest that the building of barges of a larger type will be useless unless a channel is there of sufficient size to float them when loaded to capacity.

From the beginning the entire work of testing the channel, making soundings and discovering obstructions was assumed by me, since the obligation of maintaining navigation is placed by the constitution and the statutes in this office.

New sweep boats were constructed and special gangs organized for the purpose of making the most thorough examination of the channel and ascertaining where shallow places existed. The work of the so-called sweep boats will be supplemented by the operation, at frequent intervals, of a barge loaded to a greater depth than that recommended, as was done in the case cited above.

The aid of canal users also was invoked. Complaints as to defects and suggestions for betterment were invited from all transportation interests, and postal-cards addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works were placed in the hands of boatmen so that they might report thereon any unsatisfactory condition which came to their notice while actually operating the waterways. In my opinion, to secure the greatest measure of success from the canal system, the transportation agencies must be deemed the State's most important accessory. The system of waterways must be dealt with in the same manner as would a great rail route; but notwithstanding the vigilance exerted by the forces of this department to provide a safe and speedy highway, it is inevitable that defects, weaknesses or obstructions may develop, and those who are engaged in actual operation of the canal are in a better position to discover their existence. In line with this thought, on two occasions during the season just past, conferences were held in my office at which all canal users were invited. At each meeting there was a representative attendance and free and frank discussion of canal conditions and problems was had. It is my purpose to continue these meetings, and the result cannot fail to be of the utmost benefit to the canal.

The closing date was the latest since the new canal was opened, and apparently established a record never equalled in any season

since the original waterway was built. The custom heretofore followed of arbitrarily fixing a date when traffic should cease was abandoned. Instead public notice was given that navigable conditions would be maintained as long as it was physically possible to do so, but at the same time, freight carriers were cautioned to study the weather conditions which might prevail at the end of November, so that no passage might be attempted which would not have a fair chance of being accomplished.

The decision was warmly received. Large quantities of grain were available for shipment, and freight carriers availed themselves of the opportunity afforded for the making of an additional trip. Boats cleared from Buffalo as late as December 8th.

Ice formed in the canal early in December, and for more than two weeks prior to December 25th every unit possessed by the department or which it could secure by charter, was utilized in the opening of a channel and assisting vessels to destination. On December 25th the last boat passed into the Hudson river, and the entire waterway having become blocked by solid ice, the season was declared closed. No good reason exists why the policy of maintaining navigation on the canals until the latest possible date should not be continued. With ice breaking equipment in readiness, it is entirely feasible and yet not too expensive, to keep open an adequate channel for the passage of boats. By the carrying out of this plan the navigation season each year can be lengthened by at least three weeks.

Detentions to Navigation

Detentions to navigation during the season were few and of short duration. The failure of a valve at Lock No. 22 about July 23rd suspended the operation of this lock for a period of 24 hours; and a similar occurrence at Lock 17 on October 10th had the same result. Navigation was also interrupted for nearly 36 hours in October at Little Falls, on account of the failure of a part of the lifting machinery in the bridge at that place. It was only through the prompt and energetic manner in which the repairs were progressed by the department forces that the above mentioned delays to traffic were not longer.

In addition to the above, high water and floods existing in the Mohawk river on three occasions prevented the movement of boats. These instances occurred on November 17-19; on November 27-29; and on December 2-3. Due to excessive rains, the waters of the river rose to such a height as to compel most of the boats in transit to moor to convenient docks. Had proper structures been in existence at the upper approach walls, practically all of these delays could have been averted. As conditions are

at present, it is most difficult for fleets to enter lock chambers in times of high water. Later in this report under the head of "Equipment for canal maintenance", I have described a method of flaring crib construction which I propose to install for the purpose of guiding boats safely into the river locks.

Channel Lights and Buoys

For practically the first time since the opening of the Barge canal, traffic at night time was seen in large volume. Such operation was made safe and convenient by the maintenance of the buoy lights in almost perfect condition. The channel was designed to enable the continuous movement of boats and its efficiency would be very much lessened if commerce did not take advantage of the opportunities afforded.

The work of installing 400 additional lights is practically completed. The new equipment will not only provide additional aids in localities where some now exist, but will extend the buoy system to all parts of the canal. In the original lay-out only such parts of the channel as lay in natural streams or where widewaters existed were covered. To provide night navigation with every facility, it has been found best to supply lights even in the artificial sections.

With the accomplishment of this plan, not a single part of the canal system will be left unsupplied with aids to navigation.

Time Consumed in Canal Passage

The vigilant and conscientious care of the channel lights making possible night navigation was reflected in the time required by freight boats to pass through the canal. With no attempt at making records but simply in the ordinary course of business, fleets of vessels moved from Buffalo to Troy in less than five days and many of them completed the trip from Lake Erie to New York Harbor and return, including loading and unloading operations, in 14 days. As familiarity with the conditions of navigation is gained by those actually in charge of the boats further reductions in the time of passage may be expected.

The waterway also was used to a large extent by pleasure craft not only for short cruises to the many places of wonderful natural interest with which this State abounds but also as a means of reaching other waters beyond our borders. The achievement of one of this class of craft is worthy of note. The records show that the motorboat in question passed Lock 3, at Waterford, at 9:45 o'clock in the morning of May 3rd, and at 8 o'clock in the evening of the following day, May 4th, was docked at the foot of Porter avenue, Buffalo. Since for the

personal convenience of the boat's owner, it did not move during the night, the actual running time between Waterford and Buffalo was 23 hours and 45 minutes. Lockport, a distance by canal of over 318 miles from Lock 3, was reached in 22 hours and 45 minutes, actual running time, and this included the passage of 21 locks with an average time for lockage of five minutes.

In making reference to this instance, I do not wish to appear as inviting motorboat races or speed contests on the canal. On the contrary, I have discouraged the practice because of the danger of interference with commerce and damage to canal traffic. Nevertheless, the record made is valuable as confirming the efficiency of the canal as a transportation agency and as indicating its enormous possibilities for the fast movement of freight, especially of the general merchandise class.

Demand exists for the establishment of a general merchandise carrying line on the canal, which will give service between the cities of the State. If a packet boat were to be specially designed for this work, having bow and stern of such form as to prevent damage to the canal banks by the action of the water, there is no reason why a speed of ten miles per hour or more might not be maintained on these trips. The department is ready to lift its regulations governing speed limit in favor of any craft whose operations will result in no damage to canal structures.

Inspection of Canals by Chief Executive

Perhaps for the first time in the history of the waterways, personal inspection of the entire canal system was made by the Chief Executive of the State. He was accompanied on the trip by members of the Board of Estimate and Control, the State Engineer and myself, as well as other State officials. On August 15, all of the completed canal terminals in the Metropolitan District were personally visited; and on the morning of August 17, the department's inspection boat was boarded at Albany and the trip through the canal begun. It ended on Lake Erie at Buffalo on the evening of August 20th. Every important canal structure was visited and an intimate knowledge of the canal, its necessities and possibilities was gained by those who, though having official relations to the canal system as one of the State institutions, yet had had no previous opportunity to learn first-hand of the immense plant which was in full operation.

But even a greater benefit than this was secured. At almost every city, town and village along the route, large numbers of citizens were on hand to greet the inspection party, and in the many addresses delivered by the Governor, the opportunities afforded by the canal as a transportation agency were pointed

out. In this manner, the advantages of the canal were brought home forcibly to the manufacturers and business men of the State.

CANAL TERMINALS

During the season, full and adequate facilities were afforded canal traffic at all completed terminals. The necessities of commerce were carefully studied, and each locality was examined separately to ascertain the exact needs. Care was taken that the loading and unloading devices installed at any point were especially adapted for the traffic to be handled. The carrying out of this policy has produced good results. In several instances, freight moved by water almost for the first time, solely for the reason that the department had installed the machinery necessary to render the use of the canal both possible and desirable.

New York City Terminals

Seven of the eight terminals in the Metropolitan District have been in full operation. They are as follows:

At Piers 5 and 6, East river and at the foot of West 53rd street in the borough of Manhattan; at Mott Haven (138th street) in the borough of the Bronx; on the East river at the foot of North Jane street, Long Island City and at Flushing in the borough of Queens; and at Gowanus Bay and at the foot of Dupont street, Greenpoint, in the borough of Brooklyn.

The eighth terminal is located at the foot of Broadway, Halletts Cove, in the borough of Queens, and the contract is expected to be fully completed early in the coming year.

Since the department's report of a year ago, improvements have been instituted as follows:

At West 53rd street and at Greenpoint, Brooklyn, two semi-portal gantry cranes with a capacity of three tons each have been installed.

Contract has been awarded for electrically operated roof cranes to be erected on the terminal warehouse at Mott Haven.

Terminals Outside of the City of New York:

In connection with the terminals situated along the line of the canal proper, the principal improvements provided during 1921 included the following:

At Buffalo

Two semi-portal gantry cranes, capacity of three tons each were installed for use in conjunction with the warehouse on the main pier at Erie Basin.

A portable package belt conveyor, electrically operated and two electric storage battery tier lift machines have been transferred from one of the New York City terminals for use in the freight shed at Erie basin.

At Rochester

Contract was let and construction work completed for an extension to the frame warehouse structure which practically doubled the capacity of this building. Contract was awarded and construction is well in progress for the new masonry steel warehouse and office building.

In addition, a contract has been awarded for the installation of two electric roof cranes to be operated on the structure now under contract.

This terminal was also provided with two electrically operated portable belt conveyors, suitable for unloading brick and other commodities.

The concrete viaduct and approaches from Court street and Clarissa street to connect the terminal areas with the city streets are under contract and the work is being rapidly progressed.

Plans are being prepared for paving the entire terminal area and for the installation of a large gantry crane (bridge type) which will span its entire width with an extensive outboard reach, permitting the unloading of at least two canal boats abreast and the distribution of their cargoes either directly into railway cars or for storage on the terminal. The maximum capacity of the crane will be about 10 tons.

At Brockport

Contract has been awarded for the building of a frame freight-house.

At Cohoes

Contracts providing for the building of dockwalls, grading of the terminal site and the construction of a frame freight-house at this location have been completed, and the structure is now ready for use.

At Rouses Point

The work of erecting a dockwall and grading the terminal site at this location was brought to completion and the site is now ready for use.

Use of Terminals

In the management of the State terminals, the department has endeavored to impose only such conditions as seemed to be for the

direct benefit of commerce. Special or exclusive privileges have been granted to none, but the whole plant has been operated in a manner conducive to the best interests of all.

Instead of insisting upon the payment of wharfage fees by barges arriving at the docks for the purpose of receiving or delivering canal freight as had been the practice for several years, a regulation was adopted under which such vessels might use the terminals free of charge for such time as might be reasonably needed to complete the loading or unloading operations. While the lifting of these charges reduced by a considerable amount the revenue heretofore received on this account, in view of the State's policy to foster water commerce, no logical reason existed for the imposition of the fee. In every other consistent way, boats engaging in canal traffic were given preference.

In localities where the business fell far short of the available facilities, temporary permits have been granted to outside agencies for storage of materials, and from this source considerable moneys have been collected and deposited in the State treasury. All such permits were nontransferable. It was made plain to all that the subletting of any part of the privilege granted would result in the immediate revocation of the permit. A rigid enforcement of this rule has prevented any possible speculation in the State's waterfront property.

Revenues Secured

During the twelve months ended November 30, 1921, the income derived from the terminals located in the City of New York was \$102,445.07, as compared with the total collected the previous year of \$79,808.80, an increase for 1921 of \$22,636.27. Of the total collections, the sum of \$85,458.89 represented wharfage fees as against \$72,221.71 from the same source the previous year, a difference in favor of the year just passed of \$11,237.18, and this in spite of the fact that by the adoption of the regulation freeing canal barges from wharfage fees, little or no revenue was received from that source since July 20th. The balance of the total, namely, \$16,986.18, represented moneys received for permits issued covering storage privileges at terminals and the use of freight handling machinery. Returns for the previous year on this account were only \$5,587.09, showing an increase for 1921 of \$11,399.09.

With no attempt whatever to place the New York City terminals on a profit making basis, the record made during a year which was marked by severe industrial depression indicates the immense value of the State's waterway plant in the metropolitan

district. The total received far exceeds the amount expended for maintenance and operation.

For temporary privileges granted on terminals outside the City of New York, a total of \$1,923.89 was collected.

Grain Elevator at Brooklyn

Under authority of chapter 698 of the Laws of 1920, supplemented by the appropriation of additional funds by chapter 176 of the Laws of 1921, the work of building a grain elevator at the Gowanus Bay terminal, in the borough of Brooklyn, was continued. With the foundation work under a contract awarded in the previous year completed, contract was awarded in May for the erection of the elevator building itself. The completion date was fixed for June, 1922, and, according to present indications, the entire elevator will be ready for operation by that time.

The elevator is located adjacent to the Henry street slip and covers a ground area of approximately 450 feet in length and 75 feet in width. It is composed of a group of circular concrete storage tanks, approximately 20 feet in diameter and will have a capacity of about two million bushels. The bin structure proper is about 95 feet in height and is carried on approximately 200 concrete columns, which form the first story of the structure. These columns are about 20 feet in height on a pile foundation, capped with a reinforced concrete slab at about the water surface. The galleries above the foundation slab and between the concrete columns permit the housing of the necessary conveying and other machinery. The distributing plant of belt conveyors, hoppers and chutes to distribute the grain to the various bins will be located above the bin structure.

The cupolas will be three stories in height above the bin structure, making a total height for the elevator about 200 feet above the water surface and in the cupolas will be installed the garners, scales and necessary mechanical devices for handling the grain during the process of weighing.

The drying or cleaning houses will be located adjacent to the bin structure.

Three marine towers, equipped with suitable legs, are provided on the water side of the elevator and a portion of the same is lowered in the canal boats or barges for the unloading and elevating of the grain.

The steel superstructure or conveyor gallery will connect the grain elevator and traverse the marginal way extending out and over the pier shed so that the grain may be loaded directly into ocean steamers which will dock at this pier, the depth of water being sufficient to permit the largest vessels to be accommodated.

An interesting feature of the construction work consisted in the continuous pouring of concrete, requiring the use of continuous or slip type of forms. The entire bin structure was created as a monolith. Operations having been begun on September 27th, and being continuously progressed, were completed on October 9th. To secure the most convenient distribution of mixed concrete and maximum flexibility, two mixing plants were installed. These were utilized to insure a continuous flow of concrete and to avoid the necessity of suspending the work in the event of accident to one of the plants. A more detailed description of the elevator and the manner of its operation will be supplied to commercial interests on request.

The placing of the whole plant in commission will be an event of the greatest importance to the canal. Its use will be a potent factor in securing for New York a larger share of the export grain and, undoubtedly, will tend to reduce the handling charges.

Grain Elevator at Oswego

While under contract awarded in 1920 the building of foundations for a grain elevator at Oswego was progressed during the year just passed, no further action was taken looking to the completion of the whole structure. The failure of the Legislature to appropriate moneys in addition to those made available for the foundation work by chapter 698 of the laws of 1920, which failure, as I understand it, was due to the fact that full utilization of the structure could not be had until the completion of the Welland canal, rendered impossible the taking of any steps looking to the building of the superstructure. The providing of the necessary funds to complete the project is a matter which should receive your earnest consideration in the near future.

New Terminals

At several of the municipalities not already supplied with terminal facilities, the furnishing of same has been urged upon the department. These localities include Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Newburgh, Yonkers, Hudson, Rensselaer, Beacon and Pattersonville.

In the case of the four cities first named, preliminary steps already have been taken under legislative authority to provide the desired improvements, but appropriations to carry out the final plans have not as yet been made. Some studies also have been conducted at Hudson, Rensselaer and Beacon, but with no funds in hand which would be available for expenditures there, no definite action toward complying with the wishes of the localities has been possible. Demand also has arisen for the construc-

tion of elevators for the handling of grain both at Buffalo and Tonawanda, but in the absence of appropriations or other legislative authority no official determination of the question involved can be reached.

It cannot be doubted but that the furnishing of the desired facilities at all of these places named would be in the general interest of water commerce, but, as I see it, the question as to whether the improvements should be furnished at any or all of the localities named is one of policy which should be determined only by your Honorable Body. In any event, the Superintendent of Public Works is without means to make any progress along the lines desired by the municipalities, unless authorizing legislation supplying the funds needed is had.

Additional Appropriations for Terminal Purposes Needed

Whatever may be the policy with regard to the establishment of terminals at new localities, the wisdom of completing and equipping those which are already in existence is not open to question. Though traffic has made use to a considerable extent of the facilities available during 1921, much remains to be done. I refer especially to the terminals at Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester and New York City. After a thorough study of the existing conditions and of the needs of commerce both present and prospective, I recommend that appropriations be made by your honorable body respectively as follows:

For completing walls around the Ohio Basin, Buffalo.....	\$150,000 00
For completing the Erie Basin terminal at Buffalo and dredging in the waters adjacent thereto so as to provide sufficient depth for lake steamers.....	125,000 00
For the completion of the terminal at Syracuse.....	100,000 00
For the completion of the terminal at Rochester.....	100,000 00
For the completion of the terminals in the city of New York...	250,000 00
For additional terminal equipment at various localities as neces- sities may require.....	100,000 00
For erection of coal pockets.....	50,000 00

These amounts have been included in my budget requisition already submitted.

EQUIPMENT FOR CANAL MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

Much already has been written as to the difference in conditions existing on the present canal system from those which obtained on the old waterway; and yet a large portion of the equipment under the control of the department is that used in former years. To maintain the new channel in a condition adequate for the needs of commerce, modern machinery must be provided; otherwise the employment of outside agencies will be required, at large expense to the State.

New Repair Shops

No new repair shops have been erected. The old locations are not only some distance from the new route, but the present shops are grossly inadequate to perform the repair work required on the new locks, dams and other structures. Modern buildings should be erected at approved locations and should possess such machinery and other appurtenances as the nature of the present day repairs require. To supply the needs of the canal in these particulars I have estimated that an appropriation of \$900,000.00 would be required.

Floating Plant

The State has pledged to commerce that a channel with a minimum depth of 12 feet shall be constantly maintained, and the fulfillment of such promise can be achieved only through the utmost vigilance and energetic work. Since a large portion of the waterway lies in silt bearing streams, subjecting the channel to a filling process with every flood and freshet, the need of dredging will be apparent. The department has no adequate floating plant for the prosecution of this work. It has been necessary to employ the plant of outside agencies on a daily rental basis, and the channel maintenance expense has consequently been high. Good business principles dictate that the State should own the equipment which will be required almost constantly each season. I have accordingly included in my budget requisition an item of \$464,500.00, to be used by me in the purchase or building of four dredges, with necessary dump scows, flat scows, tugs, pontoons, pipe lines and equipment; and in connection with this same branch of the work I have asked for an appropriation of \$110,000.00 for the making of repairs to the department's present floating plant, in order to secure as great a utilization of the same as may be possible.

Improvement of Approaches to Mohawk River Locks

During the latter part of the season some damage resulted to vessels through collision with the lock approach walls in the canalized Mohawk river, and as a result several of them, especially those of the old type, were grounded outside the channel and their cargoes removed. In all such cases investigation showed that at the time of the accidents some current due to high water conditions existed, and the collisions occurred while the barges were attempting to enter the locks. At these locations no structures are in place to guide east-bound fleets into the lock chambers. Even at times when the water is but little above the ordi-

nary level, the current at the movable dams has made difficult the handling of boats, since the approach walls at the locks are not of sufficient length. It is my purpose to remedy the situation by the construction of cribs at the end of each lock wall, so as to provide a flaring entrance. In this manner in times when conditions of wind or current exist, fleets of barges may enter the locks safely and conveniently.

Provision for the performance of this work has been made in my budget requisition, and with the approval of the items the work will be begun promptly in the coming spring.

REDISTRICTING OF CANALS AND REORGANIZATION

For the purpose of a more convenient administration of canal affairs, as well as to secure a better system of operation, a change was made in the manner in which the waterways were divided. Previous to 1921, 17 sections had been in existence each presided over by an official known as the Superintendent of Canal Repairs. Such arrangement, while adapted to the conditions which governed when the old canal was in use, were unsuitable to the new canal system. The character of repair and maintenance work has largely changed. It was found desirable that identical elements of navigation be grouped together so far as might be possible. On this basis, the re-districting was undertaken and with the plan finally adopted, the separation of land lines and river and lake sections has been accomplished to the extent found practicable.

Instead of 17 sections, 12 districts known as subdivisions were created and the position of Superintendent of Canal Repairs, having been abolished, that official was replaced by an Assistant Division Superintendent, who was placed in charge of each subdivision. The local administration office was established as near the center of the subdivision as conditions would warrant. Later in this report will be found a description of the 12 subdivisions as they now exist.

A re-organization of the department forces also was effected along lines which, to my mind, would produce the best results. Employees whose services were deemed unnecessary were eliminated. The position of lockmaster was abolished, it having been found that his work was in duplication of that performed by the Assistant Division Superintendent. The men holding positions of lockmaster were assigned to actual duty at the locks under the title of Chief Operator. The title of Assistant Lockmaster was changed to Lock Operator and the men in the lower grades of this branch of the service and formerly known as operators were placed on an employment basis of eight or nine months instead of

12. The same course is followed with reference to the buoy light tenders, since their services were not required during the winter season.

REDUCTION IN CANAL OPERATING EXPENSES

As a result of the re-organization effected during the past year, it was possible to maintain and operate the canal system at a saving for the year 1921 of \$880,339.27, under the total of the previous year. The figures giving the above totals are as follows:

EXPENDITURES	1920	1921	Decrease
Personal service	\$1,377,511.04	\$1,195,840.61	\$181,670.43
Maintenance and operation	1,373,582.46	950,726.20	422,856.26
Total	\$2,751,093.50	\$2,146,566.81	\$604,526.69
For furnishing State aid in towing . .	\$272,913.37	\$17,444.97	
For towing indebtedness incurred in 1920 but paid in 1921	20,344.18	.....
	<u>\$293,257.55</u>	<u>\$17,444.97</u>	<u>\$275,812.58</u>
Total saving for 1921			<u>\$880,339.27</u>

Attention is called to the fact that while the reduction of \$604,526.69 in the items of personal service and maintenance and operation is credited to the whole calendar year of 1921, that result was produced through the departmental re-organization which did not become effective until about the middle of March and, hence, was secured by the application of the more economical principles applied during the remaining nine and one-half months.

The actual saving of the money is all the more gratifying in view of the fact that during the season just past not only was a greater draft permitted freight boats but all of the canal structures were kept in perfect operating condition.

IMPORTANT CANAL REPAIRS PROGRESSED

Glens Falls Feeder

During the closing months of 1920 underground leakage in the Glens Falls feeder developed, and in a short space of time considerable damage was done. While temporary repairs were accomplished at that time, the condition of the feeder was such as to require the performance of an immense amount of work before its efficiency as a canal structure could be restored. Your honorable body responded to the request made by the department for funds with which to carry on the improvement, and the work was begun early last spring. The series of leaks which had developed in the bottom and sides of the feeder were stopped, and new con-

crete walls as well as reinforced concrete bottom were placed in the feeder at many places. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the job, its early commencement and energetic progress made possible the use of the feeder by the opening of navigation.

However, all of the work needed could not be accomplished within the funds available, and according to an estimate made after a careful study, I find the additional sum of \$100,000.00 will be needed for the rebuilding of structures, not only to place the feeder in perfect condition, but also to protect adjacent property from damage.

Dredging

The dredging performed by the department has been referred to heretofore in this report. Starting as soon as the breaking up of the ice made it possible, it was continued during the season with the result that for the first time since the Barge Canal was placed in commission boats of ten-foot draft could navigate its waters. The importance of the continuance of this branch of the work cannot be emphasized too strongly. On it the whole scheme of inland water commerce depends. The allowance by your honorable body of the items included in my budget requisition will place the department in position to fulfill the State's pledges in this respect.

Lowering of Old Canal Bridges

To the extent of the funds available this improvement was progressed. Attention was given particularly to those structures which spanned the old canal and which were in imminent danger of collapse. Until the State finally divests itself of title to lands included in the old waterway, the duty will rest upon it to maintain proper and safe crossings. Much was accomplished during the past year, and in each case the wishes of the various municipalities were respected as far as possible.

Ditching

Many complaints have come to the department of leakage of canal water on private property; especially that used for farming purposes. In practically all of these cases it was alleged that during the Barge Canal construction period drainage conditions were disturbed and irrigation ditches filled up, with the result that acres of tillable land were made unfit for cultivation. Recognizing the merit of these complaints, immediate attention was given to each locality, and conditions were corrected as promptly as possible, thus restoring to the property owner the use of his

land and at the same time protecting the State from possible claims for damages. It is earnestly recommended that the amounts asked in the department's budget for the continuation of this ditching work, be approved.

IMPROVEMENT OF FULMER CREEK

The work of improving Fulmer Creek, at Mohawk, in the County of Herkimer, as authorized by Chapter 904 of the Laws of 1920, as amended by Chapter 245 of the Laws of 1921, was progressed to completion with department forces. The improvement consisted mainly of excavating a large amount of material from the creek channel and constructing dikes or levees on both banks. The improvement thus provided was a much needed one. By it the danger of over-flow from the creek, which was the source of much complaint by abutting property owners, has been removed.

IMPROVEMENT OF LIMESTONE CREEK AT FAYETTEVILLE

The improvement of Limestone Creek, in the village of Fayetteville, as authorized by Chapter 751 of the Laws of 1917, as amended by Chapter 905 of the Laws of 1920, was progressed to completion last year also by forces of the department. The work generally included the construction of a plate girder bridge carrying the main highway over the creek, and increasing the width of the channel of the stream. Two attempts had been made to have the work progressed by contract but after advertising no bids were received within the amount of the appropriation. With the department forces, however, the whole job was carried successfully to completion without a deficit.

RECONSTRUCTING BRIDGE AT LIBERTY STREET, PENN YAN

Chapter 650 of the Laws of 1920 directed the performance of reconstruction work on the bridge at Keuka Lake outlet at Liberty Street, Penn Yan. On examination it was found that the east abutment was in bad condition necessitating the taking down of the old masonry structure; supporting the steel superstructure on timber bents until a new concrete abutment was constructed; putting in an entire new floor and sidewalks, backfilling and regrading the approach to conform to the new grade, the east end of the bridge having been raised about one foot; and the entire repainting of the structure. A special gang was organized for the purpose and the improvement was completed well within the amount of the appropriation.

HUDSON BRIDGE

The appropriation of \$50,000 provided by Chapter 176 of the Laws of 1921 for the making of repairs to the Hudson Bridge spanning the Hudson River between the cities of Albany and Rensselaer was insufficient to perform all of the work necessary to place the structure in perfect condition. The department, however, was able to award a contract for the painting of the superstructure, and by means of State forces to continue the strengthening of the floor system and the laying of a new wood block roadway. All of this work is now in progress.

Also contract was awarded for the improvement of the approaches to the bridge on both the Albany and Rensselaer sides, as authorized by Chapters 585 and 586 of the Laws of 1920. This contract has not as yet been brought to completion.

VIRGINIA STREET BRIDGE, WATERLOO

As authorized by Chapter 176 of the Laws of 1921, after competitive bidding, contract was executed on the 2nd day of September, 1921, for the construction of a bridge over the old Cayuga-Seneca Canal, at Virginia Street, in the village of Waterloo. The completion date is May 2, 1922. The work is now well under way.

REXFORD FLATS BRIDGE

Contract was also awarded under the provisions of the same statute for the building of a bridge over the canalized Mohawk River, between the village of Rexford and the hamlet of Aqueduct, the contract having been executed on September 3, 1921, and is to be completed on or before September 3, 1922. The arches remaining of the old aqueduct by which the canal was formerly carried over the river are being utilized as part of the new construction.

IMPROVEMENT OF BELLS CREEK

This work was undertaken by department forces early in the year and was progressed to completion last fall.

BRIDGE OVER HUDSON RIVER BETWEEN TROY AND COHOES

Chapter 907 of the Laws of 1920 made provision for the reconstruction and rebuilding of a bridge across the Hudson River between 112th Street, Troy, and Ontario Street, Cohoes, to take the place of the structure which had been destroyed by fire in March, 1920. Under the act the cost of the work was to be borne 50 per cent by the State, 35 per cent by the counties of Albany and Rensselaer and 15 per cent by the cities of Troy and Cohoes, the totals named to be apportioned between the counties and cities on the basis of their assessed valuation.

Early in the year, when the plans and specifications being prepared by the Engineering Department were nearing completion, I made formal demand on the counties and cities for the payment of the shares specified in the act and on the prescribed basis and, as a result, the following amounts were placed in my hands:

By the city of Troy.....	\$74,437 00
By the city of Cohoes.....	15,573 00
By the county of Rensselaer.....	74,690 00
By the county of Albany.....	135,304 00
Total	\$300,000 00

Bids were at once advertised for and on August 5, 1921, contract for the building of the bridge was executed. Under the terms of the contract the work is to be completed on or before November 5, 1922. The contract is well under way.

SCHENECTADY-SCOTIA BRIDGE

Chapter 650 of the Laws of 1921 appropriated the sum of \$891,000.00 to meet the State's obligation as prescribed by Chapter 735 of the Laws of 1917, as amended by Chapter 634 of the Laws of 1919 for the construction of a bridge over the Mohawk River between the city of Schenectady and the village of Scotia. Even with such funds available, the moneys at hand are insufficient to complete the project.

As stated in the department's report of a year ago, two contracts already have been awarded, covering the building of the abutments and approaches, and the construction of the river piers. Under the plan of the improvement two other contracts are to follow, providing in one case for the erection of the superstructure and the other for the laying of the pavement and incidental work.

For your information I submit a general statement of the appropriations and contributions thus far made, with figures showing contract obligations and expenditures for other purposes:

Set aside from Canal Bond issue.....	\$500,000 00
Contributions:	
By County of Schenectady for general purposes....	100,000 00
By City of Schenectady.....	211,000 00
By Village of Scotia (bond issue).....	50,000 00
By Village of Scotia (purchase price of old toll bridge).....	48,426 49
By Chapter 650, Laws of 1921.....	891,000 00
Total available for whole project.....	\$1,800,426 49

Set aside for engineering and supervision:	
From Canal Bond issue.....	\$60,000 00
From Chapter 650, Laws of 1921....	15,000 00

From City of Schenectady funds.....	8,273 90	
From Village of Scotia funds.....	6,601 50	
		<u>\$89,875 40</u>
Contract price as revised, for abutments and approaches (obligated).....	249,198 35	
Contract price as revised, for river piers (obligated)...	988,727 83	
Expended for land damages and incidental expenses:		
From State funds.....	2,212 51	
From County of Schenectady Funds.....	2,099 35	
From City of Schenectady Funds.....	83,317 13	
From Village of Scotia Funds.....	16,909 82	
		<u>1,432,340 39</u>
Total charges.....		<u>\$368,086 10</u>
Apparent balance applicable to future work.....		<u><u>\$368,086 10</u></u>

Plans and specifications for the third and fourth contracts have not been completed and, as I am advised, no detailed estimates of cost have as yet been made by the State Engineer and Surveyor of the work to be provided for therein. It is clear, however, that the unobligated balance of \$368,086.10 as shown above, will be insufficient to meet the cost of the work yet to be contracted for.

I present the whole matter to your consideration to the end that such legislation as you may deem wise may be enacted for the purpose of providing ways and means for the completion of this great project which is now well under way.

DOCK REPAIRS AT CANANDAIGUA LAKE HARBOR

With a small balance remaining unexpended of the funds provided by Chapter 756 of the Laws of 1917 and supplementary acts, necessary repair work was progressed at the pile dock in Canandaigua Lake Harbor in the county of Ontario. The improvement was performed under contract executed on November 3, 1921, and the work was brought to full completion a few weeks later.

CONTRACTS ADVERTISED AND AWARDED

Below will be found statement of the various contracts on which the department has advertised for bids during 1921, with note of the action taken thereon:

BARGE CANAL CONSTRUCTION WORK

Contract number	DESCRIPTION	Bids received	Amount of award
V.....	For constructing a concrete cut-off wall at the north end of Dam No. 2, Seneca Falls. Bids rejected.....	Jan. 4th	.....
W.....	For excavating material and placing a fill along the river bed above the dam at Seneca Falls. Contract awarded to James B. Anglim, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.....	Mar. 1	\$2,965.20
205.....	For constructing a concrete spillway in the river dike below Lock No. 3, Fulton. Contract awarded to Scott Bros., of Rome, N. Y.....	Mar. 22	47,938.90
206.....	For raising the bridge over Lock No. 33 at Edgewood avenue, Rochester. Contract awarded to Groot Engineering Company, of Rochester, N. Y.....	Aug. 19	3,806 90
207.....	For removing material from the canal prism at Orr' sbridge just east of Holley. Awarded to Byron, Forman & Riggs, Inc., of Cohoes, N. Y.....	Dec. 20	3,825 00

TERMINAL WORK

Contract number	DESCRIPTION	Bids received	Amount of award
228-A.....	For enlarging a frame freight house and work incidental thereto on the terminal site at Rochester. Contract awarded to Henry B. Reed, of Rochester, N. Y.....	Mar. 18	7,828 50
81.....	For constructing and equipping a grain elevator, ready for operation, and work incidental thereto at Gowanus Bay, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. Contract awarded to Fegles Construction Company, Ltd., of Minneapolis, Minn....	April 19	1,493,683 40
230.....	For constructing a terminal freight house at Rochester, N. Y. Contract awarded to W. F. Martens, of Rochester, N. Y.....	July 1	182,399 25
219-H.....	For installing a heating system in the Barge Canal terminal head house at Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn, New York City. Awarded to George E. Gibson, Inc., of New York City.....	May 19	4,269 00
219-P.....	For installing a plumbing system in the Barge canal terminal pier shed at Gowanus, Bay, Brooklyn, New York City. Awarded to Wm. Young Plumbing Co., of New York City.....	May 19	5,760 00

TERMINAL WORK — *Continued*

Contract number	DESCRIPTION	Bids received	Amount of award
84.....	For constructing an approach from Clarissa street to the Barge canal terminal at Rochester. Contract awarded to I. M. Ludingtons' Sons, Inc., of Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 17	\$61,535 00
118.....	For furnishing and installing two three-ton electric semiportal revolving jib cranes on the Barge canal terminal at Gowanus Bay, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. Contract awarded to Lambert Hoisting Engine Co., of Newark, N. J.....	Aug. 17	25,590 00
119, revised..	For furnishing and installing one three-ton electric burtoning crane on the Barge canal terminal at Mott Haven, New York City. Contract awarded to Lambert Hoisting Engine Co., of Newark, N. J.....	Sept. 28	11,980 00
219-W.....	For installing a water supply system in the terminal freight house at Gowanus Bay, County of Kings, N. Y. Contract awarded to Thomas E. O'Brien, Inc., of Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Nov. 10	6,498 00
230-H.....	For installing a heating system in the Barge canal terminal freight house at Rochester. Contract awarded to L. C. Gresens, of Rochester, N. Y.....	Nov. 30	7,295 00
230-P.....	For installing a plumbing system in the Barge canal terminal freight house at Rochester. Contract awarded to Arens-meyer, Warnock & Zahndt, of Rochester, N. Y.....	Nov. 30	4,177 00
115.....	For installing electric wiring, power and battery charging equipment for the canal terminal warehouse at Gowanus Bay, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. Contract awarded to The Croker National Fire Prevention Engineering Co., of New York City.....	Dec. 20	42,460 49
232.....	For constructing a frame freight house and placing and compacting gravel surfacing on the terminal site at Brockport. Contract awarded to F. W. & J. J. Church, of Rochester, N. Y.....	Dec. 20	2,370 70

UNDER SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE ACTS

Contract number	DESCRIPTION	Bids received	Amount of award
	Chapters 585 and 586 of the Laws of 1920. For the improvement of the Albany and Rensselaer approaches to the Hudson bridge, between Albany and Rensselaer, N. Y. Contract awarded to McCann Building Company, Albany, N. Y.....	June 24	\$48,137 79
	Chapter 176 of the Laws of 1921. For constructing a bridge across the Mohawk river between the village of Rexford and the hamlet of Aqueduct. Contract awarded to Lathrop, Shea & Henwood Company, of Buffalo, N. Y.....	Aug. 24	81,666 60
	Chapter 176 of the Laws of 1921. For constructing a concrete slab bridge across the old Cayuga and Seneca canal at Virginia street in the village of Waterloo, N. Y. Contract awarded to Lathrop, Shea & Henwood Co., of Buffalo, N. Y....	Aug. 24	22,228 00
	Chapter 756 of the Laws of 1917. For repairing the pile dock at Canandaigua lake harbor, in the county of Ontario, N. Y. Contract awarded to George H. Buckland, of Rochester, N. Y.....	Oct. 27	1,745 30
	Chapter 907 of the Laws of 1920. For constructing a bridge across the Hudson river between 112th street, Troy, and Ontario street, Cohoes. Contract awarded to The Terry & Tench Co., Inc., of New York City.....	July 1	562,196 98

BARGE CANAL CONTRACTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

Contract Number	Date of Acceptance by Canal Board 1921	
144-A.....	January	19
192.....	January	19
190.....	July	6
191.....	July	20
205.....	November	2
W.....	May	18

TERMINAL CONTRACTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

76.....	January	5
43.....	March	16
41.....	May	4
108.....	May	4
223-P.....	June	15
225-H.....	June	15
229.....	July	6
107.....	July	20
212-P.....	July	20
219.....	August	3
224.....	August	3
36-A.....	September	21
114.....	September	21
228-A.....	September	21
26-A.....	November	16
79.....	November	16
28-A.....	December	7
219-H.....	December	7
219-P.....	December	7

SPECIAL CONTRACTS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

For repairing the pile dock at Canandaigua lake harbor, in the County of Ontario, N. Y., Chapter 756, Laws of 1917.....	December	7
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DEVELOPMENT OF CANAL WATER POWER

The subject of the development of water power along the canal is one which has been presented to you annually by my predecessors for several years. The importance of the adoption of a policy by the State to properly handle the situation was referred to and recommendations made that a statute be enacted by which available canal waters at certain points could be utilized with benefit to the State. It was pointed out in previous years that no statutory sanction existed for the granting of the use of such waters for power purposes or their development by any agencies; and that such permits as had been issued were without sound legal foundation. Underlying all of the statements made by my predecessors on this subject was the condition that canal power development should at all times be subordinate to the interests of navigation.

The potentialities of the canal system in this regard, however, are only a small part of what may be accomplished with the natural resources of the State, and in the general discussions which have been had, the available sites on the navigable waterways apparently were not given the separate classification demanded by the peculiar conditions surrounding them.

Chapter 579 of the Laws of 1921, which is intended to voice the State's attitude toward the development of water power at sites under its control covers canal waters. The Superintendent of Public Works was not made a member of the Water Power Commission created by it and which had power to lease such waters. It is true that an attempt was made to safeguard and protect the interests of navigation by providing that the action of the Commission in regard to canal waters would be predicated only on the certificate of the Superintendent of Public Works that their development could be accomplished without detriment to transportation and that none of the Commission's leases would be effective without his approval. After a thorough study of the provisions of this act so far as they relate to the canals and the Superintendent of Public Works, I found it impossible to execute the prescribed certificate on the ground that it would constitute a relinquishment to other agencies of that control of canal waters which was essential for the carrying out of the duties and obligations imposed upon him by the constitution and the statutes.

Informal discussions were had with the Water Power Commission as to the difficulties which stood in the way of operating under the act so far as the Barge canal was concerned. When formal request was made upon me for a presentation of my views, I addressed a communication to its chairman, setting forth the reasons which impelled me to withhold my certificate. In order that the whole subject may be laid before you, I take the liberty of submitting herewith copies of the letters referred to:

LETTER FROM WATER POWER COMMISSION

STATE OF NEW YORK WATER POWER COMMISSION

ALBANY, November 30, 1921.

HON. CHARLES L. CADLE, *Superintendent of Public Works, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—The New York Water Power Commission has received applications for permits and licenses relating to the use of canal waters of the State * * *

The * * applications relate to licenses for the use of "surplus canal waters," which term is defined by subdivision 7 of section 610 of the Conservation Law as added by chapter 579 of the laws of 1921, known as the Water Power Act, as follows:

"Subdivision 7. 'Surplus Canal Waters' means such waters flowing in canal feeders, artificial canals or the canalized streams of the state, as, in the judgment of the Superintendent of Public Works, are not necessary for any canal uses or purposes."

Section 615 of this act, at the end thereof, provides in part as follows:

"Whenever canal lands, structures or surplus canal or canal feeder waters are covered by the license, the license shall not issue unless the Superintendent of Public Works certifies to the commission in writing that the same are not necessary for the navigation or operation of the canals and shall not become effective until endorsed with his approval. Any licensee in the use of such license, structures or waters shall be at all times subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the Superintendent of Public Works shall from time to time prescribe so that the use thereof by the licensee shall not impair the efficiency of the canals and such use shall at all times be subordinate to the needs of the canals."

Subdivision 4 of Section 618, which relates to the provisions necessary to be contained in the license affecting the use of surplus canal waters, provides in full as follows:

"If the license affects any canal or canal feeder waters, it shall contain a provision, in substance, reserving to the Superintendent of Public Works the right at any and all times to enter upon the property covered by the license, and to do and perform such acts or things, including the temporary drawing off of the water from the dam or forebay from which the licensee is drawing water and such interruption in the supply of water to the licensee, as may be deemed necessary for the repair, reconstruction or improvement of the canal or any canal works or structures and that the licensee shall be at all times subject to such reasonable rules and regulations for the management and maintenance of the canals and navigation thereof as the Superintendent of Public Works shall from time to time prescribe; also a provision in substance reserving to the commission the right, on ninety days' written notice to the licensee, to retake, recapture and resume wholly or in part the use of the water and other

property covered by the license, including all structures erected upon and improvements to such property, and to control and limit the manner and extent of use of such water or other property, whenever in the opinion of the Superintendent of Public Works, or the Legislature, the necessary supply of water for the use of the canals of the state, or any future alterations or improvements of the canals, or the safety of the works connected therewith, may render such resumption, control or limitation necessary; also a provision in substance reserving to the state the right wholly to abandon or destroy the canal, dam or works by the erection or construction of which the surplus water covered by the license is rendered available; in either of which events, the licensee, if he promptly complies with any and all lawful directions of the commission with respect to the cessation of the use of water and removal from the premises may recover from the state in the court of claims the damages resulting to him therefrom, but the damages for improvements on state lands shall not exceed the reconstruction cost. The damages for which the state shall be liable may be specified in the license. The state shall not be liable for any temporary interruption for the repair of or in the operation of the canal, and in case of a substantial change in the right or privilege granted, the commission, by agreement, may readjust the charge or rental with the licensee."

You will note from the above quoted sections of the law that the New York Water Power Commission has jurisdiction to grant licenses for the development of water power by the use of canal waters only when the use of such waters are not necessary for canal purposes, in the judgment of the Superintendent of Public Works. You will also note that such licenses shall not issue unless the Superintendent of Public Works certifies to the Commission in writing that the waters covered thereby are not necessary for the navigation or operation of the canals, and that such license shall not become effective until endorsed with his approval. It is further provided that the use of such water under the license shall be subject to the control and regulation of the Superintendent of Public Works, so that the acts thereunder by the licensee shall not impair the efficiency of the canals; that the needs of the canals shall be paramount at all times; and that the use of canal waters under such license shall be subordinate to such needs.

You will note, further, that the law expressly requires the license to contain a provision reserving control to the Superintendent of Public Works at all times to do such acts or things as he may deem necessary for the repair, reconstruction or improvement of the canals or any canal works or structures; and that it shall contain a further provision that the licensee shall at all times be subject to the rules and regulations for the management of the canals and navigation thereof, as the Superintendent of Public Works shall prescribe; and likewise shall contain a provision reserving to the commission the right to retake and recapture, wholly or in part, the use of the water and property, and to control and limit the extent of the use of such water or property whenever in the opinion of the Superintendent of Public Works the needs of navigation on the canals may render such resumption and control necessary.

From these provisions, it is obvious that the legislature in the enactment of this law recognized that water power development by the use of canal waters could be permitted only under circumstances where such use was subordinate to the needs and requirements of canal navigation, and therefore limited any license issued by the Water Power Commission to the control at all times of the Superintendent of Public Works, and subject at all times to his requirements for the maintenance of canal navigation.

The applications above referred to have been completed in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Water Power Commission and are ready to be brought up for consideration by that Commission. Before doing so, however, the Commission would be glad to receive an expression of your judgment and views relative to the use of the waters covered by these applications for water power development. I am, therefore persuaded to

present this matter for your consideration in order that the Commission may have the benefit of same for its guidance regarding future action on these pending applications.

Your early reply will be greatly appreciated, and will assist in expediting the development of the water powers covered by these applications, if it is your judgment that such waters are not necessary for canal purposes.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

E. J. STALEY,
Chairman New York Water Power Commission.

REPLY OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

STATE OF NEW YORK.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

ALBANY, December 2, 1921.

HON. E. J. STALEY, *Chairman, New York Water Power Commission, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 30th, giving list of applications received by your Commission for permits and licenses to use certain canal waters of the State; citing provisions of the State Water Power Act (chapter 579, Laws of 1921), having reference to such waters; and pointing out the powers and duties of the Superintendent of Public Works as described in such act. You ask an expression of my judgment and views with regard to the use for power development of the waters covered by the applications.

When the issue of bonds for the enlargement of the canal system was under consideration and later approved by the people, the interests of navigation and the fostering of commerce only, were had in mind. In none of the preliminary or final estimates of cost was any mention made of a probable development of water power on the completed channel. The project was considered solely from the standpoint of water transportation interests. The generation of electric current from the new waterway had no part either in the discussion had before commercial organizations which advocated the improvement, in the legislative debates when the bill was pending, or in the explanations and statements made to the general public previous to the election at which the referendum was voted upon. It is clear then, that the vast amount expended on the enlargement of the canal system was for the sole purpose of providing a larger and more adequate avenue for commerce between the Great Lakes and the sea and that the only benefits the people of the State expected to derive from their investment were the indirect returns resulting from cheaper transportation costs and an augmented flow of commerce through the State.

However, as is often the case with an industrial establishment, built and operated for the manufacture of a specific commodity, considerable revenue may be secured from the sale of a by-product—so with the canal. If the waters of the canal may be put to efficient use outside the scope of the original purpose without doing violence to the principles which governed its building, no objection may properly be raised. Assurances must be positive, however, that the exploitation of a popular by-product will not defeat the real purpose of the industry, and to avoid the creation of such condition, all operations must be guarded, not only by inviolable conditions but also the production and control of the by-product must remain absolutely in the hands of the agency charged with the accomplishment of the primary object.

I am in favor of the utilization for power purposes of canal waters, whether surplus or otherwise, where the development can be accomplished without interfering with the interests of navigation. The running to practical waste of thousands of cubic feet of water daily is to be deplored. In my opinion, the only question at issue is as to the plan which shall be adopted for an efficient utilization of the surplus resources created by the canal enlargement.

I am familiar with the provisions of chapter 579 of the Laws of 1921, and especially with those sections which are cited in your letter. I fear, however, that it is not possible for the Water Power Commission to follow the path outlined in the statute for the development of canal waters for the reason that it is beyond the power of the Superintendent of Public Works to give the certificate which, according to the law, is to form the basis of the Commission's action.

Mindful of his oath of office and his absolute obligation and duty to maintain the canal in as perfect a condition for navigation as possible, the Superintendent of Public Works cannot in conscience formally declare that at any specific point along the line of the canal, waters exist in any considerable quantity beyond the needs of navigation and will continue to so exist for any definite period. To make such certificate and to specify therein such quantity of water or such period of time as would possess any value for industrial development would jeopardize the efficiency of the canal system as a great transportation instrumentality and would render futile the efforts of the State to create and maintain a uniform twelve-foot depth of channel. Furthermore, it would discourage water commerce, frighten away from the canal field investors proposing to expend large sums of money in equipment for freight carrying companies, and threaten the millions of private capital already invested in such undertakings.

Not only has upwards of \$165,000,000 of the people's money been expended to create an inland water route, but by its constitution, its statutes and the assurances of its authorized officials, the State has pledged itself to forever maintain such water route in the best possible condition for commerce.

In the early days of canal history, leases were granted for the use of so-called surplus waters and the resulting effect on navigation interests was most unfortunate. Much evidence can be offered to show the experiences of the past but without going into a description of the conditions which existed, I quote from the report of a Special Committee appointed to examine into the leases and uses of the surplus waters of the State canals, submitted to the Assembly on March 18, 1870. The Committee's remarks may be taken as fairly illustrative of the views held by the canal officials of fifty years ago, after full trial had been had in operating the canals with industries attempting to use the water:

"The leasing of the surplus waters from the canal (perhaps erroneously so called), now proves to have been a mistaken policy: * * *

This leasing has, within a few years, resulted in a loss to the State of revenue from her canal tolls, amounting in some single years to a sum equal to all the rentals hitherto received from rents from surplus waters from the canal. * * *

Another cause of interference with the navigation of our canals, especially the Erie, is the construction of mills or manufacturing establishments at waste-weirs, spillways or waste-gates, and are measurably or entirely dependent for their power upon water wasted or otherwise from the canal.

When the canal is not sufficiently full to satisfy their wants by the discharge over weirs or spillways, it is found to be a convenient way to cause gates to be opened at night, or a trunk or flume to be perforated with holes, so that, undetected, the water may escape to their reservoirs and wheels.

The use, in these cases, is generally made without even the shadow of a claim of right; and yet, in consequence of such use, the State has annually to incur a large expense to sustain a heavy loss; and shippers

and forwarders, who pay for the privilege of good navigation, and boatmen, whose entire business and livelihood depend upon it, are thus robbed of their hard earnings." * * *

Later in the report, the Committee says:

"In the light of present experience, if such a thing were practicable, the committee would recommend the abrogation of every lease of surplus waters from the canal, and prohibit, by stringent enactments, the execution of any lease for such waters, and would, as far as practicable, prevent the erection of manufacturing establishments at any points where such establishments would be, in the least degree, dependent upon the waters of the canal for the propulsion of their machinery, or where cupidity could tempt and be tempted to rob hundreds who do not possess the power of self-protection; and if there are no laws to meet the case, the committee would recommend the passage of laws to prevent, by severe penalties, the opening or interfering with gates, or the tapping of culverts or aqueducts when not absolutely demanded by the necessities of the canal itself, and then only by the proper authorities."

The troubles referred to by the early canal officials continued during the later years. At almost every point along the line of the canal where water has been used, with or without legal right, for power purposes controversies have existed and the exercise of the utmost vigilance has been necessary to safeguard navigation. On some occasions it has been necessary for the department to use actual force before it was permitted to operate its own structures in a manner to prevent water needed for navigation being diverted from the channel. My own administration has not been free from these difficulties.

In view of the principles first above outlined and profiting by a century's experience in canal operation and maintenance, I cannot conceive any Superintendent of Public Works as actually transferring to another agency, either partial or temporary control over any part of the waters of the canal.

I do not agree with those who may urge that the provisions of the Water Power Act amply protect the interests of water commerce. Under the plan adopted in that measure, it is not possible to frame language which will accomplish that purpose and yet assure the safety of private capital invested in power development. The two objects cannot be reconciled. Possession of any article cannot be parted with and yet the control of it retained. Industrial development cannot be attained without some definiteness as to the quantity of water to be used and the period of such use.

According to section 618, the rules and regulations to be prescribed from time to time by the Superintendent of Public Works, covering the use of waters by a licensee, must be "reasonable," thus leaving to the courts for determination, in case of controversy, the question as to whether such rules come within the definition of that word. Again, the "reasonable" rules and regulations which the Superintendent shall prescribe shall be adopted by him

"so that the use thereof by the licensee shall not impair the efficiency of the canal."

Accordingly, in a contested case, the burden of proof would be on the Superintendent to establish the fact that such use of water did "impair the efficiency of the canals" and it might well be that fleets of barges laden with cargoes of enormous value would need to be actually stranded on the canal bottom through lack of water before it would be considered that legal proof in support of that contention was available. As a matter of fact, this contingency actually arose two years ago when legal action against water power users on the Seneca river was under consideration. At that time, the department was advised by the Attorney-General that action to prevent interference with navigation could not be commenced until proof was at hand that boats were actually aground. Quite likely in important cases litigation over the questions involved might well extend through a full navigation season.

It does not appear that the Superintendent of Public Works, when once a license has been granted by the Water Power Commission, has any power of revocation or of resumption of the waters covered. Under section 629, the power of revocation rests with the Commission alone; and even the Commission itself may not terminate or revoke a license without the giving of ten days' notice of the time and place of the meeting at which the resolution of revocation will be "considered." It is possible that adjournments in many cases would be in order as arbitrary action, involving perhaps closing of an industrial plant, would be unlikely.

It is true that sub-division 4 of section 618, appears to throw some safeguard around navigation interests by reserving to the Superintendent of Public Works

"the right at any and all times to enter upon the property covered by the license and to do and perform such acts and things, including the temporary drawing off of the water"

as may be necessary for canal purposes; but here again it is emphasized that the Superintendent's rules and regulations must be "reasonable." And furthermore, this provision seems to cover only a "temporary" resumption of water.

The same section reserves to the Commission

"the right on ninety days' written notice to the licensee, to retake, recapture and resume wholly or in part the use of the water and other property covered by the license * * * whenever in the opinion of the Superintendent of Public Works, or the Legislature, the necessary supply of water for the use of canals of the State * * * may render such resumption, control or *limitation* necessary."

Operation under this so-called safeguard in case of an emergency, would be ineffective as it must be remembered that ninety days constitutes nearly one-half a season of navigation.

I do not find that any power is vested in the Superintendent of Public Works to insure obedience to his reasonable rules and regulations but any corrective or punitive action must be taken through the Water Power Commission, and of course the acts of that Commission, if it shall be convinced that the Superintendent's complaints are justified, must be confined strictly to the limits prescribed in the statute. In short, giving the provisions of chapter 579 of the Laws of 1921 the most liberal interpretation, once the Superintendent of Public Works executes the required certificate to the Water Power Commission, as a practical proposition he loses that control of the canal that the Constitution of this State declares he should have.

Therefore, complying with your request for an expression of my views on the subject, I do not find it practicable to make and furnish your Commission the certificate referred to in section 615 of the Act, relative to the applications already filed with you.

As previously indicated in this letter, I am in favor of a utilization of the canal waters for power purposes whenever such can be accomplished without in the slightest degree endangering the interests of navigation. I believe that steps should be taken to secure to the People of the State as promptly as possible the benefits which will accrue from such utilization. As heretofore stated, in my opinion the only question at issue relates to the plan and procedure which should be followed. With the hope of solving this problem, I propose to present to the Legislature at its coming session the following suggestions:

1. That the existing State development of water power on the canal, which now furnishes electric current for the operation of something like three-fourths of the locks and one-fourth of the other operative structures, be extended and enlarged to the end that the full needs of the canal system be supplied from the State's own development.

2. That the surplus electric current generated by the State development over and above the needs of the State structures be disposed of at public sale either by the Water Power Commission, the Superintendent of Public Works, or such other medium as the Legislature shall choose.

Since under this plan, no water needed for navigation can be drawn at any location, it will absolutely safeguard the interests of commerce. It will do more than this. It will permit the development of canal waters in a complete and efficient manner which is not possible under separate and distinct undertakings. Whatever may be the popular conception of canal surplus waters, it is an incontrovertible fact that the fluctuations in quantity at all points, caused by the constantly varying demands of navigation, minimize, if they do not destroy, the value of water power development if each site is to be considered a unit in itself. By reason of its lack of dependability, the whole amount of available canal water power must be developed under a comprehensive plan executed by a single agency. Any other scheme will fail to produce results commensurate with the investment required. Under a single controlling agency, such as would be supplied by the Superintendent of Public Works, the possibilities of the three great water producing regions of the State; namely, the Mohawk River shed, the Seneca-Oswego River shed and the Lake Erie watershed would be so developed that one would compensate the other when a deficiency existed.

I will be glad at some future time to discuss the matter further with you.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) CHARLES L. CADLE,
Superintendent of Public Works.

Since the above communication was written, it has been urged (1) that if the provisions of the Water Power Act are not sufficiently strong to protect the interests of canal navigation, necessary amendments thereto to accomplish that purpose may be enacted; and (2) that the diversion of water from the canal channel is at the present time under the physical control of the Superintendent of Public Works and that any action he may take to stop the excessive drawing of water would have the backing of the statutes.

Regarding the first point, it is impossible to properly protect the interests of commerce by amendments to the Water Power Act. The development of water power and the maintenance of navigation are so diametrically opposed that it is not possible to harmonize them by the enactment of laws.

As to the second argument, situations may frequently be created which would render the most drastic law inoperative. In my letter to the Commission, I quoted from the remarks of a Canal Investigating Committee made in 1870 on the subject of the difficulties encountered by a canal official who sought to restrict the use of canal waters for other purposes. The incidents of 50 years ago have been repeated many times during the past decade and the records of this department provide ample support for the statement that once a manufacturing plant is permitted to establish itself in a position where it will be dependent upon canal waters for its operation, canal interests suffer when a protracted drought renders the supply insufficient for both. Instances are on record where the drawing of water from the canal channel has persisted in disregard of legal rights or repeated warnings; and when to prevent freight carrying barges from actually going aground, the Superintendent has closed the water gates, thus depriving the industrial establishments of the means for generating power, the hue and cry which followed has rendered the department's position insupportable. In some cases the public has been advised in effect that the cessation of the producing company's service to them or the throwing out of employment of a large number of mill operators were due to the "arbitrary action of the Superintendent of Public Works" in denying them canal water, thus subjecting a State official whose only aim was to perform his constitutional duties and fulfill his official obligations, to the full force of hostile public opinion. In all such instances, a compromise has been forced to the detriment of the canal.

I contend that with power plants operated by private agencies and using canal waters under leases duly executed by a State body with full authority of law, the situation will be aggravated. In times of stress, the canal must suffer. As emphasized above, the sole purpose of the construction of the

Barge Canal system was to create a splendid avenue for commerce between the Great Lakes and the sea. The policy of improving the State's waterways for commercial purposes has been approved again and again by the people. Until that policy is changed, it would be far better to have the surplus waters of the canal continue to run to waste than to defeat the principles that have dictated and governed the whole canal investment.

I believe, however, that under the direction and control of the Superintendent of Public Works a full measure of benefit can be obtained by the development of canal waters and I recommend to your earnest and favorable consideration the plan suggested in my letter to the Water Power Commission.

The development of water power by the State itself should not be looked upon as a new venture or a departure from established State policies with reference to natural resources or public utilities. Under the Barge Canal improvement, hydro-electric stations were constructed by the State at some 30 localities and these have since been successfully operated by this department. Of the 164 operative structures along the canal, 46 are supplied with electric current so generated. Under the suggested plan, hydro-electric stations will be built at all available localities to the end that the entire needs of the canal system for electric energy may be supplied, thus putting to practical use waters now being wasted, and as well affording to the canal a greater degree of efficiency in operation, and to the public a large saving in present expenditures. In short, the existing State system of canal water power development would be extended and enlarged.

It is proposed first therefore to undertake at a cost of \$1,000,000 the development at the Crescent and Vischer Ferry dams where a combined development of 10,000 H. P. is contemplated. The power producing structures are to be erected in such manner as to enable their enlargement in case it should be determined in the future to install a plant of maximum capacity.

These sites are situated on the Mohawk river between Schenectady and Waterford and are identical as to head, length of dam and quantity of water available. At each place a State dam exists with head gates already in place, making it necessary to provide only forebay, power house and some tail race excavation.

The watershed above the Vischer Ferry dam, which is the more westerly point, is 3,420 square miles in extent. Previous to the Barge Canal improvement the river had been controlled by head water storage. Since its canalization a remarkable change in the regimen of flow, particularly during the dry season, has been seen. The construction of the two large reservoirs on the head waters at Hinckley and Delta has been a factor of first importance and this, coupled with the creation of navigable pools for almost the entire length of the river, has served to steady the summer freshets to a large extent.

The ponds created by the Crescent and Vischer Ferry Dams are each 10 miles in length and contain, respectively, 84,000,000 and 58,000,000 square feet of area. In addition, the nine movable dams erected in the river between Schenectady and Little Falls have added 140,000,000 square feet to the pondage area.

The percentage of time-power diagram on file in this office shows a graph based upon the period before the canalization up to January 1, 1915, and a graph based upon the period ensuing since canalization. A study of these and the mean flow of magnitude diagrams from which they were derived will show the remarkable change brought about by the canal improvement in the regimen of this river.

Since January, 1915, the Delta and Hinckley reservoirs have been systematically regulated, furnishing a run-off varying in quantity but rarely less than 1,000 C. F. S. during the dry season. Since 1916, the movable dams in the Mohawk river have been in full operation. The available 80 per cent. of time flow will be 2,800 C. F. S. and with 27-foot head the development will produce 6,800 H. P. However, it is proposed to install 5,000 H. P. only at the present time which will produce practically 100 per cent. time power.

	Crescent Dam	Vischer Ferry Dam
Amount of water used.....	2,100 C. F. S.	2,100 C. F. S.
Proposed development	5,000 H. P.	5,000 H. P.
Estimate cost	\$500,000	\$500,000

I therefore recommend that your Honorable Body give favorable consideration to the amendment of chapter 579 of the Laws of 1921, known as the Water Power Act by striking therefrom such provisions as relate to the leasing by that Commission of surplus canal waters; and that an appropriation of \$1,000,000 be made for the purpose of enabling the Superintendent of Public Works to develop water power now available at the Crescent and Vischer Ferry Dams.

APPLICATION OF STATE COMPENSATION LAW TO CANAL EMPLOYEES

Although the provisions of the State Compensation Law when enacted were intended to inure to the benefit of all employees of the State, some question has arisen during the past year as to whether certain classes of employees in this department come properly within its scope. The doubt has been caused by the ruling of the Federal authorities that the State canals are "navigable waterways of the United States," thus bringing under admiralty jurisdiction accidents occurring in connection with the operation of boats. The enforcement of this principle might mean that men employed by the State and who receive personal injuries while operating or assisting in the operation of canal boats or tugs or the loading or unloading of freight, would be denied the benefits of the compensation system.

In my opinion, such situation should not be permitted to exist. Of all those who serve the State, no class of men are subjected to greater risks and hazards than this department's organization in the field and it would be a manifest injustice to deny to them the same benefit from the Compensation Law as is enjoyed by others who happen to be employed in a different branch of the State service.

I recommend that legislation be had to apply the proper remedy. This might take the form of an amendment to the Compensation Law to specifically cover accidents which might be deemed to be under admiralty jurisdiction and if necessary, funds should be made available for the direct insurance of such class of canal workers.

BUREAU OF THE INSPECTION OF STEAM AND MOTOR VESSELS UNDER THE NAVIGATION LAW

The work of the two inspectors appointed under the provisions of the Navigation Law, known as chapter 42 of the Laws of 1909, includes the inspection and licensing of vessels used on State

waters for the carrying of freight and passengers for hire or towing for hire and the examination and licensing of the operators of them.

During the year 236 vessels were inspected of which 27 were steamers and 209 motor boats. In the case of 14 vessels, certificates were withheld pending the making of necessary repairs or the supplying of needed equipment, and in those instances all but five were finally issued.

A total of 292 personal licenses were issued, being made up of 23 masters' licenses, of which one was an original and 22 renewals of former licenses; 21 licenses to pilots of which 4 were original and 17 renewals of former licenses; 41 engineers' licenses, 4 being of original issue and 37 renewals; and 207 joint pilot and engineers' licenses, 58 having been originals and 149 renewals. The amount collected by the inspectors in accordance with the fees prescribed by the Navigation Law was \$2,432.50.

During the year one steamer of 24 tons which was in use during 1920 was discontinued from service. Of the motor boats 35 fell off and 61 came in for first inspection, a gain of 26 motor boats having an aggregate tonnage of 128 over 1920.

BUREAU OF APPRAISAL AND CLAIMS

The record made by this bureau during the year last passed is an excellent one. The manner in which the work has been performed not only resulted in benefit to the State in providing a defense to claims of excessive amount or possessing little merit, but has proved an effective deterrent in the filing of many claims. The prompt investigation by the claims agents of every incident which might be the basis of a claim against the State and the collection of all data and information concerning it has been effectual in reducing to a considerable degree the number of actions brought. The benefits are two-fold. Not only has the State been saved from the danger of being called upon to pay claims possessing no merit but also the maintenance of a large number of officials whose services would have been essential in the preparation and trial of the issues has been rendered unnecessary.

Actuated by the principle that the State should fulfill its obligations to every citizen and in no case seek to avoid its legal liability for any occurrence, the bureau has made every effort to assure to all their just rights in matters of litigation.

There were filed against the State on account of the canal during the year 1921, 222 claims having a total of \$977,366.03. These were classified as follows:

Arising from the construction of the Barge canal, 182 with an aggregate total of \$792,254.20; from the construction of ter-

minals, 3, amounting to \$46,029.49, and 37 growing out of canal operation and personal injuries, totaling \$139,082.34.

The so-called Barge canal claims included those presented by contractors on account of alleged extra work, with a total of \$96,783.47 and the balance for leakage and overflow said to have resulted in damage to abutting property. The largest single claim filed during the year was that of the American Woolen Company for alleged water power damage on the Oswego river at Fulton, the sum demanded being \$358,600.

Claims were disposed of to the number of 472. Of these, 276 with a total of \$1,506,195.51 were dismissed by the court with no recovery whatever. Of the 196 remaining claims, totaling \$1,539,633.86, which were brought before the Court of Claims, awards were made in the case of 154, with claimants receiving a total of \$150,253.91, as compared with a total of \$477,610.59 demanded by them. In the case of 42 claims, no decisions have as yet been made by the court.

At the close of the year the business pending consisted of 747 duly filed claims with a total demand equalling \$19,860,968.60.

Among the more important claims which were disposed of in 1921 with the results secured were the following:

Contract	Name of Claimant	Cause of action	Amount claimed	Disposition and amount awarded
10	American Woolen Co.	Water power damage	\$358,600 00	No award yet made
10	American Woolen Co.	Water power damage	358,600 00	No decision
35	Peoples Gas & Electric Co.	Water power damage	40,000 00	\$12,000 00
35	Peoples Gas & Electric Co.	Water power damage	40,000 00	12,000 00
35	Peoples Gas & Electric Co.	Water power damage	23,333 32	6,739 73
35	New Fabric Mills, Inc.	Water power damage	25,200 00	Dismissed
56	Finch Pruyn & Company..	Water power damage	28,000 00	No decision
56	Finch Pruyn & Company..	Water power damage	28,000 00	No decision
62	Orleans Sandstone Co.	Appropriation quarry lands.	20,004 50	5,000 00
D	American Woolen Co.	Water power damage	40,015 71	No decision
50	Utica Gas & Electric Co.	Appropriation of property.	50,000 00	By contract
50	Utica Gas & Electric Co.	Appropriation of property.	134,751 60	By contract
50	Utica Gas & Electric Co.	Appropriation of property.	750,000 00	By contract
68	United Paperboard Co.	Appropriation of property.	25,000 00	By contract
73	Mechanicville and Fort Edward R. R. Co.	Flooding damage.	51,050 00	Dismissed
	Adolph Vetter.	Personal injury.	20,000 00	No decision
	J. L. McCaghey as Admr..	Personal injury.	20,000 00	No decision

In the matter of appropriations for canal improvement purposes, 34 agreements were entered into with the owners of property taken. These instruments total \$219,052.14 and cover 62 separate appraisals of land on 21 different contracts.

It is also my pleasure to report that in spite of the immense amount of work accomplished by the bureau during the past year, the moneys expended for salaries and expenses were less than those of the previous year, the totals being the sum of \$53,981.82 for 1921 and \$58,473.91 for 1920.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALIZATION PROJECT

Both as a member of the commission created by chapter 806 of the Laws of 1920 and as the official in charge of the State canals, I devoted all possible effort to spreading broadcast in this, as well as other States, the reasons for the opposition of New York to what is known as the St. Lawrence canalization project. In letters, articles and addresses, I have endeavored to point out that New York's objections are not based on selfish reasons. It is not urged against the measure the fact that the commerce of New York City might be injuriously affected or the prosperity of the State itself impaired in any way; but, on the contrary, the State of New York would favor any project which it believed was to the advantage of the nation at large.

I have declared that New York is against the project because it finds no sound economic basis for it; that no benefit to commerce would result and that, in an international sense, it is politically unwise. It believes that the improvement of the inland waterways of the United States should be fully accomplished before embarking on a venture in a foreign country. If the people of the Dominion are desirous of securing a greater highway for commerce through their own territory than now exists they should be permitted to proceed with the task without opposition or aid from this side of the border. They should display the same independence and enterprise that was manifested by the State of New York on a similar occasion. More than a century ago the young State, single handed and alone, without a dollar of financial aid from the government or any other source, constructed a waterway connection between the Great Lakes and the sea, which, at the time of its building, was regarded as one of the wonders of the age. Its benefits were far reaching. It served not only the citizens of New York but was an important commercial factor as well as a colonizing agency in the territory to the west and northwest. It was placed at the disposal of the world. Later, when the demands of commerce required it, a wider and deeper channel was provided by the State at a cost

of \$167,000,000, and, again, no suggestion was made that the territory in the west or northwest contribute toward the cost. During the debates which took place previous to the final decision to enlarge the old canal to a 12-foot waterway, the building of a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the sea was given serious consideration. Such plan was rejected, but, had it been adopted, the channel would have been built entirely with American money.

Those who believe that the cities of Duluth, Chicago and Detroit may become inland ocean ports by the construction of a deep channel to seaboard are enjoying an idle dream and their awakening, if the canal ever was built, would be a rude one.

The vessels commonly in use on the Great Lakes are of special type. They are unsuitable for general ocean use and could not secure ocean classification. They are inadequate to make the voyage across the seas. The dream, therefore, can be fulfilled only by ocean steamers plying the lakes. The cost of such operation would be prohibitive. Assuming that a large ocean steamer could make the long passage through the restricted inland channel without danger to itself, its rate of speed must necessarily be limited. The length of time consumed in such passage would materially reduce the profits of the trip. As to the cost of operation, the crew of the ordinary Great Lakes steamer consists of 30 men, while that of the ocean vessel is 50 men. The lake boat carries her full cargo on an ordinary Great Lakes draft of 19 feet. The ocean vessel can be operated only to two-thirds of her capacity on such draft, thus nullifying one-third of her efficiency. As part of the overhead and operating expense, the insurance rate is no mean factor. The average cost of a lake freighter of 10,000 tons capacity is \$400,000; that of an ocean steamer of the same tonnage, built during the war, is about \$1,500,000. To protect the owner of the laker against loss, an insurance premium of \$15,000 would be ample; on an ocean steamer the rate would run from \$45,000 to \$50,000. It will thus be seen that even with a clear passage provided the earnings would need to be enormous to attract ocean steamers to the Great Lakes trade. But such enormous earnings are not in prospect. Assuming that cargoes for export were available from the western ports, the high cost of operation would militate against low freight rates even on the east bound cargoes, and unless west bound freight could be secured in equally large quantities the result would be either ridiculously high transportation cost or the withdrawal of the ocean ships from the trade. They would need to depend almost entirely on imports and import business in sufficient volume does not exist, nor is it indicated for the future. Cargoes

from intermediate ports could not be secured by the west bound ocean steamers for the reason that the lake vessels would still be in commission and, since their operating cost is low in comparison, their competition could not be met. An abundance of one way traffic could not support the operations.

Attempts in the past to design a "jack of all trades" steamer have failed. Conditions of ocean navigation differ vitally from those of the lakes. Any labor expended to produce a craft for effective operation on all waters will result in a nondescript vessel efficient nowhere.

The most direct and convenient route, plainly marked by nature, from the Great Lakes to the sea, lies through New York and the engineering and construction ability of the Empire State has made it a splendid avenue for commerce. From Duluth the distance to Montreal is 1,354 miles, and to Liverpool 4,406 miles. From the head of Lake Superior to the straits of Belle Isle on the Gulf of the St. Lawrence is over 2,200 miles. This mileage is tremendous for an ocean steamer to accomplish carrying but two-thirds of her cargo capacity one way and little or nothing the other way. We, therefore, regard the scheme as economically unsound.

We contend that commercially there is no necessity for the proposed new waterway. We believe the existing channels are sufficient for all purposes. By means of the Barge Canal system of New York State, vessels of a capacity of 2,800 tons may pass from Lakes Erie and Ontario to the ocean. A craft of different type desiring to reach seaboard by the northern route may make use of the present channels to Montreal. The demand for a ship canal cannot be based on the present necessities of commerce. The New York canal alone is physically capable of transporting 20,000,000 tons of freight annually and this should accommodate all of the grain the west has for shipment. During the season of 1921 large motorships have plied the canal waters carrying cargoes from Duluth to New York without breaking bulk. The canal has a minimum depth of channel of 12 feet. Large grain elevators are being built at the ports of New York and Oswego. It is the policy of the State to continue the elevator construction until all needed facilities are available. This construction will be in addition to floating elevators already in use in New York Harbor. Every inducement is being offered for the flow of commerce from the west and until these facilities are used to the full there is no logical basis for a demand for a different or larger waterway.

It is certainly not good business sense to discard one transportation instrumentality by the building of another until the

inability of the existing route has been fully demonstrated. If the commercial development of the future should actually prove the inadequacy of the present inland channels between the Great Lakes and the sea, and experimentation with a ship canal was desired, routes through the State of New York, or to the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Mississippi River, should be considered before the passage to the Gulf of St. Lawrence was decided upon.

It must be remembered that the climatic conditions affecting the Canadian region are severe. The winters are long and the navigation seasons too short to warrant the tremendous expenditure. During 1921, navigation on the present St. Lawrence River channel was closed in the latter part of November, while boats moved through the New York State canals as late as December 24th.

If the proponents of the scheme are earnest in their desire to solve the problem of transporting to market the products of the Great West, I contend that in their advocacy of a ship canal they have arrived at a wrong conclusion. Testimony of public men residing in the grain producing States and who are familiar with the conditions existing therein is to the effect that the lack of rail facilities rather than the water route is the cause of their difficulties. No fault has been found by the actual producers so far as I am aware with the efficiency of existing channels. They do make vigorous complaint, however, that their grain must be held for weeks, and even months, at a time waiting for freight cars to transport it to a lake port. The construction of a new water route to the east in the form of a great ship canal would accomplish nothing in solving this difficulty which is the real basis of grievance on the part of the western producers. If the interests who are attempting to foist on the people of the United States a policy possessing so many impracticable and illogical elements would instead devote themselves to the solving of the real transportation problems of the Middle West commerce would be enormously benefited.

The proposition that the people of the United States contribute to the building of a waterway outside its borders is a bold one. It seems to be the more audacious from the fact that to enjoy the benefits which the proponents of the scheme promise to the American cities on the Great Lakes hundreds of millions of dollars in addition to the Nation's share in the project would have to be expended in improving the city harbors to make them available for the ocean steamers pictured in the dream.

Then, too, it is a decided innovation in international affairs. It is probably the first time in history that one nation has been asked to take part in a movement which has for its purpose the

diverting of commerce through another country to the detriment of its own ports. The idea is altruistic in the extreme. From the dawn of civilization, the rivalry between the nations of the world has sprung from business competition and wars have been fought to settle controversies growing out of the questions involved. And yet, in the matter at issue, the people of the United States are seriously urged to meet at least 50 per cent of the cost of creating in a foreign country what is predicted will become an enormous commercial asset.

In an international sense the project is politically unwise. War has not yet been abolished and this country's trust and confidence in the future must indeed be perfect to warrant it taking part in a work which would throw open a path for the warships of a possible adversary direct to its vulnerable interior. It is a military adage that the nation which controls the mouth of the river controls the whole stream.

The arguments offered as to immense water power development possibilities have no bearing when a commercial highway is the subject of consideration. And, when it is realized that 70 per cent of the power producing possibilities will be entirely in Canadian territory and 30 per cent on the international border, it will be seen that the share of the American people in the water power development will not exceed 15 per cent of the total. The location of such 15 per cent is such as to minimize its importance to the industrial regions of the United States.

I have concluded arguments such as the above with an urgent and cordial invitation to the citizens of our sister states to visit and study the canals here before they commit themselves too far in a movement to create a highway of doubtful utility beyond our country's boundaries.

It is my opinion that the efficiency of the Barge Canal of this State as a transportation instrumentality constitutes one of the chief arguments in opposition to the St. Lawrence project, since it offers an adequate outlet to the sea for the grain products of the west. The importance of impressing such fact on the minds of those who will play an important part in the determination of the question at issue was realized. It was felt that no better way could be adopted of demonstrating the utility and adequacy of the New York State route than by an actual inspection of it.

Inspection of Canal by Congressional Delegation

To this end, therefore, under the direct supervision of a number of patriotic and enterprising citizens constituting the New York State Waterways Conference Committee, with the cooperation and aid of the Governor and members of Congress from several of the canal counties, and State officials, including my own department, an inspection of the commercial channel from New

York City to Lake Erie, at Buffalo, with a side trip to Oswego, was arranged and carried to successful completion.

Upwards of forty congressmen, representing districts in states in the west, south and southwest were present. There were also present representatives of important manufacturing and business interests from territory contiguous to the Great Lakes, as well as a large number of prominent citizens of New York State. The inspection, which started at the foot of West 42d Street on the Hudson River in the City of New York, on the morning of October 17th, ended with a study of the harbor facilities at Buffalo on Saturday, October 22d.

All parts of the canal route were visited, boats, railroad and trolley cars and automobiles being used. The undertaking proved to be a complete success and the benefits therefrom cannot be other than far reaching. Not only were the members of the congressional delegation impressed with the immensity and commercial perfection of the New York canal system and its ability to provide for the transportation of western freight to the sea, thus making unnecessary the creation of a larger channel elsewhere but they, as well as the other visitors from the western states, were placed in position to disseminate in their home districts the personal knowledge gained as to the transportation facilities afforded by our canals. Then, too, the advantages to be gained by the shipment of freight by water were brought home forcibly to our own citizens. The passage across the State was marked with the greatest enthusiasm. At every stopping place, crowds gathered to do honor to the official visitors and at the luncheons and banquets tendered the party eloquent addresses were made on behalf of the full utilization of the State's commercial waterways. Much credit is due to those who initiated the plan and, at great personal labor, contributed to its fulfillment.

THREATENED CRISIS IN RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

During October, when indications were present that the railroad traffic of the nation would be suspended by a strike of the employees of all of the great railroad companies, plans were completed to meet the emergency which at that time seemed imminent.

By designation of the Governor a special emergency committee was constituted with myself as chairman, consisting of the Commissioner of Highways, the Commissioner of Farms and Markets, the Adjutant-General and the Superintendent of State Police. Meetings and conferences were immediately held and the entire resources of the State were canvassed for the purpose of securing all available data to enable the committee to cope with the situation if the expected unfavorable developments materialized.

It was decided that the main instrumentality for transportation would be the State canal system and its use would be supplemented by motor trucks and trolley lines, where suitably located. All freight carrying boats were to be pressed into service and arrangements were made by which supplies would be collected from producing areas and carried to the boats by motor trucks or railway cars.

The entire field forces of this department and that of the State Highway Commission were organized and the State was divided for administration into nine districts corresponding to those in charge of the highways. Local State officials were designated as food and fuel administrators for the various districts and counties and a scheme was perfected by which the employees of the departments represented by the committee members would be consolidated into an effective unit to insure the transportation and distribution of food and fuel supplies in this State. So energetically did the committee take up the problems before it that within forty-eight hours of their appointment by the Governor an organization was in existence which bid fair to be successful in dealing with the impending crisis, and each member of it had received detailed instructions as to the part he was to play. The principal field agencies which were to be utilized were the following officials and their subordinates:

3 Division Superintendents of the Canal
 12 Assistant Division Superintendents of the Canal
 9 Division Highway Engineers
 57 County Highway Engineers
 55 County Agricultural Agents; and

in addition, the forces of the Superintendent of State Police, to be aided, where necessary, by the Adjutant-General, were available to protect and safeguard the supplies while in transit.

Close co-operation was arranged with a somewhat similar organization perfected in the metropolitan district under the direction of the Port of New York authorities and details were being worked out by which the needs of all parts of the State in the way of food and fuel supplies would be met.

Fortunately the strike was averted and railroad traffic was not suspended. At the time, however, when the cessation of all movement by rail seemed inevitable, it was a matter of much comfort to the people of the State to realize that in their canal system, which traversed such a vast territory, they had at their command an instrumentality which could do much to relieve the hardships which naturally would attend the tying up of rail facilities.

TEMPORARY PRIVILEGES ON CANAL LANDS

The custom which has been in effect for years of permitting temporary uses of canal property for purposes other than navigation where such use did not in the slightest interfere with canal traffic, was continued in order to foster and encourage industrial development along the waterway. To make certain, however, that the strictly revocable nature of the permits would be understood by the licensees, the policy was adopted of exacting a yearly consideration for the privilege enjoyed, the amount ranging from a minimum of ten dollars to such sum as the temporary right seemed to be reasonably worth. In such manner, not only is the State compensated for expenses incurred in making necessary investigation and in the drafting of the instruments but also the danger which threatened the State's title to its own property by a longer period of use by others is avoided.

MONEYS COLLECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT

For the twelve months ended November 30, 1921, the department collected from all sources a total sum of \$191,586.11. The sources of these moneys were as follows:

For the use of Barge Canal Terminals and the warehouses and mechanical equipment connected therewith.....	\$104,368 96
For the temporary use of canal lands under revocable permits..	5,367 00
For the use of canal waters by industrial establishments, under revocable permits	9,526 20
For the sale of sand, gravel and other materials.....	1,810 70
From the sale of old buildings.....	537 80
From the sale of ice cutting privileges.....	2,796 89
Moneys received from miscellaneous sources.....	2,380 50
From railway companies on account of the use of the Hudson bridge	9,906 60
From railway companies on account of the use of the Congress Street bridge, Troy-Watervliet	9,999 96
Fees received for the filing of liens, mortgages, etc. on canal vessels	2 54
Fees received for the issue of certificates and licenses and for the inspection of vessels under the State Navigation Law....	2,432 50
Considerations received from reconveyances of appropriated lands found no longer necessary for canal purposes.....	33,689 60
Received from temporary towing facilities furnished on the old Erie Canal between New London and Syracuse.....	8,760 80
Total	\$191,586 11

A large falling off in the receipts from the use by trolley companies of the bridges spanning the Hudson River was caused by the suspension of traffic during a strike which prevailed for several months of the year.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Aside from the work performed by the Superintendent of Public Works in connection with the maintenance and operation of

the State canals, he acts as a member of the following special bodies:

Member of the State Canal Board

Member of the Commission created to represent the State of New York in opposition to the construction of a ship canal through the St. Lawrence river partly at the expense of the United States.

Member of the board of conference in relation to the proposed improvement of Harlem river by straightening the channel, removing and altering the High bridge and widening and deepening the Harlem and Bronx Kill rivers.

Member Interstate Bridge Commission created by chapter 506 of the Laws of 1916 to make an Investigation as to the Acquisition by the state of toll bridges over the Delaware river between the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

Chairman of Special Emergency Committee to deal with Problems of Food and Fuel Distribution and Transportation in the event of the stoppage of Rail Traffic.

CONCLUSION

Later in this report will be found statements showing in detail the expenditures made for the calendar and fiscal years with an account of the bids received for the various contracts and of the payments made to contractors. I also submit a statement showing in detail the moneys collected by the department from all sources and deposited in the State treasury, as well as tables and statistics giving data concerning the canal and details of the trade and tonnage.

In closing, I desire to express appreciation of the assistance rendered me by the department's organization and also of the co-operation extended by the other departments of the State who have had connection with matters incidental to the canals.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES L. CADLE,

Superintendent of Public Works.

Statement of all expenditures made by the Superintendent of Public Works for the operation, maintenance and repair of the canals, the extraordinary repair of mechanical and other structures and other work and expenses provided for by special acts of the Legislature; also on account of the "Barge Canal" and "Barge Canal Terminals."

Operating expenses and construction or permanent betterments (see Statement No. 1).....\$2,894,885 35

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Expended for various purposes (see Statement No. 2) 1,044,578 05

"BARGE CANAL ACT"

Expended as shown on Statement No. 3..... \$212,720 04

BARGE CANAL IMPROVEMENT
CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL

Expended as shown on Statement No. 4..... 15,188 01

"BARGE CANAL TERMINAL ACT"

Expended as shown on Statement No. 5..... 3,023,180 97

\$7,190,547 42

[illegible]

STATEMENT No. 1 — (Continued)
 Statement of expenditures for operating expenses on New York State canals, July 1, 1920 to July 1, 1921

	Western division	Division No. 7, Erie canal (formerly Section No. 8, Erie canal)	Division No. 8, Erie canal (formerly Section No. 9, Erie canal)	Division No. 9, Erie canal (formerly Section No. 10, Erie canal)	Division No. 10, Erie canal (formerly Section No. 11, Erie canal)	Total each division	Totals
By WESTERN DIVISION							
By assistant superintendent							
General supervision	\$11,449 28	\$140 00	\$1,269 00	\$391 00	.....	\$11,449 28	
Salaries, regular	18,926 45	2,180 45	2,842 00	6,338 25	25,726 80	50,826 45	
General field and shop force	6,884 75	3,857 26	313 00	608 90	3,454 30	24,092 26	
	2,465 00	5,229 30	12,300 47	14,800 75	9,033 80	10,698 74	
	12 00					41,375 91	\$106,243 63
By							
canal and temporary		48,115 89	.....	.....	.....	48,115 89	
canal and temporary		.....	64,097 98	.....	.....	64,097 98	
canal and temporary		.....	.....	58,727 56	.....	58,727 56	
canal and temporary		.....	.....	.....	19,054 80	19,054 80	189,995 63

STATEMENT NO. 1 — (Continued)
Maintenance and Operation

	Food	Fuel, light, power and water	Printing, general	Printing departmental report	Advertising	Equipment, supplies and material	Traveling expenses of Superin- tendent of Public Works
By superintendent.....	\$1,400 75	\$43,414 05	\$3,977 33	\$3,340 34	\$1,097 54	\$150,615 03	\$3,000 00
By							
	4,000 30	.....	.....	.....	43,344 51	.....
	277 85	.....	.....	93 75	5,192 30	.....
	4,133 43	.....	.....	93 17	16,445 94	.....
	4,379 73	.....	.....	83 73	14,078 93	.....
	912 30	.....	.....	.....	9,334 69	.....
	2,030 66	.....	.....	34 49	7,450 35	.....
	603 63	.....	.....	74 30	5,443 03	.....
	337 93	.....	.....	74 50	10,933 57	.....
By							
	3,323 46	.....	.....	.....	42,309 23	.....
	3,213 54	.....	.....	104 88	11,773 42	.....
	510 30	.....	.....	123 25	5,192 34	.....
	232 36	.....	.....	113 59	11,020 72	.....
	1,653 73	.....	.....	143 64	4,900 55	.....
	1,137 36	.....	.....	33 92	4,539 75	.....
	917 75	.....	.....	62 25	2,637 11	.....

STATEMENT No. 1 — (Continued)
Maintenance and Operation

	Food	Fuel, light, power and water	Printing— general	Printing departmental report	Advertising	Equipment, supplies and materials	Traveling expenses of Superin- tendent of Public Works
By							
.....	.....	2004 76	.....	.....	.....	\$13,468 66	.....
.....	.....	3,002 40	.....	.....	\$70 47	7,903 96	.....
.....	.....	2,009 84	.....	.....	288 97	3,023 11	.....
.....	.....	1,504 06	.....	.....	140 26	11,556 36	.....
.....	.....	3,303 34	.....	.....	56 00	8,772 37	.....
	\$1,490 75	\$81,809 05	\$3,977 53	\$9,340 34	\$3,594 61	\$394,291 02	\$3,000 00

STATEMENT No. 1—(Continued)
Maintenance and Operation

	Traveling expenses of other officials	Commut- cation	Fixed charges and contri- butions	General plant service	Rest	Totals	Total each division	Totals
By superintendent.....	\$13,518 13	\$7,300 36	9474 20	\$19,676 30	\$211 50	\$348,136 84	\$348,136 04	
By	9,047 00	1,507 11	3 00	.....	1,028 00	38,000 34		
By	10 00	202 06	.....	.....	.....	3,357 07		
By	1,010 30	904 04	.....	.....	453 00	28,119 88		
By	1,270 41	900 00	.....	.....	.....	20,757 50		
By	630 13	585 05	.....	.....	.....	11,512 76		
By	303 24	587 94	.....	.....	.....	10,000 68		
By	101 35	237 94	.....	.....	93 73	6,795 92		
By	200 10	357 48	.....	.....	.....	11,700 05	149,700 30	
By	10,067 33	2,000 37	.....	2,733 40	.....	\$61,000 73		
By	600 72	2,003 13	.....	.....	.....	17,135 00		
By	119 03	443 92	.....	.....	.....	6,357 84		
By	300 12	455 41	.....	.....	.....	12,057 70		
By	300 03	1,037 03	.....	.....	305 00	8,340 28		
By	223 50	195 80	.....	.....	72 00	6,214 62		
By	509 01	630 75	.....	.....	16 50	4,573 37	110,734 06	

STATEMENT No. 1—(Continued)
Maintenance and Operation

	Traveling expenses of other officials	Communi- cations	Fixed charges and contri- butions	General plant service	Rent	Totals	Total each division	Totals
By								
Waterway Division								
.....	\$4,563 24	\$1,326 43	.....	.....	.....	\$20,312 16		
.....	750 00	1,111 57	.....	.....	.....	13,839 11		
.....	466 96	953 85	.....	.....	.....	11,677 43		
.....	1,072 06	608 35	.....	.....	.....	15,031 51		
.....	979 01	263 50	.....	.....	.....	13,604 22	\$74,454 43	\$557,105 50
	\$42,493 26	\$34,055 26	\$477 30	\$33,408 00	\$2,129 73	.....	.....	\$557,105 50

STATEMENT No. 1 — (Concluded)
Construction or Permanent Betterments

		Totals each division	Totals
Removal of bridges, spanning portions of the abandoned canals: By assistant superintendents.....	\$26,297 80	.....	\$26,297 80
Construction or cleaning out of drainage ditches: By assistant superintendents.....	\$15,403 20	.....	15,403 20
Purchase and construction of aids to navigation: By assistant superintendents.....	\$2,336 14	.....	2,336 14
Construction of store and lock houses: By assistant superintendents.....	\$6,951 46	.....	6,951 46
Purchase of electrical pumps for new type locks: By assistant superintendent.....	\$94 00	.....	94 00
For completing the work of straightening and cleaning out Bell's creek in the town of Schroepfel, Oswego county: By assistant superintendent.....	\$3,706 25	.....	3,706 25
Repairs to Drakes and Minisceongo bridges: By assistant superintendent.....	\$788 97	.....	788 97
Repairs and maintenance of Hudson bridge: By superintendent.....	\$14,409 93	.....	14,409 93
For the repair of Gens Falls feeder: By superintendent.....	\$150,000 00	.....	150,000 00

Construction and Repairs

By superintendent.....	\$460,891 59	\$460,891 59	
EASTERN DIVISION			
By assistant superintendent:			
Division.....	\$34,144 31		
Division No. 1, { Erie canal....	6,169 03		
Division No. 2, { Erie canal....	24,766 38		
Division No. 3, { Erie canal....	20,885 58		
{ Sec. No. 4, Erie canal....	9,838 11		
Division No 1, Cham- { plain cana.....	5,843 26		
{ canal.....			
Division No. 2, Cham- { canal.....	12,664 74		
{ canal.....	2,385 28		
		116,696 69	
MIDDLE DIVISION			
By assistant superintendent:			
Division.....	\$45,405 43		
Division No. 4, { Erie canal....	25,501 99		
{ Black River canal.....	5,024 83		
Division No. 5, { Erie canal....	13,713 72		
{ Oswego canal.....	1,790 15		
Division No. 6, { Erie canal....	2,418 74		
{ Cayuga and Seneca canal....	5,881 13		
		99,735 99	
WESTERN DIVISION			
By assistant superintendent:			
Division.....	\$7,988 17		
Division No. 7, { Erie canal....	14,087 89		
{ Sec. No. 8, Erie canal.....			
Division No. 8, { Erie canal....	8,469 20		
{ Sec. No. 9, Erie canal.....			
Division No. 9, { Erie canal....	7,063 48		
{ Sec. No. 10, Erie canal.....			
Division No. 10, { Erie canal....	42,882 60	\$80,491 34	
{ Sec. No. 11, Erie canal.....			
			\$757,815 61
			\$2,894,885 35

NOTE:— As heretofore explained in this report, the canals were re-districted into twelve subdivisions which took the place of the seventeen sections which existed prior to 1921.

80 REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement of payments made by the Superintendent of Public Works under Legislative Acts, for the purposes therein stated, from January 1, 1921, to January 1, 1922.

For the repair, improvement and preservation of the building known as "Guy Park House" and the grounds adjacent thereto in the city of Amsterdam. (Chapters 316 and 582, Laws of 1917 and 1920.)		
By Assistant Superintendent.....	\$312 91	\$312 91
For the purpose of supplementing facilities at Barge Canal terminals, partly constructed, to meet emergency conditions. (Chapters 592 and 176, Laws of 1918 and 1921.)		
By Superintendent	\$7,306 00	
By Assistant Superintendent.....	2,314 02	9,620 02
To restore the Black River canal to a navigable condition for its entire length by the repair and rebuilding of certain structures thereof. (Chapters 564 and 165, Laws of 1918 and 1920.)		
By Superintendent	\$7,240 81	7,240 81
For excavating and deepening the harbor and channel and entrance thereto at the foot of Canandaigua lake in the county of Ontario and repair the pier and breakwater. (Chapters 756 and 176, Laws of 1917 and 1921.)		
George H. Buckland, contractor.....	\$1,242 00	1,242 00
For the completion of the improvement of Chadakoin river known as Chautauqua lake outlet. (Chapter 650, Laws of 1921.)		
George L. Maltby, contractor.....	\$14,659 64	14,659 64
For the construction of a bridge across the spillway channel of the outlet of Cuba lake in the town of Cuba, Allegany county. (Chapters 637 and 176, Laws of 1919 and 1921.)		
John B. Smith, contractor.....	\$529 82	529 82
Improvement of Fulmer creek at Mohawk. (Chapter 904, Laws of 1920.)		
By Superintendent	\$24,998 90	24,998 90
For the improvement of the approaches to the Hudson bridge between Albany and Rensselaer. Rensselaer approach. (Chapter 585, Laws of 1920.)		
Advertising	\$134 93	
McCann Building Co, contractor.....	19,355 82	19,490 75
For the improvement of the approaches to the Hudson bridge between Albany and Rensselaer. Albany approach. (Chapter 586, Laws of 1920.)		

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 81

Advertising	\$134 94	
McCann Building Co., contractor.....	16,392 85	
		<hr/> \$16,527 79
For the replanking of the bridge over the outlet at Liberty street, Penn Yan, and for the rebuild- ing of piers and other necessary repairs. (Chapter 650, Laws of 1921.)		
By Superintendent	\$8,195 90	
		<hr/> 8,195 90
For deepening, widening, straightening and otherwise improving Limestone creek in the village of Fayetteville, Onondaga county. (Chapters 751, 339 and 905, Laws of 1917, 1918 and 1920.)		
By Superintendent	\$38,154 45	
		<hr/> 38,154 45
For the improvement of Oneida feeder in the city of Oneida. (Chapter 884, Laws of 1920.)		
By Assistant Superintendent	\$9,755 66	
		<hr/> 9,755 66
Schenectady-Scotia bridge. (Chapters 735 and 634, Laws of 1917 and 1919.)		
DuBois Bennett & Son, contractor.....	\$76,593 00	
American Pipe & Construction Co., contractor..	570,051 00	
Land appropriated	74,798 37	
Making searches	746 00	
		<hr/> 722,188 37
For necessary repair and maintenance of struc- tures which have been constructed by the Superintendent of Public Works on and con- nected with the waters of the State and which are not included as part of the canal system. (Chapters 791, 728, 181, 177 and 176, Laws of 1913, 1915, 1917 and 1921.)		
By Assistant Superintendent	\$215 36	
		<hr/> 215 36
Providing towing facilities on State canals. (Chapters 941 and 17, Laws of 1920 and 1921.)		
By Superintendent	\$20,366 04	
		<hr/> 20,366 04
Maintenance and repair of the Congress street bridge, Troy, between the counties of Albany and Rensselaer. (Chapters 643 and 17, Laws of 1919 and 1921.)		
By Superintendent	\$10,602 05	
		<hr/> 10,602 05
For the reconstruction and rebuilding of the bridge crossing the Hudson river and Barge canal and connecting the cities of Troy and Cohoes between the counties of Albany and Rensselaer. (Chapter 907, Laws of 1920.)		
Terry & Tench Co., Inc., contractor.....	\$134,784 00	
Advertising	360 15	
Printing	398 22	
By Superintendent	4,119 65	
By Assistant Superintendent	820 56	
		<hr/> 140,477 58
		<hr/> <hr/> \$1,044,578 05

82 REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

STATEMENT No. 3

Statement of payments made by the Superintendent of Public Works from January 1, 1921, to January 1, 1922, under the "Barge Canal Act."

(Chapter 147, Laws of 1903 and amendatory acts.

Contract No. 63-A, Completion of:		
By Superintendent	\$192 24	\$192 24
Contract No. 144-A:		
Brown & Lowe and Law Bros., contractor.....	\$9,082 15	9,082 15
Contract No. 147:		
Lathrop, Shea & Henwood Co., contractor.....	\$4,230 98	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board proceedings December 29, 1920, February 16 and September 21, 1921.).....	7,717 98	11,948 96
Contract No. 186:		
Advertising	\$585 55	585 55
Contract No. 189:		
Advertising	\$37 33	37 33
Contract No. 190:		
Empire Engineering Co., contractor.....	\$22,483 78	22,483 78
Contract No. 191:		
Empire Engineering Co., contractor.....	\$4,222 25	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board proceedings September 21, 1921).....	857 07	5,079 32
Contract No. 192:		
Brown & Lowe Co., contractor.....	\$41,092 31	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board proceedings February 16, May 4, June 15 and July 6, 1921).....	38,079 33	79,171 64
Contract No. 194:		
Advertising	\$299 22	299 22
Contract No. 198:		
Lupfer & Remick, contractor.....	\$2,760 42	2,760 42
Contract No. 202:		
Advertising	\$37 34	37 34
Contract No. 205:		
Scott Brothers, contractor	\$40,114 72	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board proceedings, November 2, 1921).....	350 00	
Advertising	583 28	
Printing	106 52	41,154 52

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 83

Contract No. 206:

Groot Engineering Co., Inc., contractor.....	\$2,449 00	
Advertising	218 84	
		\$2,666 84

General Expenses:

Bureau of Appraisal and Claims.....	\$37,156 08	
Recording appropriations of land.....	64 65	
		37,220 73
		\$212,720 04

STATEMENT NO. 4

Statement of payments made by the Superintendent of Public Works from January 1, 1921, to January 1, 1922, for the improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canal.

(Chapter 391, Laws of 1909 and supplemental acts.)

Contract S:

General Electric Co., contractor.....	\$9,000 00	
		\$9,000 00

Contract T:

Kennedy & Scullen Construction Co., contractor, extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board proceedings December 29, 1920).....	\$912 30	
		912 30

Contract V:

Advertising	\$652 31	
Printing	99 07	
		751 38

Contract W:

James B. Anglim, contractor.....	\$3,952 56	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board pro- ceedings June 15, 1921).....	508 33	
Advertising	57 69	
		4,518 58

General Expenses:

Recording appropriations of land.....	\$0 75	
		75
		\$15,183 01

STATEMENT NO. 5

Statement of payments made by the Superintendent of Public Works from January 1, 1921, to January 1, 1922, under the "Barge Canal Terminal Act" and acts amendatory thereto.

(Chapter 746, Laws of 1911 and supplementary acts.)

Contract No. 19-P:

Advertising	\$153 60	
		\$153 60

Contract No. 26-A:

Advertising	\$500 67	
Holler-LaDu Corporation, contractor.....	24,300 00	
		24,800 67

84 REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contract No. 28-A:		
Eugene Dawley, contractor	\$12,105 00	\$12,105 00
Contract No. 36-A:		
Advertising	\$37 33	
Holler-LaDu Corporation, contractor.....	14,540 40	14,577 73
Contract No. 43:		
McHarg-Barton Co., contractor.....	\$33,774 18	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board pro- ceedings March 2, 1921).....	924 53	34,698 71
Contract No. 45:		
The Mokawk Dredge & Dock Co., Inc., contractor.	\$130,284 00	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board pro- ceedings July 6, 1921).....	1,140 00	
Advertising	37 33	131,461 33
Contract No. 53-A:		
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co., contractor....	\$184,284 00	
Advertising	625 49	185,109 49
Contract No. 55:		
Riverside Contracting Co, contractor.....	\$51,081 28	51,081 28
Contract No. 71:		
I. M. Ludington's Sons, Inc., contractor.....	\$307,718 00	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board pro- ceedings June 15 and September 21, 1921)...	8,875 80	316,593 80
Contract No. 76:		
Mohawk Dredge & Dock Co., Inc., contractor....	\$9,815 70	
Advertising	145 00	9,960 70
Contract No. 79:		
Raymond Concrete Pile Co., contractor.....	\$328,887 00	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board pro- ceedings April 20, 1921).....	1,264 00	
Advertising	371 42	330,522 42
Contract No. 80:		
Brown & Lowe & Law Brothers, contractor.....	\$130,824 00	
Advertising	284 22	131,108 22
Contract No. 81:		
Fegels Construction Co., Ltd., contractor.....	\$662,769 80	
Advertising	751 63	
Printing	334 17	663,855 60

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 85

Contract No. 82:

Printing	\$268 34	
		\$268 34

Contract No. 84:

I. M. Ludington's Sons, Inc., contractor	\$20,979 00	
Advertising	441 78	
Printing	140 43	
		21,561 21

Contract No. 102:

Edward F. Terry Manufacturing Co., contractor	\$2,809 72	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board proceedings January 19, 1921)	491 93	
		3,301 65

Contract No. 104:

T. Frederick Jackson, Inc., contractor	\$17,802 00	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board proceedings Junne 1 and November 2, 1921)	1,165 78	
		18,967 78

Contract No. 107:

J. Livingston & Co., Inc., contractor	\$6,394 41	
		6,394 41

Contract No. 108:

T. Frederick Jackson, Inc., contractor	\$2,760 10	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board proceedings June 1, 1921)	30 00	
		2,790 10

Contract No. 114:

Heyl & Patterson, Inc., contractor	\$39,714 00	
Advertising	145 00	
		39,859 00

Contract No. 116:

Shepard Electric Crane & Hoist Co., contractor	\$44,433 00	
Advertising	197 33	
		44,630 33

Contract No. 118:

Advertising	\$441 78	
Printing	111 87	
		553 65

Contract No. 119:

Advertising	\$763 92	
Printing	210 20	
		974 12

Contract No. 212:

The Felton Construction Corporation, contractor	\$23,325 04	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board proceedings December 22, 1920 and January 5 and 19, 1921)	3,137 46	
		26,462 50

Contract No. 212-H:

Power Efficiency Corporation, contractor	\$35 40	
		35 40

86 REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contract No. 212-P:		
James J. Bresnahan, contractor.....	\$801 00	
		\$801 00
Contract No. 219:		
The Snare & Triest Co., contractor.....	\$592,564 50	
Advertising	299 23	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board pro- ceedings September 21, 1921).....	2,350 60	
		595,214 33
Contract No. 219-H:		
G. E. Gibson Co., contractor.....	\$3,834 00	
Advertising	110 76	
Printing	101 78	
		4,046 54
Contract No. 219-P:		
Wm. Young Plumbing Co., contractor.....	\$5,184 00	
Advertising	110 77	
Printing	110 11	
		5,404 88
Contract No. 223-P:		
Thomas E. O'Brien, Inc., contractor.....	\$8,538 00	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board pro- ceedings June 1, 1921).....	660 00	
		9,198 00
Contract No. 224:		
Post & McCord, contractor.....	\$141,213 83	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board pro- ceedings April 6, June 1 and September 21, 1921)	2,949 48	
		144,157 31
Contract No. 225:		
Fox, Reynolds Co., Inc., contractor.....	\$29,871 00	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board pro- ceedings February 16, May 4, May 18 and Sep- tember 21, 1921)	5,300 00	
Advertising	37 34	
		35,208 34
Contract No. 225-H:		
Austin Engineering Co., contractor.....	\$4,875 00	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board pro- ceedings June 15, 1921)	244 00	
		5,119 00
Contract No. 228:		
Advertising	\$155 20	
		155 20
Contract No. 228-A:		
Henry B. Reed, contractor.....	\$7,851 85	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board pro- ceedings September 21, 1921).....	1,680 00	
Advertising	232 75	
		9,764 60

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 87

Contract No. 229:

New England Foundation Co., Inc., contractor..	\$29,907 90	
Advertising	355 67	
	<hr/>	\$30,263 57

Contract No. 230:

W. F. Martens, contractor	\$66,204 00	
Extra or unspecified work (see Canal Board proceedings, September 21, 1921).....	300 00	
Advertising.	360 15	
Printing	256 69	
	<hr/>	67,120 84

General Expenses:

Confidential appraiser and investigator, salary and expense	\$1,291 87	
Clerk hire	394 98	
Advisory engineer, salary and expense.....	4,665 30	
Watching Banner Milling Company property, Buffalo terminal	1,089 00	
Repairs, Buffalo terminal	2,117 35	
Repairs, Rochester terminal	1,445 26	
Repairs, Gowanus Bay terminal	468 97	
Repairs, Amsterdam terminal	75 00	
Bureau of claims.....	142 50	
Caterpillar cranes	29,661 00	
Belt conveyors	1,994 00	
Motor truck	1,555 00	
	<hr/>	44,900 32
		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$3,023,180 97

STATEMENT NO. 6

Statement of Moneys Paid into the State Treasury by the Superintendent of Public Works from December 1, 1920 to December 1, 1921.

Revenue from towing service (see Appendix "A").....	\$8,760 80
Revenue from Barge Canal terminals (see Appendix "B")..	104,368 96
Revenue from rental of lands for farming purposes (see Appendix "C")	3,639 00
Revenue from rentals for other than farming purposes (see Appendix "D")	1,728 00
Revenue from use of canal waters by industrial establishments (see Appendix "E")	9,526 20
Revenue from reconveyance of land (see Appendix "F")....	33,689 66
Revenue from sale of sand and gravel (see Appendix "G")..	482 10
Revenue from sale of material other than sand and gravel (see Appendix "H")	1,328 60
Revenue from sale of buildings (see Appendix "I").....	537 80
Revenue from Hudson bridge (see Appendix "J").....	9,906 60
Revenue from Congress street bridge (see Appendix "K")..	9,999 96
Revenue from licenses and inspections of vessels (see Appendix "L")	2,432 50
Revenue from ice privileges (see Appendix "M").....	2,796 89
Revenue from filing liens, mortgages, etc. (see Appendix "N")	2 54
Revenue from miscellaneous sources (see Appendix "O")...	2,386 50
	<hr/>
	<hr/> <hr/>
	\$191,586 11

APPENDIX "A"

TOWING RECEIPTS

Received from J. Wm. Grady, Traffic Agent, being amounts collected by him for providing towing facilities during the season of 1920:

1920		
December	.....	\$2,641 28
1921		
February	.....	2,759 55
March	.....	1,430 22
		<hr/>
		\$6,831 05
Received from Elmer J. Clark, Assistant Superintendent, being amounts collected by him for providing towing facilities during the season of 1921:		
1921		
August	.....	\$727 25
October	.....	719 25
November	.....	483 25
		<hr/>
		1,929 75
		<hr/>
		\$8,760 80
		<hr/>

APPENDIX "B"

REVENUE FROM BARGE CANAL TERMINALS

Wharfage Receipts

Metropolitan District

From Frank P. Keenan, Private Secretary:

1921		
January	.....	\$11,060 51
February	.....	5,885 05
March	.....	7,300 92
		<hr/>
		\$24,246 48

From John S. Gaynor, Supt. of Terminals:

1921		
April	.....	\$6,745 86
May	.....	4,550 75
June	.....	4,604 96
July	.....	4,972 72
August	.....	5,752 03
September	.....	6,102 99
October	.....	4,870 03
November	.....	7,113 07
		<hr/>
		44,712 41
Overseas Navigation Co., for use of waters adjacent to Greenpoint terminal, Brooklyn....		16,500 00
Terminals outside of Metropolitan District		
Buffalo Marine Construction Corporation, rental of dock at Erie Basin, Buffalo, during closed season of 1920-1921.....		250 00
		<hr/>
		\$85,708 89

Rentals

Metropolitan District

Sabbitino & Co., Gowanus Bay....	\$690 00
Lewis Wrecking Co., Mott Haven..	200 00
Rosoff Engineering Co., Greenpoint.	900 00
Interwaterways Line, West 53d St.	80 00

Clonin & Messenger, Long Island City	\$400 00	
O. F. Perry & Sons, Mott Haven..	600 00	
Maltus & Ware, West 53d St.....	3,150 00	
Maltus & Ware, Gowanus Bay....	1,000 00	
N. Y. Canal & Great Lakes Corporation, Gowanus Bay.....	200 00	
Agate Sand & Gravel Co., Long Island City	720 00	
H. H. Anthony & Co., Long Island City	115 00	
Theodore Ficke, Pier 6, East river.	600 00	
Continental Transportation Co., Gowanus Bay	645 00	
S. A. Fallon, Pier 6, East river...	1,825 00	
Standard Oil Co., Greenpoint.....	1,323 00	
H. J. Kane & Co., Mott Haven....	800 00	
Continental Cotton Co., Long Island City .	1,620 00	
Chesboro, Whitman Co., Long Island City .	200 00	
McHarg-Barton Co., Flushing	10 00	
William Baker, Gowanus Bay....	100 00	
C. F. Starita Co., Gowanus Bay....	900 00	
Louis Brook, Inc., Greenpoint....	200 00	
Fred Starr Contracting Co., Flushing	36 00	
		\$16,314 00

Terminals outside of Metropolitan District

Peoples Ice Co., Syracuse.....	\$10 00	
Albany Perforated Wrapping Paper Co., Albany	10 00	
Van Zandt-Jacobs Co., Troy.....	10 00	
Central Hudson Steamboat Co., Troy	300 00	
International Paper Co., Fort Edward .	10 00	
Utica Cartage & Storage Co., Utica	66 90	
The Lyons Coal Co., Lyons.....	10 00	
		416 90
		\$16,730 90

Rental of Terminal Equipment

Metropolitan District

Piers 5 and 6, East river.....	\$391 48	
Mott Haven	223 50	
Gowanus Bay	57 20	
		\$672 18

Terminals outside of Metropolitan District

W. S. Hamlin, Asst. Supt., from:		
City of Schenectady, Schenectady terminal	\$34 00	
Pruyn Lumber & Supply Co., Mechanicville terminal	6 00	
Whitehead Bros. Co., Albany terminal .	6 50	
Whitehead Bros. Co., Mechanicville terminal .	16 00	
Duffany Brick Co., Mechanicville terminal .	132 50	
		195 00

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E. J. Clark, Asst. Supt., from:		
Transmarine Corporation, Rome terminal	\$131 50	
Horwitz Bros., Syracuse terminal..	23 00	
New York Canal & Great Lakes Corp., Rome terminal	23 00	
Three Rivers Paper Co., Rome terminal	13 00	
Inland Marine Corporation, Rome terminal	29 50	
Phoenix Toilet & Paper Mfg. Co., Phoenix terminal	16 00	
Use of crane at Rome terminal..	33 00	
Use of equipment at Utica terminal	16 00	
		\$285 00

Jos. H. Nichols, Asst. Supt., from:		
Niagara Sprayer Co., Middleport terminal	\$269 00	
Matthew Glen, Middleport terminal	98 50	
M. L. White, Buffalo terminal....	96 25	
Transmarine Corporation, Buffalo terminal	121 00	
Seaboard Forwarding Co., Buffalo terminal	12 00	
		596 75

	\$1,748 93
Interest to January 1, 1921. on deposits.....	180 24
	<u>\$104,368 96</u>

APPENDIX "C"

Received for rental of lands for farming purposes during the season of 1921:

NAME	Parcel	Contract	Amount
Frank Medes.....	54-8-74-A-74-B.....	Ter. 15.....	\$15 00
H. B. Richardson.....	2501-2495.....	43.....	40 00
Peter Martusello.....	1258-3151.....	20 & 20-D..	25 00
Wm. V. Bradt.....	668.....	14.....	42 00
Nick Laino.....	2043-2044-2045.....	42.....	25 00
Thos. Ambridge.....	2519.....	20-C.....	5 00
Jos. Fontenelli.....	651.....	14.....	25 00
Cora E. Moon.....	4427.....	71-A.....	15 00
Daniel Forsay.....	2947.....	77.....	5 00
Chas. Honkey.....	3194-3195-3196-3197.....	20-B.....	35 00
W. L. Van Vechten.....	4422.....	71-A.....	80 00
John Adams.....	4059.....	20-D.....	18 00
John Guerin.....	451-454-1093.....	25.....	20 00
Alex Affalt.....	2354.....	14.....	25 00
Jacob Hartman.....	3039.....	77.....	5 00
W. W. Patterson.....	3239.....	1.....	50 00
Fred Linendoll.....	152.....	1.....	25 00
Fred Weakley.....	4512.....	20-B.....	15 00
E. E. Walker.....	1080-4051-4052.....	68.....	35 00
Patrick Casey.....	1382-1670.....	46.....	25 00
Earl Braman.....	2952-2953-2954.....	77.....	50 00
	2948-2949-2950-2951.....		
Edwin Stevens, Jr.....	332-335-693.....	15.....	30 00
John Morrow.....	4425-4428-4431.....	71-A.....	30 00
Dinkleman Bros.....	666.....	14.....	28 00
Guy Boskey.....	647.....	14.....	6 00
Neal Gleason.....	4191-4193.....	30.....	10 00
Mrs. George Munnings.....	2205.....	21.....	10 00
Grant Reynolds.....	2974.....	48.....	10 00
John S. Jones.....	2203-224-A.....	21.....	50 00
H. T. Dodge.....	2101-2240-2249.....	30.....	100 00

APPENDIX "C" — (Continued)

NAME	Parcel	Contract	Amount
Chas. H. Schlotshauer.....	2682-3099.....	20-C.....	\$35 00
Uriah Goodbread.....	{ 4758-4786-4807-4808.....	18-A.....	} 25 00
	{ 1653-1654-1655.....	20-A.....	
Orin A. Reed.....	4415.....	71-A.....	85 00
Mrs. Alice C. Denel.....	494-495.....	27.....	20 00
Joseph Pixner.....	2358.....	14.....	25 00
Wm. E. Wilkinson.....	2417-A-2904.....	43.....	50 00
Daniel Norton.....	1825.....	14.....	25 00
Harvey S. Greene.....	2176.....	70.....	22 50
H. E. Flak.....	4594.....	20-B.....	17 50
Albert Frits.....	1427-1428-1429-8562.....	19.....	15 00
Wm. F. Wilson.....	2175.....	71-A.....	50 00
Stephen Yager.....	679.....	14.....	10 00
Conde Van Buren.....	4418.....	20-D.....	10 00
Mrs. Geneva Chaffee.....	{ 112-116-1164-117.....	3.....	} 10 00
	{ 147.....	1.....	
George B. Freleigh.....	2168.....	14.....	25 00
George A. Rioux.....	2209-2212-2113.....	14.....	25 00
Carmine Peruzzi.....	2639.....	20-B.....	10 00
F. J. Churchill.....	506.....	27.....	1 00
A. J. Spoor.....	91-108.....	5.....	50 00
C. J. Hixon.....	202.....	8.....	12 50
Michael Gannon.....	2550.....	73.....	25 00
Ralph M. Clapp.....	3071-3096.....	76.....	5 00
Irving E. Smith.....	1803-2730.....	47.....	35 00
Lewis L. Fellows.....	2360-2366.....	14.....	50 00
Casa A. Martin.....	4419.....	71-A.....	5 00
Chas. Paulfus.....	4683-3660.....	20-C.....	25 00
John McMichael.....	{ 279.....	8.....	} 35 00
	{ 5182-5359.....	20-D.....	
Chas. J. Servoss.....	2584-2314-2315.....	49.....	15 00
H. T. Dodge.....	1955-1956.....	30.....	10 00
George Lasher.....	2355.....	14.....	25 00
Wm. Brady.....	498.....	27.....	5 00
Frank Reynolds.....	436-438.....	25.....	10 00
Ernest Frieling.....	1426.....	19.....	5 00
James P. O'Brien.....	491-492-493-494.....	27.....	40 00
Pasquale DiMessa.....	3255-3322-3326-3327-3331.....	20-D.....	25 00
G. T. Whitman.....	4022.....	20-C.....	15 00
A. Fellows.....	2365.....	14.....	25 00
P. L. Watkins.....	497.....	27.....	5 00
James G. Knox.....	512.....	27.....	10 00
J. F. Dickenson.....	495.....	27.....	5 00
Fred G. Jones.....	3090.....	"B".....	10 00
J. O. Warcup.....	1982.....	55.....	42 00
George Van Vleck.....	{ 994-1007-1008-1158-1003.....	55.....	} 311 00
	{ 1113-1127-1115-1133-A.....	55.....	
W. F. Pillmore.....	123.....	55.....	100 00
Theodore Zornow.....	1759.....	23.....	25 00
E. S. Lamberson.....	3480-3481-3676.....	30.....	65 00
James Munekton.....	2181-2185.....	14.....	30 00
Warren M. Collins.....	412.....	25.....	10 00
E. W. Parmlee.....	1933.....	55.....	40 00
George B. Olney.....	123.....	55.....	50 00
Harry Van Vleck.....	1930-1926-1916-1913-1918.....	55.....	281 50
C. O. Eddy.....	1120-1877-188.....	55.....	31 00
Leonard L. Hosmer.....	700-8564.....	19.....	10 00
Dan Carswell.....	112-113-131-132-133.....	3.....	30 00
Mary Reinhart.....	4888.....	20-B.....	20 00
Vincenzo Giacobetti.....	3246.....	30.....	5 00
Daniel Forsay.....	2046-2047.....	77.....	10 00
Gustav L. Markendorf.....	3032-3076-3078-3476-3478-3479.....	77.....	40 00
Robert A. Collins.....	2934.....	77.....	5 00
Enos Salter.....	2719-A-2720.....	63.....	10 00
George Lavigne.....	2269-2362.....	14.....	75 00
George Mann.....	2191.....	49.....	5 00
Frank T. Pearce.....	2253-2359.....	14.....	75 00
Alvin A. Putman.....	516-517.....	17.....	15 00
M. J. Lathers.....	{ 643.....	14.....	} 18 00
	{ 4026.....	20-D.....	
James Hayes.....	2218.....	14.....	25 00
F. W. Schmidt.....	2514-3146.....	63.....	5 00
Caesar Sgro.....	3250-3251.....	30.....	25 00
Frank Koch.....	2350-2583-2640-2641.....	49.....	35 00

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APPENDIX "C" — (Continued)

NAME	Parcel	Contract	Amount
	4527	20-D	\$10 00
	2330	49	5 00
	3210	77	5 00
	3005	49	15 00
	355	15	20 00
	3040	51	5 00
b	3085	51	5 00
	504	27	5 00
a	5026	"D"	5 00
	2522	20-C	15 00
	2323-2324	49	15 00
Wm. D. Lenhart	{ 1332-1333		
	{ H-16, H-18, H-20, H-20	40	25 00
	2353	14	20 00
	2271	14	60 00
	4050	20-D	5 00
a	2356	14	27 50
	4569	29	40 00
	503	27	5 00
	696	28	10 00
	3252	30	5 00
	H-156, H-150	14	25 00
	3760	51	15 00
	2062-3156	48	20 00
	741-932-1272	25	5 00
	1143	55	10 00
	Near Warner		30 00
	East of Weynsport		10 00
	Fort Plain		5 50
	West of Weynsport highway		5 00
	Palmyra		16 00
	Yates		10 00
	Palmyra		5 00
	Between Smith's Basin and Dunham's Basin		10 00

Received for rental of lands for farming purposes during season of 1922:

NAME	Parcel	Contract	Amount
Mrs. Cora E. Moon	4427	71-A	\$15 00
Oscar W. Dauchy	5342	163	7 00
Louis Reinhardt	4514-4515	30	15 00
			\$3,630 00

APPENDIX "D"

Received for Rentals other than for Farming

Thomas R. Crane, Asst. Supt., from:	
Daniel Norton for use of land and privilege of constructing and maintaining ice house thereon at Crescent. Annual rental	\$100 00
Vacuum Oil Co., annual rental of land for storage purposes at Rochester	50 00
P. C. Bennison, annual rental of use of land, parcels 1797, 1798, 1801, 1804, 4340, Barge Canal Contract No. 30 and privilege of constructing and maintaining coal shed thereon	25 00
West Virginia Pulp Paper Co., use of old coal lands, Mechanicville. Rental two years	120 00

C. H. Young, privilege of maintaining boat house, parcel 4436, B. C. Contract No. 97. Rental two year.....	\$50 00
B. S. McCarey, use of land parcel 2470, B. C. Contract No. 43. Annual rental	25 00
International Railway Co., for privilege of maintaining track along river road, northerly from Buffalo. Annual rental..	10 00
Inland Marine Corporation, rental of office, Waterford.....	12 00
Thomas E. Gavin, privilege of operating ferry across the canalized Mohawk river at Vischer's Ferry. Annual rental.	10 00
West End Athletic Club, annual rental of land, parcel 401, B. C. Contract No. 17.....	10 00
Granville Telephone Co., for privilege of maintaining three poles on Sanders Street bridge, Whitehall. Annual rental.....	3 00
Standard Oil Co. of New York, for privilege of erecting and maintaining derrick at Albion. Annual rental.....	10 00
N. Y. State Gas & Electric Corporation, for privilege of main- taining transmission line across Cayuga lake inlet. Annual rental	10 00
N. Y. State Gas & Electric Corporation, for privilege of con- structing and maintaining pipe lines to and into Cayuga lake at Ithaca. Annual rental.....	10 00
Republic Light, Heat & Power Co., for privilege of construct- ing and maintaining pipe lines to and into canal at Tona- wanda. Annual rental	40 00
Utica Gas & Electric Co., for privilege of attaching gas main to bridge over Barge Canal at Little Falls. Annual rental....	10 00
Mrs. Katherine C. Murphy, for privilege of constructing and maintaining addition to building at Brockport. Annual rental	10 00
Tonawanda Power Co., privilege of constructing and maintain- ing electric transmission line across the canal between Pendleton and Tonawanda. Annual rental.....	10 00
Rome Iron Mills, Annual rental of land at Rome.....	12 00
Frank D. Ehrhardt, for privilege of constructing and main- taining boat house at Fort Gibson. Annual rental.....	10 00
Sugar Products Co., for privilege of constructing and maintain- ing a pipe line at Rome. Annual rental.....	10 00
Wm. F. McCarthy for privilege of constructing and maintain- ing boat house at Port Gibson. Annual rental.....	10 00
E. G. Gale for privilege of maintaining boat house at Brew- erton. Annual rental	10 00
Wm. J. Hines, for privilege of maintaining boat house at Brewerton. Annual rental	10 00
Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation, for privilege of con- structing tower and maintaining transmission line across canal, Rochester. Annual rental.....	10 00
Ernest R. Lay for privilege of constructing and maintaining boat house at Port Gibson. Annual rental.....	10 00
Adirondack Power & Light Corporation, for privilege of con- structing and maintaining transmission line, east of Amster- dam. Annual rental	10 00
Edwin B. Foster & Gordon C. Baird for use of land in parcels 2205-2227-2228-2227-A, 2273-A, 2274-2341. B. C. Contract No. 21, for purpose of handling canal freight. Annual rental...	10 00
Syracuse Rendering Co., for privilege of constructing and temporarily maintaining bridge over canal in town of Dewitt	10 00
P. J. Cawley, Assistant Superintendent, from:	
Timothy Cronin, rental of house at Baldwinsville, three months	24 00
E. D. Emerson, rental of house at Baldwinsville, three months	24 00
Elmer J. Clark, Assistant Superintendent from:	
Timothy Cronin, rental of house, Baldwinsville, nine months.	72 00
E. D. Emerson, rental of house, Baldwinsville, nine months.	72 00

Charles J. Servoss, annual rental for use of land, Macedon....	\$10 00
Dilts Machine Co., annual rental for use of land, Fulton....	24 00
Michael Ross, annual rental for use of land, Fulton.....	100 00
John Carroll, annual rental for use of land, Fulton.....	60 00
John Hickey, annual rental of use of land, Fulton.....	40 00
Remington Arms Co., for privilege of maintaining building at Illion. Annual rental	200 00
Dr. Wm. L. Wheeler, for privilege of constructing and main- taining power house at Solsville. Annual rental.....	10 00
Mrs. Laura W. Fralick, annual rental for use of land at Hin- mansville	10 00
Goulds Manufacturing Co., for privilege of constructing and maintaining pipe line across old Cayuga and Seneca canal at Seneca Falls. Annual rental	10 00
Albert Pilkey, annual rental for use of land at Hinmansville.	10 00
Glens Falls Gas & Electric Light Co., for privilege of con- structing and maintaining pipe line under and across the Glens Falls feeder. Annual rental.....	10 00
Roscoe Hewitt, annual rental for use of land, Yates.....	5 00
Rogers Milk Corporation, for privilege of constructing and maintaining dam at Boonville. Annual rental.....	10 00
H. P. Hamlin, for privilege of maintaining lunch room at Illion. Annual rental	30 00
M. G. Spraker, annual rental for use of land, town of Minden.	5 00
Charles F. Lembke, annual rental for use of land, east of old lock No. 54, Berlin.....	35 00
Peter Van Detto, for privilege of draining land into old Erie canal at Port Byron. Annual rental	10 00
Edw. C. Davies, annual rental of land at Ilion	20 00
Village of Clyde, for privilege of laying pipe lines in bed of old Erie canal. Annual rental.....	10 00
F. W. Wooley, annual rental for use of land at Ilion.....	50 00
Utica Gas & Electric Co., for privilege of lowering and re- locating bridge at foot of Cornelia street, Utica. Annual rental	10 00
Mrs. George Cowles, for privilege of constructing and main- taining building on North Genesee street, Utica. Annual rental	20 00
Andrew A. Jaeckel, Jr., for privilege of maintaining building on east side of Owasco lake outlet. Annual rental.....	10 00
Municipal Gas Co., for privileges of constructing and main- taining main under canal land, Albany. Annual rental...	10 00
Western Block Co., annual rental for use of land on Market street, Lockport	50 00
Village of Mohawk, for privilege of discharging waters of Tory creek into bed of old Erie canal and disposing of same. An- nual rental	10 00
City of Buffalo, for privilege of laying and maintaining cable in towing path along old Erie canal, Buffalo. Annual rental	10 00
Brewerton Fire District, for privilege of constructing and maintaining buildings at Brewerton for fire engines. Annual rental	10 00
Employers Association of Utica, for privilege of building and maintaining dam in the old Erie canal, Utica, for fire pro- tection purposes. Annual rental.....	10 00
Mrs. Mary Marquette for privilege of placing and maintain- ing a building at North Tonawanda. Annual rental.....	50 00
Village of Boonville, for privilege of installing and maintain- ing pump adjacent to Black river canal feeder, for fire pro- tection. Annual rental	10 00
Niagara Gas Corporation, annual rental for privilege of main- taining four pipe lines on State land, Buffalo.....	40 00

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Harry E. Welch, annual rental for privilege of maintaining boat house between Newark and Port Gibson.....	\$10 00
	<u>\$1,728 00</u>

APPENDIX "E"

Received for Use of Canal Waters by Industrial Establishments.

The Upson Company, annual rental for use of surplus waters from the upper level of the improved canal at Lockport....	\$200 00
Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co., for use of surplus waters from the Barge Canal at Fulton, from November 1, 1920, to November 1, 1921	5,225 49
Lockport and Newfane Mill Owner's Association, in payment for water to be furnished between the dates of January 5, 1921 and January 5, 1922	\$7,500 00
Less rebate for water the State was unable to furnish between the dates of July 5, 1920 and July 5, 1921.....	3,648 29
	<u>3,851 71</u>
Atmospheric Nitrogen Corporation, annual rental for use of waters from the old Erie canal, in the town of Geddes, same to be discharged into Onondaga lake.....	250 00
	<u>\$9,526 20</u>

APPENDIX "F"

Received for Reconveyance of Land

NAME	Map number	Contract	Date of deed	Amount
Willis Connell.....	5181-A.....	12.....	Mar. 11, 1919	\$50 00
Thomas W. Winnie.....	1940-A.....	14.....	Dec. 23, 1920	18 15
Rome Iron Mills, Inc.....	2474-C.....	43.....	Dec. 30, 1920	1,000 00
Thos. Meneely.....	478-A.....	25.....	Dec. 31, 1920	82 00
Frank J. Doran.....	481-A.....	25.....	Jan. 4, 1921	311 60
Frank A. Wilcox.....	4509-A.....	20-D.....	Jan. 12, 1921	1,230 50
Lockport Improvement Corp...	2626-A, 2622-A, 2623-A.	67.....	Jan. 26, 1921	3,500 00
Henry Bradt.....	5037-A.....	20-D.....	Dec. 31, 1920	400 00
A. H. Snyder.....	515-A.....	26.....	Jan. 13, 1921	500 00
Jerry Crowley.....	466-A.....	25.....	Feb. 2, 1921	416 85
P. B. Daly.....	469-A.....	25.....	Feb. 11, 1921	46 20
P. B. Daly.....	456-A.....	25.....	Feb. 11, 1921	588 50
Isabelle Daly.....	460-A.....	25.....	Feb. 11, 1921	324 45
E. L. Potter.....	495-A.....	27.....	Mar. 1, 1921	100 00
W. H. Newton.....	482-A.....	27.....	Nov. 16, 1920	364 20
Michael Travis.....	2268-A.....	14.....	Mar. 16, 1921	150 00
Warren N. Collins.....	410-C.....	25.....	Mar. 16, 1921	289 50
Henry, Adeline and Orvilla Simonds.....	1826-A, 2612-A.....	19.....	Nov. 18, 1920	113 04
Utica Gas & Electric Co.....	T-54.....	Ter. 15..	Mar. 20, 1921	1,200 00
Elmer J. West.....	289-A.....	8.....	April 4, 1921	100 00
Thomas Flanigan.....	905-A.....	25.....	Oct. 28, 1920	45 15
Thomas Flanigan.....	471-A.....	25.....	April 29, 1921	390 02
Thomas Flanigan.....	479-A.....	25.....	Oct. 28, 1920	156 00
Edw. Kennedy.....	586-A.....	10.....	May 4, 1921	600 00
Levi Straughn.....	4075.....	" B ".....	May 4, 1921	119 70
John Guerin.....	1094-A.....	25.....	May 7, 1921	358 05
Daniel Cahill.....	470-A.....	25.....	May 4, 1921	103 20
William R. Massie.....	2175-E.....	71.....	July 7, 1921	426 00
Baird & Foots.....	2205-A, 2227-A, 2228-A, 2272-B, 2273-B, 2274- A, 2341-A.....	21.....	Aug. 16, 1921	10,000 00
Willis N. Britton.....	2224-A.....	21.....	Oct. 1, 1921	5,475 90
Willis N. Britton.....	2203-A.....	21.....	Oct. 1, 1921	3,765 00
C. F. Hammond.....	3174-A.....	" B ".....	Nov. 22, 1921	1,180 35
Shaughnessy Ice Co.....	1969-A.....	14.....	Nov. 29, 1921	285 30
				<u>\$33,689 66</u>

APPENDIX "G"

Received for Sale of Sand and Gravel

Bowman's Livery, for 30 cu. yds. of sand from flats below Little Falls	\$7 50
H. C. McDougall, for 100 cu. yds. of sand from spoil banks at Pattersonville	25 00
Oneida Lake Sand Mines, for 1,605 cu. yds. of sand from site of Barge Canal Contract No. 4.....	80 25
South Side Coal Co., for 396 cu. yds. of sand from site of Barge Canal Contract No. 30.....	99 00
John B. Gove for 25 cu. yds. of gravel from bank between Sprakers and Canajoharie	6 25
Bernard J. Delahunt for 1,524 cu. yds. of sand from site of Barge Canal Contract No. 4.....	242 20
Richard Hopkins for 146 cu. yds. of gravel from bank between Fultonville and Auriesville	21 90
	<hr/>
	\$482 10

APPENDIX "H"

Received for Sale of Materials other than Sand and Gravel.

Thomas R. Crane, Assistant Superintendent, from: Holler-La Du Corporation, for 240 yds. of rip-rap from site of Cohoes terminal	\$72 00
W S. Hamlin, Assistant Superintendent, from: George Diefendorf in payment for old engine from Ford truck	50 00
Elmer J. Clark, Assistant Superintendent, for sale of old bridge at Fountainville.....	\$35 00
From Abe Nathan for sale of old iron from bridges at Utica, as follows:	
John street bridge	510 30
Hotel street bridge	343 20
Genesee street bridge	219 15
	<hr/>
	1,107 65
Charles McDonough, Assistant Superintendent, from: W. H. Wilson Iron Works for scrap iron from Exchange street bridge, Rochester	44 84
Joseph H. Nichols, Assistant Superintendent, from: T. Hanlon Co., for scrap iron from the State yard, Rochester.	30 36
E. C. Shaffer, Assistant Division Superintendent, for 30 gal. of machine oil sold to motor ship No. 104.....	18 75
H. D. French, in payment for scrap pipe from Hinckley feeder	5 00
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	\$1,328 60

APPENDIX "I"

Received for Sale of Buildings

Elmer J. Clark, Assistant Superintendent, for shanty from Seneca street bridge, Utica.....	\$20 00
S. Sheldon Judson, for old office building, south of Barneveld..	25 00
Bruce E. Hunter, for abandoned lock house at old Lock 57....	12 00
Great Eastern Storage & Wrecking Corporation, balance due for buildings on site of Barge Canal Terminal Contract No. No. 41, as per terms of contract.....	480 80
	<hr/>
	\$537 80

APPENDIX "J"

Revenue from Hudson Bridge

Received for freight and passenger privileges:

Albany Southern Railroad Company:

1920		
	November	\$284 99
	December	307 98
1921		
	January	279 78
	February	141 31
	March	229 20
	April	243 17
	May	313 54
	June	310 04
	July	356 31
	August	328 13
	September	292 47
	October	280 89
		<hr/>
		\$3,367 81

United Traction Company:

1920		
	November	\$1,722 11
	December	1,910 23
1921		
	January	1,627 48
	May	6 48
	June	19 61
	July	56 27
	August	142 00
	September	350 24
	October	574 27
		<hr/>
		6,408 67

The Barrett Co., refund on material returned from Hudson bridge	30 12
Albany Southern Railroad Co., annual rental for privilege of maintaining cable for transmission of power.....	100 00

\$9,906 60

APPENDIX "K"

Revenue from Congress Street Bridge

Received for passenger privileges:

United Traction Company, from November 1, 1920 to November 1, 1921, at \$833.33 per month.....

\$9,999 96

APPENDIX "L"

Received from inspectors of steam vessels, being fees collected for inspection of boats and issuance of original and renewal of licenses during the year 1921, pursuant to Chapter 42, Laws of 1909:

1921		
	January	\$3 00
	March	6 00
	April	127 50
	May	169 50
	June	446 00
	July	641 50

August	\$896 50
September	139 50
October	3 00
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	\$2,432 50
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APPENDIX "M"

Ice Privileges

Received for privileges granted for cutting ice:	
Thomas R. Crane, Assistant Superintendent, from:	
Borden Farm Products Co.....	\$12 50
Dairymen's League Co-operative Ass'n, Inc....	18 75
John Bruno	25 00
John H. Rogers	12 50
Edw. Quackenbush	25 00
Erskine C. Rogers	25 00
William Record	12 50
Koliciwood Lumber Co.....	25 00
W. M. Evans Dairy Co., Inc.....	25 00
Dan Carswell	6 25
Niskayuna Ice Co.....	25 00
William Dotter	150 00
John Ray	122 50
Daniel Norton	395 00
A. E. Miller	50 00
George Gilboy	25 00
Miller Brothers	31 25
Albert Hoffman	12 50
Yerden Brothers	31 25
D. McCarthy & Sons	87 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,117 50
W. S. Hamlin, Assistant Superintendent, from:	
B. Cooper Ice Co.....	\$395 00
	<hr/>
	395 00
P. J. Cawley, Assistant Superintendent, from:	
John W. Myers	\$6 25
George Nemeyer	12 50
Arthur Bach	12 50
Joseph H. Conley	6 25
D. Copeland	12 50
James H. Benson	12 50
A. O. Cole and H. G. Putnam.....	25 00
	<hr/>
	87 50
E. J. Clark, Assistant Superintendent, from:	
Shefford Cheese Co.....	\$25 00
Levy Dairy Co.....	25 00
Standard Dairy Co.....	12 50
Onondaga County Penitentiary.....	3 13
J. F. Brown	12 50
Louis Fuess	25 00
N. Y., Ontario & Western R. R. Co.....	387 50
D. Copeland	25 00
Daniel Farrell	6 26
	<hr/>
	521 89
Charles McDonough, Assistant Superintendent, from:	
L. M. Whitney	\$25 00
D. E. Clair	100 00
	<hr/>
	125 00

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 99

Joseph H. Nichols, Assistant Superintendent,
from:

Edward Fitzgerald	\$25 00	
Hetzler Brothers	100 00	
		125 00
National Ice & Coal Co.....		400 00
Daniel Farrell, Section Supt., from:		
Perth Amboy Ice Co. (1919)		25 00
		<u>\$2,796 89</u>

APPENDIX " N "

Fees for Filing Liens and Mortgages and Making Searches

John E. Winne, statistician, received for filing liens and mortgages and making searches for canal boats.....	\$2 54
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APPENDIX " O "

Miscellaneous Receipts

W. S. Hamlin, Assistant Superintendent, from:

American Railway Express Co., refunds as follows:		
Materials broken in shipment.....	\$19 50	
Materials lost in shipment	8 42	
		\$27 92

P. J. Cawley, Assistant Superintendent, from:

City of Fulton, for use of dredge, 2½ days.....	200 00
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Charles McDonough, Assistant Superintendent, from:

Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., in settlement of claim for damage to automobile	174 70
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Joseph H. Nichols, Assistant Superintendent, from:

Inland and Coastwise Waterways Service, for use of tug pumping out barge	140 00
Frank Lanwig, clerk, received for sale of maps.....	124 58
Maryland Motor Car Insurance Co., in settlement of claim for damage to auto truck	2 65
The Delaware & Hudson Company, refund for overcharge on freight ..	6 32
The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., unexpended balance of money advanced for construction of track to the Rochester terminal	712 62
New York State National Bank, Albany, interest on deposits.	942 10
The First National Bank, Albany, interest on deposits.....	55 61
	<u>\$2,386 50</u>

DEPARTMENTAL ORGANIZATION

Superintendent of Public Works.....	Charles L. Cadle
Deputy Superintendent	Vacancy
Assistant Deputy.....	Alfred M. O'Neil
Private Secretary	Mollie L. Kelly
Chief of Finance Bureau.....	Harry M. Hulsapple
Chief Accountant and Auditor.....	Edward L. Walsh
Publicity Agent.....	Charles E. Ogden
Canal Traffic Agent.....	Albert H. Moore
Advisory Engineer.....	John A. O'Connor
General Inspector	Wilkes D. Dodge
Chief Inspector Mechanical Structures.....	Henry Castor
Superintendent of Terminals (Metropolitan District).....	John S. Gaynor
Special Examiner and Appraiser and Claims Agent.....	John A. Dix

100 REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

EASTERN DIVISION

Assistant Superintendent of Public Works.....W. Seward Hamlin
Division ClerkWilliam H. Bradt

Offices, Wedgeway Building, Schenectady

Sub-Division No. 1, Erie:

Assistant Division Superintendent.....Edgar L. Peddie

Offices, State Shop, Cohoes.

Sub-Division No. 2, Erie:

Assistant Division Superintendent.....W. O. Dodds

Offices, Canal Terminal, Amsterdam.

Sub-Division No. 3, Erie:

Assistant Division Superintendent.....E. C. Shaffer

Offices, Canal Terminal, Little Falls.

Sub-Division No. 1, Champlain:

Assistant Division Superintendent.....A. T. Carrier

Offices, Canal Terminal, Mechanicville.

Sub-Division No. 2, Champlain:

Assistant Division Superintendent.....James J. O'Brien

Offices, Canal Terminal, Fort Edward.

MIDDLE DIVISION

Assistant Superintendent of Public Works.....Elmer J. Clark

Division ClerkJ. C. Larkin

Offices, Canal Weighlock Building, Syracuse.

Sub-Division No. 4, Erie:

Assistant Division Superintendent.....W. H. Milne

Offices, Canal Weighlock Building, Utica.

Sub-Division No. 5, Erie:

Assistant Division Superintendent.....M. E. Hulbert

Offices, Canal Weighlock Building, Syracuse.

Sub-Division No. 6, Erie:

Assistant Division Superintendent.....C. A. Gould

Offices, Lock No. 3, Seneca Falls.

WESTERN DIVISION

Assistant Superintendent of Public Works.....Joseph H. Nichols

Division ClerkMichael Claffey

Offices, Canal Weighlock Building, Rochester; Erie Basin Terminal, Buffalo.

Sub-Division No. 7, Erie:

Assistant Division Superintendent.....M. D. Mosher

Offices, State Yard, Palmyra.

Sub-Division No. 8, Erie:

Assistant Division SuperintendentJacob Allmeroth

Offices, Canal Weighlock Building, Rochester.

Sub-Division No. 9, Erie:

Assistant Division Superintendent.....T. Frank Walker

Offices, Lockport.

Sub-Division No. 10, Erie:

Assistant Division Superintendent.....Richard Humphrey

Offices, Foot of Porter Avenue, Buffalo.

BOUNDARIES OF CANAL DIVISIONS AND SUB-DIVISIONS

(Effective March 16, 1921)

EASTERN DIVISION

ERIE CANAL: Beginning in the Hudson river at the foot of Congress street, Troy, extending northerly to the entrance of the improved Erie Canal at Waterford; thence through the improved Erie Canal to the easterly line of Oneida county, with tributary feeders, including also retained portions of the old canal extending from Albany to Waterford and from Junction Lock at Mohawk to the east line of Oneida county.

CHAMPLAIN CANAL: From Congress street, Troy, to the Lake Champlain Inlet at Whitehall, including the Glens Falls feeder and other tributaries as well as retained portions of the old Champlain Canal at Schuylerville, Waterford and Cohoes.

SUB-DIVISIONS

Sub-Division No. 1, Erie Canal:

Extends from the junction of the improved Erie and Champlain canals in the Hudson river at Waterford westerly to a point just east of the old aqueduct at Rexford Flats; includes also the retained portions of the Champlain and Erie canals, extending from Waterford to the Hudson river at Albany and a short section of the Champlain canal extending northerly from the Barge canal at Waterford. The canal terminal at Troy also is included.

Sub-Division No. 2, Erie Canal:

Begins at and includes the old equeduct at Rexford Flats and extends westerly to and including Lock No. 13, at Yosts.

Sub-Division No. 3, Erie Canal:

Extends from the up-stream end of Lock No. 13, westerly to the Oneida county line, including the retained section of the Erie canal from Mohawk to the easterly line of Oneida county.

Sub-Division No. 1, Champlain Canal:

Beginning at Congress street, Troy, and extending to the foot (or down stream end) of Lock No. 7, Champlain canal. The bridges at Congress street and 12th street, Troy, and the Terminal are not included in this area. The dam and lock at Troy are under the jurisdiction of the United States Government.

Sub-Division No. 2, Champlain Canal:

Extends from the foot of Lock No. 7 to Lake Champlain Inlet at Whitehall and includes the Glens Falls feeder.

MIDDLE DIVISION

Includes the improved Erie canal from the easterly line of Oneida county to the easterly line of Wayne county; the Black River canal, the Oswego canal and the Cayuga and Seneca canal, together with the tributary feeders to each and also retained portions of the old Erie, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca canals.

Sub-Division No. 4, Erie Canal:

Extends from the easterly line of Oneida county westerly to a point in Oneida Lake, approximately opposite the westerly line of Oneida county, including the Black River canal for its entire length and the retained section of the old Erie canal from the easterly line of Oneida county to Peterboro Street Bridge, Canastota.

Sub-Division No. 5, Erie Canal:

Extends from a point in Oneida Lake approximately opposite the westerly line of Oneida county, westerly to the first bridge west of Lock No. 24, Erie canal, including also the Oswego canal for its entire length, the Onondaga Lake Outlet and the retained sections of the Erie and Oswego canals.

Sub-Division No. 6, Erie Canal:

Extends from and including the bridge first west of Lock No. 24 to the east line of Wayne county and includes also the Cayuga and Seneca canal and the Cayuga Lake inlet at Ithaca and canal property at Watkins.

WESTERN DIVISION

Includes the Erie canal from the easterly line of Wayne county to and through the city of Buffalo with its tributary feeders.

Sub-Division No. 7, Erie Canal:

Extends from the easterly to the westerly line of Wayne county.

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Sub-Division No. 8, Erie Canal:

Extends from the easterly to the westerly line of Monroe county and includes the Genesee River pool and the retained section of the old Erie canal.

Sub-Division No. 9, Erie Canal:

Extends from the easterly line of Orleans county to Pendleton.

Sub-Division No. 10, Erie Canal:

Extends from Pendleton to the terminus of the improved canal at Tonawanda, including also the retained section of the Erie canal from Tonawanda to Commercial street, Buffalo and the slips, terminals and canal structures at Buffalo.

T A B L E S

ACCOMPANYING THE

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Works

TABLE

Exhibiting the date of the opening and closing of the Hudson river, and the number of days open; also, the time of commencement and close of each navigable season of canals, and the number of days of navigation since 1824; also the date of the opening of Lake Erie since 1827.

Mar. 2, 1824	Jan. 5, 1835	209	April 20, 1834	Dec. 4, 1834	219	.....
Mar. 6, 1825	Dec. 13, 1835	232	April 12, 1835	Dec. 5, 1835	236	.....
Feb. 25, 1826	Dec. 13, 1836	202	April 25, 1836	Dec. 13, 1836	243	.....
Mar. 20, 1827	Nov. 25, 1837	251	April 22, 1837	Dec. 18, 1837	241	April 21, 1837
Feb. 8, 1828	Dec. 23, 1838	220	Mar. 27, 1838	Dec. 30, 1838	260	April 1, 1838
April 1, 1829	Jan. 14, 1839	286	May 2, 1839	Dec. 17, 1839	230	May 10, 1839
Mar. 15, 1830	Dec. 25, 1839	253	April 30, 1839	Dec. 17, 1839	242	May 5, 1839
Mar. 15, 1831	Dec. 8, 1831	262	April 16, 1831	Dec. 1, 1831	230	May 8, 1831
Mar. 25, 1832	Dec. 31, 1832	289	April 25, 1832	Dec. 21, 1832	241	April 27, 1832
Mar. 21, 1833	Dec. 13, 1833	277	April 9, 1833	Dec. 12, 1833	238	April 23, 1833
Feb. 29, 1834	Dec. 15, 1834	291	April 17, 1834	Dec. 12, 1834	240	April 6, 1834
Mar. 25, 1835	Nov. 30, 1835	268	April 15, 1835	Nov. 30, 1835	230	May 8, 1835
April 4, 1836	Dec. 7, 1836	244	April 25, 1836	Nov. 26, 1836	216	April 27, 1836
Mar. 25, 1837	Dec. 14, 1837	261	April 20, 1837	Dec. 9, 1837	234	May 16, 1837
Mar. 19, 1838	Nov. 25, 1838	257	April 11, 1838	Dec. 25, 1838	225	Mar. 31, 1838
Mar. 25, 1839	Nov. 18, 1839	226	April 20, 1839	Dec. 16, 1839	241	April 11, 1839
Feb. 25, 1840	Nov. 8, 1840	255	April 20, 1840	Dec. 9, 1840	228	April 27, 1840
Mar. 24, 1841	Nov. 19, 1841	286	April 24, 1841	Nov. 30, 1841	231	April 14, 1841
Feb. 4, 1842	Nov. 28, 1842	208	April 20, 1842	Nov. 23, 1842	222	Mar. 7, 1842
April 13, 1843	Dec. 10, 1843	243	May 1, 1843	Nov. 30, 1843	214	May 6, 1843
Mar. 15, 1844	Dec. 17, 1844	278	April 18, 1844	Nov. 26, 1844	222	Mar. 14, 1844
Feb. 24, 1845	Dec. 3, 1845	253	April 15, 1845	Nov. 29, 1845	226	April 3, 1845
Mar. 18, 1846	Dec. 14, 1846	275	April 16, 1846	Nov. 25, 1846	234	April 11, 1846
April 7, 1847	Dec. 25, 1847	263	May 1, 1847	Nov. 30, 1847	214	April 22, 1847
Mar. 22, 1848	Dec. 27, 1848	292	May 1, 1848	Dec. 9, 1848	222	April 9, 1848
Mar. 19, 1849	Dec. 30, 1849	286	May 1, 1849	Dec. 5, 1849	219	May 15, 1849
Mar. 10, 1850	Dec. 17, 1850	252	April 22, 1850	Dec. 11, 1850	224	May 15, 1850
Feb. 25, 1851	Dec. 14, 1851	292	April 15, 1851	Dec. 5, 1851	222	May 2, 1851
Mar. 28, 1852	Dec. 23, 1852	270	April 20, 1852	Dec. 15, 1852	230	May 10, 1852
Mar. 23, 1853	Dec. 21, 1853	274	April 20, 1853	Dec. 20, 1853	233	May 14, 1853
Mar. 17, 1854	Dec. 8, 1854	266	May 1, 1854	Dec. 3, 1854	217	May 16, 1854
Mar. 27, 1855	Dec. 20, 1855	268	May 1, 1855	Dec. 10, 1855	224	May 11, 1855
April 11, 1856	Dec. 14, 1856	245	May 5, 1856	Dec. 4, 1856	214	May 2, 1856
Feb. 27, 1857	Dec. 27, 1857	302	May 6, 1857	Dec. 15, 1857	223	May 17, 1857
Mar. 20, 1858	Dec. 17, 1858	273	April 28, 1858	Dec. 8, 1858	222	May 18, 1858
Mar. 13, 1859	Dec. 10, 1859	272	April 15, 1859	Dec. 12, 1859	242	May 7, 1859
Mar. 5, 1860	Dec. 14, 1860	282	April 25, 1860	Dec. 12, 1860	232	May 17, 1860
Mar. 5, 1861	Dec. 13, 1861	294	May 1, 1861	Dec. 10, 1861	222	May 18, 1861
April 4, 1862	Dec. 19, 1862	269	May 1, 1862	Dec. 10, 1862	224	May 15, 1862
April 3, 1863	Dec. 1, 1863	252	May 1, 1863	Dec. 9, 1863	222	May 3, 1863
Mar. 11, 1864	Dec. 12, 1864	277	April 30, 1864	Dec. 8, 1864	222	April 12, 1864
Mar. 23, 1865	Dec. 16, 1865	270	May 1, 1865	Dec. 12, 1865	226	April 20, 1865
Mar. 20, 1866	Dec. 15, 1866	270	May 1, 1866	Dec. 12, 1866	226	April 26, 1866
Mar. 26, 1867	Dec. 8, 1867	257	May 6, 1867	Dec. 20, 1867	226	April 21, 1867
Mar. 24, 1868	Dec. 5, 1868	252	May 4, 1868	Dec. 7, 1868	217	April 19, 1868
April 5, 1869	Dec. 9, 1869	248	May 6, 1869	Dec. 10, 1869	218	May 1, 1869
Mar. 21, 1870	Dec. 17, 1870	261	May 10, 1870	Dec. 8, 1870	212	April 16, 1870
Mar. 12, 1871	Nov. 29, 1871	263	April 24, 1871	Dec. 1, 1871	220	April 1, 1871
April 7, 1872	Dec. 9, 1872	247	May 13, 1872	Dec. 1, 1872	202	May 6, 1872
April 16, 1873	Nov. 22, 1873	221	May 15, 1873	Dec. 8, 1873	206	April 29, 1873
Mar. 19, 1874	Dec. 12, 1874	269	May 6, 1874	Dec. 5, 1874	216	April 16, 1874
April 13, 1875	Nov. 29, 1875	229	May 18, 1875	Nov. 30, 1875	197	May 12, 1875
April 1, 1876	Dec. 2, 1876	245	May 4, 1876	(by ice)		May 4, 1876
Mar. 20, 1877	Dec. 21, 1877	277	May 8, 1877	Dec. 1, 1876	211	May 4, 1876
Mar. 14, 1878	Dec. 30, 1878	262	April 15, 1878	Dec. 7, 1877	214	April 17, 1877
April 4, 1879	Dec. 20, 1879	261	May 8, 1879	Dec. 7, 1878	227	Mar. 24, 1878
Mar. 5, 1880	Nov. 26, 1880	221	April 20, 1880	Dec. 6, 1879	212	April 24, 1879
Mar. 21, 1881	Jan. 2, 1882	266	May 17, 1881	Nov. 21, 1880	216	Mar. 19, 1880
Mar. 3, 1882	Dec. 5, 1882	273	April 11, 1882	(by ice)		May 1, 1881
Mar. 20, 1883	Dec. 15, 1883	261	May 7, 1883	Dec. 8, 1881	206	May 1, 1881
				Dec. 7, 1882	241	Mar. 26, 1882
				Dec. 1, 1882	208	May 4, 1883

TABLE exhibiting the date of the opening and closing of the Hudson river, etc.— (Concluded)

OPENING AND CLOSING OF THE HUDSON RIVER			COMMENCEMENT AND CLOSE OF NAVIGATION			Opening of
River open	River closed	Days open				
Mar. 25, 1884	Dec. 19, 1884	269	May 6, 1884	Dec. 1, 1884	209	April 25, 1884
April 7, 1885	Dec. 7, 1885	247	May 11, 1885	Dec. 1, 1885	205	May 2, 1885
Mar. 30, 1886	Dec. 3, 1886	248	May 1, 1886	Dec. 1, 1886	211	April 25, 1886
April 6, 1887	Dec. 28, 1887	255	May 7, 1887	Dec. 1, 1887	209	April 17, 1887
April 7, 1888	Dec. 14, 1888	252	May 10, 1888	Dec. 3, 1888	208	April 14, 1888
Mar. 10, 1889	Open all winter	286	May 1, 1889	Nov. 30, 1889	214	April 10, 1889
Open entire yr.	Dec. 2, 1890	337	April 28, 1890	Nov. 30, 1890	217	Mar. 31, 1890
Mar. 24, 1891	Dec. 24, 1891	277	May 5, 1891	Dec. 5, 1891	215	April 13, 1891
April 1, 1892	Dec. 22, 1892	266	May 1, 1892	Dec. 5, 1892	219	April 10, 1892
April 1, 1893	Dec. 6, 1893	250	May 3, 1893	Nov. 30, 1893	212	April 15, 1893
Mar. 18, 1894	Dec. 24, 1894	251	May 1, 1894	Nov. 30, 1894	214	April 28, 1894
April 2, 1895	Dec. 9, 1895	252	May 3, 1895	Dec. 5, 1895	216	April 4, 1895
April 7, 1896	Dec. 19, 1896	256	May 1, 1896	Dec. 1, 1896	215	April 19, 1896
April 29, 1897	Dec. 7, 1897	223	May 8, 1897	Dec. 1, 1897	208	April 6, 1897
April 13, 1898	Dec. 13, 1898	244	May 7, 1898	Dec. 10, 1898	217	Mar. 25, 1898
April 17, 1899	Dec. 15, 1899	242	April 25, 1899	Dec. 1, 1899	220	April 28, 1899
April 9, 1900	Dec. 11, 1900	246	April 25, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900	220	April 22, 1900
Mar. 28, 1901	Dec. 1, 1901	248	May 7, 1901	Nov. 30, 1901	207	April 20, 1901
Mar. 17, 1902	Dec. 8, 1902	266	April 24, 1902	Dec. 4, 1902	224	April 9, 1902
Mar. 14, 1903	Dec. 2, 1903	263	May 2, 1903	Nov. 28, 1903	210	April 6, 1903
April 4, 1904	Dec. 4, 1904	244	May 5, 1904	Nov. 26, 1904	205	May 10, 1904
April 2, 1905	Dec. 15, 1905	257	May 4, 1905	Nov. 28, 1905	209	April 22, 1905
Mar. 22, 1906	Dec. 5, 1906	260	May 2, 1906	Nov. 28, 1906	211	April 15, 1906
Mar. 29, 1907	Dec. 6, 1907	253	May 1, 1907	Dec. 10, 1907	224	April 6, 1907
Mar. 23, 1908	Dec. 18, 1908	271	May 5, 1908	Nov. 30, 1908	210	April 25, 1908
Mar. 15, 1909	Dec. 22, 1909	253	May 15, 1909	Nov. 15, 1909	185	April 22, 1909
Mar. 17, 1910	Dec. 19, 1910	278	May 15, 1910	Nov. 15, 1910	185	April 15, 1910
Mar. 22, 1911	Jan. 3, 1912	318	May 15, 1911	Nov. 15, 1911	185	April 15, 1911
Mar. 26, 1912	Feb. 6, 1913	318	May 15, 1912	Nov. 15, 1912	185	April 28, 1912
Mar. 17, 1913	Dec. 29, 1913	287	* June 13, 1913	Dec. 1, 1913	172	April 13, 1913
Mar. 31, 1914	Dec. 22, 1914	267	† May 15, 1914	Dec. 1, 1914	201	April 14, 1914
Mar. 18, 1915	Dec. 20, 1915	278	May 15, 1915	Nov. 30, 1915	200	April 15, 1915
April 3, 1916	Dec. 17, 1916	259	May 15, 1916	Nov. 30, 1916	200	April 16, 1916
Mar. 28, 1917	Dec. 9, 1917	257	May 15, 1917	Nov. 15, 1917	185	April 12, 1917
April 2, 1918	Dec. 19, 1918	262	May 15, 1918	Dec. 12, 1918	212	April 16, 1918
Mar. 19, 1919	Dec. 17, 1919	274	May 15, 1919	Dec. 11, 1919	211	April 15, 1919
Mar. 30, 1920	Dec. 26, 1920	272	May 10, 1920	Nov. 27, 1920	202	April 20, 1920
Mar. 12, 1921	Dec. 16, 1921	280	April 30, 1921	Dec. 25, 1921	240	April 15, 1921

(by ice)

* Erie canal opened June 13th, 1913.

* Champlain canal opened May 15th, 1913.

* Cayuga and Seneca and Black River canals opened June 1st, 1913.

† Western Division, Erie canal, opened May 25th, 1914.

† Black River canal opened June 1st, 1914.

Champlain canal opened May 10, 1918.

Champlain canal opened May 1, 1919.

† Cayuga and Seneca canal closed November 15th, 1914.

Champlain canal opened May 1st, 1915.

Black River canal opened June 1st, 1915.

Champlain canal opened May 1st, 1917.

Champlain canal closed November 30th, 1917.

Champlain canal closed December 4th, 1918.

DIMENSIONS OF IMPROVED CANAL SYSTEM

Locks and Channel

	FEET
Minimum bottom width of channel, land line, earth section....	75
Width of channel at water surface, land line, earth section.....	123-171
Minimum bottom width of channel, land line, rock section.....	94
Bottom width of channel in canalized rivers, generally.....	200
Depth of channel	12
Length between lock gates.....	328
Available length, inside lock chambers.....	300
Width of lock chambers.....	45
Depth of water on lock sills.....	12
Minimum clearance under fixed bridges.....	15½

Length of the Improved Canals

	MILES
Erie Canal (Waterford to Tonawanda).....	339
Oswego Canal (from Lake Ontario to Three River Point).....	24
Cayuga and Seneca Canal (from junction with the Erie Canal to Ithaca and Watkins, including Cayuga and Seneca Lakes)	92
Champlain Canal	60
Canal harbors at Utica, Syracuse and Rochester.....	10
Total canal mileage	525

Natural Water Courses (Canalized) Used as Part of the System

	MILES
Hudson River (between Troy and Fort Edward).....	37
Mohawk River	112
Oswego, Oneida and Seneca Rivers for their entire length.....	99
Oneida Lake	21
Cayuga Lake	38
Seneca Lake	35
Clyde River	19
Tonawanda Creek	11
Syracuse Harbor, Onondaga Lake outlet.....	7
Rochester Harbor, Genesee River.....	2
Utica Harbor and a short section of the Mohawk River.....	1
Total mileage in canalized rivers and lakes.....	382

The distance from Tonawanda to Buffalo via the Niagara River is 13 miles.

R E P O R T

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

UPON THE

TRADE AND TONNAGE OF THE CANALS FOR THE
YEAR 1921

ANNUAL ACCOUNT *of property (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)*

	MANUFACTURED						
	Iron, pig and bloom	Iron or steel articles	Other metals	Petroleum and other oil	Cement and lime	Brick	Salt
First week of May.....	.....	.....	547	9,713	564	.....	1,200
Second week of May.....	.....	709	.....	5,833	1,877	500	2,280
Third week of May.....	.....	.....	.....	5,427	.....	.....	3,046
Fourth week of May.....	.....	780	.....	4,703	2,305	1,000	3,080
Fifth week of May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of May.....	.....	1,489	547	25,676	4,746	1,500	9,606
First week of June.....	471	.....	250	6,098	1,738	.....	.....
Second week of June.....	.....	.....	300	5,256	1,644	.....	3,205
Third week of June.....	304	200	.....	5,391	1,632	.....	2,445
Fourth week of June.....	.....	.....	65	4,058	700	.....	1,120
Fifth week of June.....	.....	.....	.....	4,235	1,256	.....	1,960
Total of June.....	775	200	615	25,038	6,970	.....	8,730
First week of July.....	1,970	1,934	350	2,976	2,410	500	2,955
Second week of July.....	.....	.....	1,230	4,025	1,766	944	1,400
Third week of July.....	.....	.....	.....	3,151	2,686	1,060	3,640
Fourth week of July.....	419	20	700	4,397	981	500	450
Fifth week of July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of July.....	2,389	1,954	2,280	14,549	7,843	3,004	8,445
First week of August.....	.....	.....	1,930	5,515	2,913	1,642	2,280
Second week of August....	800	251	.....	6,335	1,706	1,270	3,346
Third week of August.....	596	2,291	250	2,805	1,451	600	5,320
Fourth week of August....	.....	.....	.....	3,973	2,386	1,301	2,210
Fifth week of August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of August.....	1,396	2,542	2,180	18,628	8,456	4,813	13,156
First week of September...	2,767	277	.....	3,402	1,391	1,720	2,400
Second week of September..	535	2,240	910	2,665	1,410	760	1,717
Third week of September...	.....	.....	.....	2,132	2,078	2,180	2,100
Fourth week of September..	346	1,213	150	3,290	866	800	3,544
Fifth week of September...	3,669	.....	250	2,661	2,386	2,425	1,197
Total of September...	7,317	3,730	1,310	14,150	8,113	7,885	10,958
First week of October.....	305	.....	250	2,660	1,573	2,320	.....
Second week of October...	1,800	.....	200	3,255	2,739	1,355	3,569
Third week of October....	3,443	359	750	3,213	960	2,450	1,120
Fourth week of October...	975	.....	.....	3,817	1,348	2,980	2,050
Fifth week of October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of October.....	6,523	359	1,200	12,945	6,620	9,105	6,739
First week of November...	280	.....	725	4,445	1,474	1,500	550
Second week of November..	600	.....	450	2,735	306	2,015	855
Third week of November...	331	720	400	3,515	235	2,400	1,500
Fourth week of November..	1,615	8,000	.....	3,851	560	480	.....
Fifth week of November...	2,550	.....	.....	1,050	.....	1,724	.....
Total of November...	5,376	8,720	1,575	15,596	2,575	8,119	2,905
First week of December...	.....	.....	.....	2,172	1,248	1,330	.....
Second week of December..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,154	400	.....
Third week of December...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	.....
Fourth week of December..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth week of December...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of December....	.....	.....	.....	2,172	2,402	2,010	.....
Season total.....	23,776	18,994	9,707	128,754	47,725	36,436	60,539

shipped on the canals each week during the season of 1921

PRODUCTS

Sugar	Imple- ments, vehicles and parts	Ma- chinery and tools	Paper and paper products	Textiles, boots, shoes, etc.	Furniture and household furnishings	Oil meal and cake	Ferti- lizers	Chemi- cals, drugs, etc.	All other
604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
638	.....	.....	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	556
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442	.....
1,242	.....	.....	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	442	606
.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168
.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	.....
.....	91	.....	.....	.....	1	586	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	51	1	.....	.....	1,032	.....	1,015	272
.....	1,986	.....	200	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,099	101	201	.....	1	2,352	.....	1,015	444
.....	94	.....	40	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2,250
.....	162	.....	31	1	.....	566	.....	1,178	762
.....	118	.....	9	.....	3	566	.....	2,264	3,351
600	9	.....	9	.....	.....	530	.....	.....	2,467
.....
600	383	.....	89	1	6	1,662	.....	3,442	8,830
.....
600	105	3	188	50	6	748	.....	258	1,145
.....	79	4	21	5	.....	2,422	.....	1,697	.....
.....	132	1	5	6	2	960	.....	85	1,454
.....	65	14	1	1	.....	1,425	.....	93	823
.....
600	381	22	215	62	8	5,555	.....	2,133	3,422
.....
.....	99	9	.....	1	.....	1,983	.....	1,335	274
.....	29	1	3	3	1	1,855	.....	50	281
.....	105	3	1	11	.....	1,133	.....	58	5,555
.....	81	7	.....	.....	1	1,420	.....	1,375	1,708
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,267	.....	40	6,130
.....
.....	414	20	4	15	2	7,658	.....	2,858	13,948
.....
.....	61	.....	.....	6	.....	1,434	.....	60	2,442
.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	1,153	3,642
.....	.....	.....	300	72	.....	.....	.....	920	8,139
.....	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,490	.....	80	525
.....
.....	244	.....	300	78	.....	4,424	.....	2,213	14,748
.....
.....	153	.....	350	.....	.....	909	.....	1,260	1,056
.....	56	.....	2,087	4	.....	606	.....	4,820	9,116
.....	224	.....	506	.....	.....	710	300	1,235	1,736
.....	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	194	231	179	.....	.....	450	.....	35	200
.....
.....	795	231	3,122	4	.....	2,675	300	7,350	12,108
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	.....
2,442	4,316	374	4,169	160	17	24,326	300	19,641	54,106

ANNUAL ACCOUNT of property (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) shipped

	PRODUCTS OF ANIMALS		MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS		
	Hides, leather and wool	All other	Ice	Merchan- dise N. O. S.	All other
First week of May.....	40	.....
Second week of May.....	48	.....
Third week of May.....	35	.....
Fourth week of May.....	95	.....
Fifth week of May.....
Total of May.....	218	.....
First week of June.....	66	.....
Second week of June.....	637	.....
Third week of June.....	370	1
Fourth week of June.....	980	1,312	21
Fifth week of June.....	990	132	3
Total of June.....	1,970	2,517	25
First week of July.....	1,080	866	.....
Second week of July.....	1,080	540	351
Third week of July.....	980	640	.....
Fourth week of July.....	11,894	.....	1,080	27,745	.....
Fifth week of July.....
Total of July.....	11,894	.....	4,220	29,791	351
First week of August.....	2,340	522	.....
Second week of August.....	2,355	71	75
Third week of August.....	1	2,160	1,504	20
Fourth week of August.....	110	1,645	778	.....
Fifth week of August.....
Total of August.....	111	8,500	2,875	95
First week of September.....	650	1,315	.....
Second week of September.....	1,600	13,181	.....
Third week of September.....	2,375	4	1,100	420	.....
Fourth week of September.....	400	631	.....
Fifth week of September.....	875	3,398	.....
Total of September.....	2,375	4	4,625	18,945	.....
First week of October.....	1,020	100	.....
Second week of October.....	625	375	.....
Third week of October.....	920	1,696	.....
Fourth week of October.....	650	.....	.....
Fifth week of October.....
Total of October.....	3,215	2,171	.....
First week of November.....	1,000	1,723	.....
Second week of November.....	1,457	.....
Third week of November.....	1,500	.....
Fourth week of November.....
Fifth week of November.....
Total of November.....	1,000	4,680	.....
First week of December.....
Second week of December.....
Third week of December.....
Fourth week of December.....
Fifth week of December.....
Total of December.....
Season total.....	14,269	115	23,530	61,197	471

on the canals each week during the season of 1921 — (Continued)

PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE

Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Barley malt	Flour	Hay	Flax-seed	Cotton	Fruits and vegetables	All other
3,672	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,199	.....	1,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	535	36	.....	.....
2,640	.....	1,214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,732	.....	.....	.....
4,588	.....	280	.....	1,450	.....	.....	.....	545	.....	47	.....
.....
14,099	.....	3,450	.....	1,450	.....	.....	233	2,812	36	47	.....
1,500	.....	1,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....
2,105	308	2,358	.....	1,180	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	13
.....	4,898	1,548	.....	912	.....	.....	342	870	.....	.....	.....
3,060	1,848	919	.....	2,077	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
2,970	2,068	2,768	.....	3,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47
9,635	9,122	8,958	.....	7,529	.....	.....	427	870	50	.....	60
.....	3,314	.....	.....	668	.....	280	.....	.....	15	175	.....
1,615	5,667	2,069	.....	1,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	.....
10,981	500	1,437	.....	1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	358	75
1,470	3,590	2,495	.....	1,823	.....	.....	.....	12,112	115	.....	.....
.....
14,066	13,071	6,001	.....	4,758	.....	280	.....	12,112	130	791	75
9,533	.....	.....	.....	720	528	927	105	.....	.....	.....	40
6,400	.....	2,096	508	6,948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	34
8,848	.....	1,184	.....	480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
6,005	2,716	640	.....	3,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	82	64
.....
30,786	2,716	3,920	508	11,508	528	927	105	.....	30	282	153
12,640	3,167	.....	.....	264	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
12,010	5,259	3,515	1,593	1,094	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74
15,394	.....	448	.....	675	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
5,652	2,635	1,542	.....	1,187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,740	450	658	.....	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
55,436	11,511	6,163	1,593	5,620	.....	1	.....	250	.....	.....	123
11,669	.....	.....	.....	1,350	.....	.....	.....	1,441	.....	.....	.....
2,994	450	1,199	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	1,415	35	95	47
15,748	1,294	.....	.....	1,529	.....	.....	75	.....	15	270	24
13,390	.....	1,350	.....	1,126	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	420	14
.....
43,801	1,744	2,549	.....	5,305	.....	.....	75	2,856	173	785	85
6,259	2,290	.....	.....	288	.....	.....	.....	7,000	.....	420	550
10,084	3,961	2,224	.....	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	450	430
10,829	4,092	1,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,295	.....	150	24
9,140	259	389	.....	1,128	.....	.....	.....	6,402	36	1,500	1,000
21,971	916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....
58,283	11,518	4,053	.....	1,639	.....	.....	.....	15,697	61	4,020	2,004
6,270	.....	.....	.....	8,928	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.....
6,270	.....	.....	.....	8,928	.....	.....	3	.....	14	.....	172
232,376	49,682	35,094	2,101	46,737	528	1,208	843	34,597	494	5,925	2,672

ANNUAL ACCOUNT of property (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) shipped

	PRODUCTS OF FOREST				
	Lumber	Wood Pulp	Pulpwood	Shingles, Lath	All other
First week of May.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second week of May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third week of May.....	788	.....	.....	574	300
Fourth week of May.....	1,015	.....	.....	.....	150
Fifth week of May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of May.....	1,983	.....	.....	574	450
First week of June.....	1,937	.....	.....	388	.....
Second week of June.....	2,022	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third week of June.....	1,294	.....	.....	217	.....
Fourth week of June.....	1,733	.....	778	.....	518
Fifth week of June.....	6,047	.....	768	.....	.....
Total of June.....	13,033	.....	1,546	605	518
First week of July.....	1,765	.....	1,064	434	.....
Second week of July.....	1,726	.....	1,308	405	.....
Third week of July.....	2,086	.....	504	179	400
Fourth week of July.....	2,133	.....	966	599	303
Fifth week of July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of July.....	7,710	.....	3,842	1,667	703
First week of August.....	5,459	2,270	1,319	296	346
Second week of August.....	2,293	862	.....	.....	300
Third week of August.....	3,226	133	.....	.....	.....
Fourth week of August.....	2,044	386	759	.....	.....
Fifth week of August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of August.....	13,022	3,651	2,078	296	646
First week of September.....	431	414	445	238	182
Second week of September.....	2,114	191	.....	405	.....
Third week of September.....	2,959	455	947	841	139
Fourth week of September.....	2,682	490	.....	209	674
Fifth week of September.....	2,240	2,360	1,226	808	450
Total of September.....	10,426	3,910	2,618	2,501	1,445
First week of October.....	3,124	1,399	.....	270	198
Second week of October.....	1,391	750	.....	.....	.....
Third week of October.....	4,628	3,289	.....	192	.....
Fourth week of October.....	4,814	202	.....	503	.....
Fifth week of October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of October.....	13,957	5,640	.....	965	198
First week of November.....	4,298	922	344	191	.....
Second week of November.....	6,848	896	1,645	178	.....
Third week of November.....	2,579	227	471	15	.....
Fourth week of November.....	4,395	600	1,366	.....	12
Fifth week of November.....	4,562	255	.....	194	.....
Total of November.....	22,682	2,900	3,826	578	12
First week of December.....	60	.....	.....	.....	350
Second week of December.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third week of December.....	19	.....	.....	2,954	.....
Fourth week of December.....	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fifth week of December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of December.....	399	2,954	350
Season total.....	83,212	16,101	13,910	10,140	4,322

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on the canals each week during the season of 1921 — (Concluded)

PRODUCTS OF THE GROUND						Total
Anthracite coal	Bituminous coal	Iron ore	Sand, stone, gravel	Clay	All other	
11,986	251	.....	.....	2,248	.....	31,125
4,998	519	.....	2,480	804	.....	25,937
.....	.....	.....	2,850	1,136	300	21,474
914	.....	.....	2,894	2,384	.....	26,672
.....
17,898	770	.....	8,224	6,572	300	105,208
822	.....	.....	3,250	1,502	.....	19,645
1,325	240	.....	28,605	1,177	.....	50,766
827	.....	.....	11,013	353	.....	33,299
1,263	299	.....	10,081	.....	300	33,513
1,996	.....	.....	9,709	840	.....	41,785
6,233	539	.....	62,658	3,872	300	179,008
2,293	.....	1,200	8,834	539	.....	38,008
278	251	.....	8,805	.....	.....	37,656
933	133	.....	9,359	.....	250	46,743
394	.....	.....	7,894	2,222	477	88,394
.....
3,898	384	1,200	34,892	2,761	727	210,801
265	.....	.....	12,236	.....	425	54,714
267	.....	.....	10,506	1,098	600	52,549
348	399	1,000	9,537	.....	2,155	46,968
387	.....	.....	10,008	686	767	42,759
.....
1,267	399	1,000	42,287	1,784	3,947	196,990
131	.....	.....	9,030	1,645	382	46,842
.....	.....	.....	7,813	.....	1,150	62,459
1,373	.....	.....	12,708	536	1,455	57,193
2,484	546	.....	8,885	1,135	485	44,438
1,936	.....	.....	10,639	.....	300	57,629
5,924	546	.....	49,075	3,316	3,772	268,561
2,359	168	.....	9,485	.....	.....	43,694
204	.....	.....	9,199	.....	.....	39,873
892	.....	.....	10,719	.....	.....	63,017
1,971	.....	.....	10,312	1,035	2,456	51,733
.....
5,426	168	.....	39,715	1,035	2,456	197,817
841	.....	.....	9,257	906	5,450	54,441
842	.....	.....	10,028	.....	.....	62,941
.....	.....	.....	9,703	.....	1,601	48,738
.....	.....	.....	9,831	.....	800	51,532
562	140	.....	7,570	.....	.....	44,283
2,245	140	.....	46,389	906	7,851	261,935
.....	.....	.....	11,620	.....	.....	32,107
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,761
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,318
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	296
.....
.....	.....	.....	11,620	.....	.....	37,482
42,891	2,946	2,200	294,860	20,246	19,353	1,457,802

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of

	MANUFACTURED						
	Iron, pig and bloom	Iron or steel articles	Other metals	Petroleum and other oil	Cement and lime	Brick	Salt
May		1,489	547	25,676	1,745	.....	9,606
June	775	200	615	25,038	3,064	.....	8,730
July	2,389	1,954	2,280	14,549	2,718	1,144	8,445
August	1,396	2,492	2,180	18,628	4,371	3,863	13,156
September	7,317	3,730	1,310	14,150	4,043	6,185	10,958
October	6,523	209	1,200	12,945	2,322	8,070	6,739
November	5,376	720	1,575	15,596	1,172	7,174	2,905
December				2,172	.....	850	.....
Total	23,776	10,794	9,707	128,754	19,435	27,286	60,539

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000

May		1,339	.....	941	1,592	.....	9,606
June	775	.....	65	1,800	2,450	.....	8,730
July	2,389	1,729	.....	425	918	1,144	8,445
August	1,396	2,491	.....	2,510	2,311	3,423	13,156
September	7,317	3,730	.....	2,038	2,623	6,185	10,958
October	6,523	200	.....	1,085	1,962	8,070	6,739
November	5,376	720	.....	1,125	612	7,174	2,905
December .....			.....	.....	.....	850	.....
Total	23,776	10,218	65	9,924	12,468	26,846	60,539

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000

May		150	547	24,735	153	.....	.....
June		200	550	23,238	614	.....	.....
July		225	2,280	14,124	1,800	.....	.....
August		1	2,180	16,118	2,060	440	.....
September .....		.....	1,310	12,112	1,420	.....	.....
October .....		.....	1,200	11,860	360	.....	.....
November .....		.....	1,575	14,471	560	.....	.....
December .....		.....	.....	2,172	.....	.....	.....
Total		576	9,642	118,830	6,967	440	.....

2,000 lbs.) carried on the canals during the season of 1921

PRODUCTS

Sugar	Imple- ments, vehicles and parts	Ma- chinery and tools	Paper and paper products	Textiles, boots, shoes, etc.	Furniture and household furnishings	Oil meal and cake	Ferti- lizers	Chemi- cals, drugs, etc.	All other
638			238					442	556
	120	101	201		1	2,352		1,015	183
600	23		89	1	6	1,662		3,442	8,687
600	1	22	215	62	8	5,555		1,882	3,333
	102	20	4	4	2	7,658		2,573	13,681
			300	78		4,424		2,040	14,748
		231	3,122	4		2,675	300	4,025	12,104
1,838	246	374	4,169	149	17	24,326	300	15,419	53,292

lbs.) of eastbound freight on the canals for the season of 1921

			238					442	
	120	1	201			2,352		1,015	29
	23		10		6	1,662		3,442	57
	1	20	194	7	7	5,555		1,882	7
	101	19	4		1	7,658		2,573	4
						4,424		2,040	1,195
		231	351			2,675	300	4,025	320
	245	271	998	7	14	24,326	300	15,419	1,612

lbs.) of westbound freight on the canals for the season of 1921

638									556
		100			1				154
600			79	1					8,630
600		2	21	55	1				3,326
	1	1		4	1				13,677
			300	78					13,553
			2,771	4					11,784
1,838	1	103	3,171	142	3				51,680

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000*

	PRODUCTS OF ANIMALS	MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS				
	All other	Ice	Mer- chandise N. O. S.	All other	Wheat	Corn
May.....			218		14,099	
June.....		1,970	2,517	25	9,635	9,122
July.....		4,220	2,107	351	14,066	13,071
August.....	111	8,500	2,875	95	30,786	2,716
September.....		4,625	4,490		55,436	11,511
October.....		3,215	2,171		43,801	1,744
November.....		1,000	4,680		51,383	11,518
December.....					6,270	
Total.....	111	23,530	19,058	471	225,476	49,682

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)*

May.....					14,099	
June.....			232		9,635	9,122
July.....			80		14,066	13,071
August.....	111	5,360	944		30,786	2,716
September.....		4,625	1,440		55,436	11,511
October.....		2,095	224		43,801	1,744
November.....		500	1,267		51,383	11,518
December.....					6,270	
Total.....	111	12,580	4,187		225,476	49,682

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)*

May.....			218			
June.....		1,970	2,285			
July.....		4,220	2,027			
August.....		8,140	1,931			
September.....			3,050			
October.....		1,120	1,947			
November.....		500	3,413			
December.....						
Total.....		10,950	14,871			

lbs.) carried on the canals during the season of 1921 — (Continued)

PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE								
Oats	Rye	Barley	Barley malt	Flour	Hay	Flaxseed	Fruits and vegetables	All other
3,450		1,450			163	2,812	47	
8,958		7,529			427	870		
6,001		4,758		280			75	75
3,920	508	11,508	528	927	105		282	
6,163	1,593	5,620		1		250		
2,549		5,305			75	2,856	785	
4,053		1,639				3,697	1,020	455
		8,928						
35,094	2,101	46,737	528	1,208	770	10,485	2,209	530

of eastbound freight on the canals for the season of 1921 — (Continued)

3,450		1,450			163			
8,958		7,529			427			
6,001		4,758		280				
3,920	508	11,508	528	927	105			
6,163	1,593	5,620		1				
2,549		5,305			75		785	
4,053		1,639					1,020	405
		8,928						
35,094	2,101	46,737	528	1,208	770		1,805	405

of westbound freight on the canals for the season of 1921 — (Continued)

						2,812	47	
						870		
							75	75
							282	
						250		
						2,856		
						3,697		50
						10,485	404	125

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000

	PRODUCTS OF FOREST				
	Lumber	Wood pulp	Pulpwood	Shingles, lath	All other
May	1,763			574	450
June	9,801		1,546	605	518
July	7,660		3,842	1,667	703
August	11,313	3,651	2,078	296	646
September	9,578	3,910	2,618	2,501	1,306
October	12,003	5,640		965	198
November	20,887	2,900	3,826	563	
December					350
Total	73,005	16,101	13,910	7,171	4,171

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)

May	1,763			574	450
June	9,468		1,546	605	468
July	7,660		3,842	1,667	600
August	11,163	2,684	2,078	296	646
September	9,463	3,220	2,618	2,501	1,306
October	11,703	5,430		965	198
November	20,887	1,082	3,826	563	
December					350
Total	72,107	12,416	13,910	7,171	4,018

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)

May					
June	333				50
July					103
August	150	967			
September	115	690			
October	300	210			
November		1,818			
December					
Total	898	3,685			153

lbs.) carried on the canals during the season of 1921 — (Concluded)

PRODUCTS OF THE GROUND						Total
Anthracite coal	Bituminous coal	Iron ore	Sand, stone, gravel	Clay	All other	
17,898	770	.....	6,584	6,572	300	98,087
6,233	539	.....	57,538	3,872	300	164,400
3,898	384	1,200	31,637	2,761	727	147,472
1,267	399	1,000	41,367	1,784	3,947	188,373
5,924	546	.....	42,985	3,316	3,472	237,582
4,697	168	.....	35,221	1,035	2,456	184,482
2,245	.....	.....	45,119	906	7,851	220,721
.....	.....	.....	10,720	.....	.....	29,290
42,162	2,806	2,200	271,171	20,246	19,053	1,270,407

of eastbound freight on the canals for the season of 1921 — (Concluded)

.....	.....	.....	5,120	.....	300	41,527
814	.....	.....	7,245	.....	300	73,912
.....	.....	.....	4,799	.....	727	78,152
387	.....	.....	3,933	.....	1,217	112,872
.....	.....	.....	7,716	.....	782	157,206
1,838	.....	.....	8,953	.....	.....	117,912
.....	.....	.....	4,939	.....	.....	128,896
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,398
3,039	.....	.....	42,705	.....	3,326	726,875

of westbound freight on the canals for the season of 1921 — (Concluded)

17,898	770	.....	1,464	6,572	.....	56,560
5,419	539	.....	50,293	3,872	.....	90,488
3,898	384	1,200	26,838	2,761	.....	69,320
880	399	1,000	37,434	1,784	2,730	75,501
5,924	546	.....	35,269	3,316	2,690	80,376
2,859	168	.....	26,268	1,035	2,456	66,570
2,245	.....	.....	40,180	906	7,851	91,825
.....	.....	.....	10,720	.....	.....	12,892
39,123	2,806	2,200	228,466	20,246	15,727	543,532

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000*

	MANUFACTURED							
	Iron, pig and bloom	Iron or steel articles	Other metals	Petro- leum and other oil	Cement and lime	Salt	Sugar	Paper and paper products
May.....		1,489	547	4,293		1,460	638	
June.....	775	200	250	3,187				
July.....	2,389	1,709	1,050	1,138		290	600	40
August.....	1,396	2,490	2,180	4,080	2,060	300	600	
September.....	7,317	3,730	500	2,175	1,420	3,236		
October.....	6,523	209	950	1,628		1,097		300
November.....	5,376	720	1,175	3,015		1,500		2,025
December.....								
Total.....	23,776	10,547	6,652	19,516	3,480	7,883	1,838	2,365

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)*

May.....		1,339				1,460		
June.....	775							
July.....	2,389	1,709				290		
August.....	1,396	2,490		1,280		300		
September.....	7,317	3,730		565		3,236		
October.....	6,523	209				1,097		
November.....	5,376	720		1,125		1,500		
December.....								
Total.....	23,776	10,197		2,970		7,883		

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)*

May.....		150	547	4,293			638	
June.....		200	250	3,187				
July.....			1,050	1,138			600	40
August.....			2,180	2,800	2,060		600	
September.....			500	1,610	1,420			
October.....			950	1,628				300
November.....			1,175	1,890				2,025
December.....								
Total.....		350	6,652	16,546	3,480		1,838	2,365

lbs.) of through freight going east and west during the season of 1921

PRODUCTS			Products of animals— All others	MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS		PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE			
Oil meal and cake	Fer- tilizers	All other		Mer- chandise, N. O. S.	All other	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye
2,352				218		14,099		3,450	
1,662		7,614		2,197		9,635	9,122	8,958	
5,555		2,825	110	1,769	350	14,066	13,071	6,001	
7,658		9,179		2,453		30,786	2,716	3,920	508
4,424		6,152		4,163		55,436	11,511	6,163	1,593
2,675	300	3,666		2,171		43,801	1,744	2,549	
				4,530		51,383	11,063	4,053	
						6,270			
24,326	300	29,436	110	17,501	350	225,476	49,227	35,094	2,101

of eastbound through freight on the canals during the season of 1921

2,352						14,099		3,450	
1,662						9,635	9,122	8,958	
5,555			110		350	14,066	13,071	6,001	
7,658				943		30,786	2,716	3,920	508
4,424				1,232		55,436	11,511	6,163	1,593
2,675	300			224		43,801	1,744	2,549	
				1,267		51,383	11,063	4,053	
						6,270			
24,326	300		110	3,666	350	225,476	49,227	35,094	2,101

of westbound through freight on the canals during the season of 1921

				218					
				2,197					
		7,614		1,769					
		2,825		1,510					
		9,179		2,931					
		6,152		1,947					
		3,666		3,263					
		29,436		13,835					

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of

	PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE — (Concluded)						
	Barley	Barley malt	Flour	Hay	Flax-seed	Fruits and vegetables	All other
May.....	1,450			163	2,812	47	
June.....	4,169			252	870		
July.....	4,758		280				75
August.....	5,460	528	927			282	
September.....	5,620				250		
October.....	5,305				2,856		
November.....	1,639				3,697		455
December.....							
Total.....	28,401	528	1,207	415	10,485	329	530

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of

May.....	1,450			163			
June.....	4,169			252			
July.....	4,758		280				
August.....	5,460	528	927				
September.....	5,620						
October.....	5,305						
November.....	1,639						405
December.....							
Total.....	28,401	528	1,207	415			405

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of

May.....					2,812	47	
June.....					870		
July.....							75
August.....						282	
September.....					250		
October.....					2,856		
November.....					3,697		50
December.....							
Total.....					10,485	329	125

through freight going east and west during the season of 1921 — (C'd)

PRODUCTS OF FOREST				PRODUCTS OF THE GROUND						Total
Lum-ber	Wood-pulp	Pulp-wood	Shingles, lath	Anthra-cite coal	Bitu-minous coal	Iron ore	Sand stone, gravel	Clay	All other	
671			574	17,271			146	6,080	300	55,708
3,331			605	3,302				3,872	300	53,377
3,400			1,667	1,852		1,200	148	2,761	477	68,367
4,086	2,270		296	862		1,000	308	1,784	2,910	82,692
4,480	3,220		2,501	5,644			2,541	3,070	2,872	144,279
7,497	5,430		965	4,418	168		705	1,035		99,927
18,699	855	2,116	563	837			1,680	906	2,401	125,329
										6,270
42,164	11,775	2,116	7,171	34,186	168	2,200	5,528	19,508	9,260	635,949

eastbound through freight on the canals during the season of 1921 — (C'd)

671			574						300	23,506
3,331			605						300	39,499
3,400			1,667						477	50,120
4,086	2,270		296	387					180	64,138
4,480	3,220		2,501						182	114,444
7,497	5,430		965	1,838						81,606
18,699	855	2,116	563							103,739
										6,270
42,164	11,775	2,116	7,171	2,225					1,439	483,322

westbound through freight on the canals during the season of 1921—(C'd)

				17,271			146	6,080		32,202
				3,302				3,872		13,878
				1,852		1,200	148	2,761		18,247
				475		1,000	308	1,784	2,730	18,554
				5,644			2,541	3,070	2,690	29,835
				2,580	168		705	1,035		18,321
				837			1,680	906	2,401	21,590
				31,961	168	2,200	5,528	19,508	7,821	152,627

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000*

	MANUFACTURED						
	Iron or steel articles	Other metals	Petroleum and other oil	Cement and lime	Brick	Salt	Imple- ments, vehicles and parts
May.....			21,383	1,745	.....	8,146	.....
June.....		365	21,851	3,064	.....	8,730	120
July.....	245	1,230	13,411	2,718	1,144	8,155	23
August.....	2		14,548	2,311	3,863	12,856	1
September.....		810	11,975	2,623	6,185	7,722	102
October.....		250	11,317	2,322	8,070	5,642	.....
November.....		400	12,581	1,172	7,174	1,405	.....
December.....			2,172	.....	850	.....	.....
Total.....	247	3,055	109,238	15,955	27,286	52,656	246

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of*

May.....			941	1,592	.....	8,146	.....
June.....		65	1,800	2,450	.....	8,730	120
July.....	20		425	918	1,144	8,155	23
August.....	1		1,230	2,311	3,423	12,856	1
September.....			1,473	2,623	6,185	7,722	101
October.....			1,085	1,962	8,070	5,642	.....
November.....				612	7,174	1,405	.....
December.....				.....	850	.....	.....
Total.....	21	65	6,954	12,468	26,846	52,656	245

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of*

May.....			20,442	153	.....	.....	.....
June.....		300	20,051	614	.....	.....	.....
July.....	225	1,230	12,986	1,800	.....	.....	.....
August.....	1		13,318	.....	440	.....	.....
September.....		810	10,502	.....	.....	.....	1
October.....		250	10,232	360	.....	.....	.....
November.....		400	12,581	560	.....	.....	.....
December.....			2,172	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	226	2,990	102,284	3,487	440	.....	1

bs.) of local freight going east and west during the season of 1921

PRODUCTS							MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS		
Ma- chinery and tools	Paper and paper prod- ucts	Textiles, boots, shoes, etc.	Furniture and house- hold furnish- ings	Chem- icals, drugs, etc.	All other	Products of animals	Ice	Mer- chandise, N. O. S.	All other
	238			442	556				
101	201		1	1,015	183		1,970	320	25
	49	1	6	3,442	1,073		4,220	338	1
22	215	62	8	1,882	508	1	8,500	422	95
20	4	4	2	2,573	4,502		4,625	327	
		78		2,040	8,596		3,215		
231	1,097	4		4,025	8,438		1,000	150	
374	1,804	149	17	15,419	23,856	1	23,530	1,557	121

2,000 lbs.) of local eastbound freight during the season of 1921

	238			442					
1	201			1,015	29			232	25
	10		6	3,442	57			80	1
20	194	7	7	1,882	7	1	5,360	1	95
19	4		1	2,573	4		4,625	208	
				2,040	1,195		2,095		
231	351			4,025	320		500		
271	998	7	14	15,419	1,612	1	12,580	521	121

2,000 lbs.) of local westbound freight during the season of 1921

					556				
100			1		154		1,970	88	
	39	1			1,016		4,220	258	
2	21	55	1		501		3,140	421	
1		4	1		4,498			119	
		78			7,401		1,120		
	746	4			8,118		500	150	
103	806	142	3		22,244		10,950	1,036	

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of*

	PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE				
	Corn	Barley	Flour	Hay	Fruits and vegetables
May					
June		3,360		175	
July					75
August		6,048		105	
September			1		
October				75	785
November	455				1,020
December		8,928			
Total	455	18,336	1	355	1,880

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)*

May					
June		3,360		175	
July					
August		6,048		105	
September			1		
October				75	785
November	455				1,020
December		8,928			
Total	455	18,336	1	355	1,805

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)*

May					
June					
July					75
August					
September					
October					
November					
December					
Total					75

local freight going east and west during the season of 1921—(Concl'd)

PRODUCTS OF FOREST				PRODUCTS OF THE GROUND					Total
Lumber	Wood pulp	Pulp-wood	All other	Anthra-cite coal	Bitu-minous coal	Sand, stone, gravel	Clay	All other	
1,092			450	627	770	6,438	492		42,379
6,470		1,546	518	2,931	539	57,538			111,023
4,260		3,842	703	2,046	384	31,489		250	79,105
7,227	1,881	2,078	648	405	399	41,059		1,037	105,681
5,098	690	2,618	1,306	280	546	40,444	246	600	93,303
4,506	210		198	279		34,516		2,456	84,555
2,188	2,045	1,710		1,408		43,439		5,450	95,392
			350			10,720			23,020
30,841	4,326	11,794	4,171	7,976	2,638	265,643	738	9,793	634,458

of local east bound freight during the season of 1921 — (Concluded)

1,092			450			5,120			18,021
6,137		1,546	468	814		7,245			34,413
4,260		3,842	600			4,799		250	28,032
7,077	414	2,078	648			3,933		1,037	48,734
4,983		2,618	1,306			7,716		600	42,762
4,206			198			8,953			36,306
2,188	227	1,710				4,939			25,157
			350						10,128
29,943	641	11,794	4,018	814		42,705		1,887	248,553

of local westbound freight during the season of 1921 — (Concluded)

				627	770	1,318	492		24,358
333			50	2,117	539	50,293			76,610
			103	2,046	384	26,690			51,073
150	967			405	399	37,126			56,947
115	690			280	546	32,728	246		50,541
300	210			279		25,563		2,456	48,249
	1,818			1,408		38,500		5,450	70,235
						10,720			12,892
898	3,685		153	7,162	2,638	222,938	738	7,906	390,905

ERIE DIVISION
ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) carried during the season of 1921

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS																	PROD- UCTS OF ANIMALS	MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS		
Iron, pig and bloom articles	Iron or steel articles	Other metals	Petro- leum and other oil	Cement and lime	Brick	Salt	Sugar	Imple- ments, vehicles and parts	Ma- chinery and tools	Paper and paper pro- ducts	Tex- tiles, boots, shoes, etc.	Furni- ture and house- hold furnish- ings	Oil meal and cake	Ferti- lizers	Chem- icals, drugs, etc.	All other	Ice	Mer- chandise N. O. S.	All other	
May.....	1,339	547	18,377	994	1,144	7,680	600	190	51	1	1	1	2,352	442	556	1,015	33	1,970	218	25
June.....	2,389	615	20,408	1,800	1,144	7,965	600	23	89	89	1	1	1,662	3,442	33	1,015	33	4,220	2,442	351
July.....	1,954	2,280	12,833	1,800	1,144	7,730	600	23	22	27	62	6	5,555	1,882	6,697	3,442	111	8,500	1,932	95
August.....	2,492	2,180	14,533	2,000	2,308	9,240	600	1	22	27	62	6	5,555	1,882	2,713	1,882	111	8,500	1,932	95
September..	7,317	1,310	11,454	2,340	2,000	5,185	600	103	20	4	4	8	7,658	2,573	9,307	2,573	.....	4,625	3,647	.....
October....	6,523	1,200	10,793	645	3,070	4,570	.....	.....	.....	300	78	2	4,424	2,040	9,794	2,040	.....	3,215	1,680	.....
November...	5,376	1,575	12,831	560	3,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,265	4	.....	2,675	300	11,672	4,025	.....	1,000	3,305	.....
December...	.....	.....	2,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..	23,776	10,644	9,707	103,400	8,399	11,791	42,370	1,200	93	2,686	149	17	24,326	300	15,419	40,772	111	23,530	15,331	471

ERIE DIVISION — (Continued)																				
ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the quantity in tons (of 2,000 lbs.) of eastbound freight during the season of 1921																				
May.....	1,339	547	18,377	994	1,144	7,680	120	51	1	2,352	442	556	1,970	218	25	25	25	25	25	25
June.....	775	615	20,408	1,800	1,144	7,965	23	89	1	1,662	1,015	33	4,220	2,442	351	351	351	351	351	351
July.....	2,389	2,280	12,833	1,800	2,308	7,780	1	27	62	5,555	3,442	6,697	8,500	2,107	95	95	95	95	95	95
August.....	1,396	2,180	14,533	2,000	2,308	9,240	1	23	4	7,658	1,882	2,713	111	1,932	95	95	95	95	95	95
September..	7,317	1,310	11,454	2,840	2,000	5,185	103	20	4	2	2,573	9,307	4,625	3,647	95	95	95	95	95	95
October.....	6,523	209	10,783	645	3,070	4,570	.....	.....	78	2	2,040	9,794	3,215	1,680	95	95	95	95	95	95
November...	5,376	720	12,831	560	3,124	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4,025	11,672	1,000	3,305	95	95	95	95	95	95
December...	.....	.....	2,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total..	23,776	10,218	65	9,819	2,199	11,351	42,370	1,200	246	40	21	7	14,24,326	300	15,419	1,612	111	12,580	1,236	471

ERIE DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of westbound freight during the season of 1921															
May.....	547	17,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218
June.....	550	18,008	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,210
July.....	2,280	12,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,027
August.....	2,180	12,128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,931
September.....	1,310	9,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,734
October.....	1,200	9,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,680
November.....	1,575	11,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,306
December.....	.....	2,172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9,642	93,581	436	1,200	1	53	2,665	142	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,950	14,085

ERIE DIVISION — (Continued)
ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) carried during the season of 1921

	PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE										PRODUCTS OF FOREST					PRODUCTS OF THE GROUND					
	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Barley malt	Flour	Hay	Flax-seed	Fruits and vegetables	All other	Lum-ber	Wood pulp	Pulp-wood	All other	Anthra-cite coal	Iron ore	Sand, stone, gravel	Clay	All other	Total
May	14,099	.....	3,450	.....	1,450	.....	.....	.....	2,812	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	4,764	2,352	.....	58,303
June	9,635	9,123	8,958	.....	7,529	.....	.....	90	870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	53,935	1,502	.....	130,953
July	14,066	13,071	6,001	.....	4,758	.....	280	.....	.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	703	.....	.....	30,557	1,403	.....	121,643
August	30,786	2,716	3,920	508	11,508	528	927	105	.....	.....	.....	1,400	2,370	.....	450	210	1,000	35,579	.....	2,767	150,576
September	43,801	11,511	6,163	1,593	5,620	.....	1	.....	250	.....	.....	240	2,360	.....	920	.....	.....	38,394	246	2,000	186,753
October	49,583	1,744	2,549	.....	5,305	.....	.....	.....	2,856	225	.....	.....	4,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,904	1,035	2,456	144,838
November	6,270	11,213	4,053	.....	1,639	.....	.....	.....	3,697	450	50	.....	600	2,116	.....	.....	.....	41,790	.....	7,851	172,474
December .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,720	.....	.....	28,090
Total	223,676	49,377	35,094	2,101	46,737	528	1,208	195	10,485	797	125	1,640	9,753	2,116	2,573	341	2,200	247,653	6,538	15,764	993,639

ERIE DIVISION — (Continued) ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of eastbound freight during the season of 1921																					
May.....	14,099	.....	3,450	.....	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	3,600	.....	.....	23,151
June.....	9,635	9,122	8,958	.....	7,529	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	4,460	.....	.....	55,468
July.....	14,066	13,071	6,001	.....	4,758	.....	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	3,999	.....	.....	61,823
August.....	30,786	2,716	3,920	508	11,508	528	927	105	.....	.....	.....	1,250	2,270	.....	450	.....	.....	2,558	.....	37	88,100
September.....	58,436	11,511	6,163	1,503	5,630	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	2,360	.....	920	.....	.....	5,671	.....	.....	126,558
October.....	43,801	1,744	2,549	.....	5,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....	4,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,901	.....	.....	89,444
November.....	49,583	11,213	4,053	.....	1,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	600	2,116	.....	.....	.....	2,020	.....	.....	89,839
December.....	6,270	.....	.....	.....	8,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,198
Total.....	223,676	49,377	35,094	2,101	46,737	528	1,208	195	.....	675	.....	1,375	9,653	2,116	2,420	.....	.....	28,209	.....	37	559,581

ERIE DIVISION

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of*

	MANUFACTURED				
	Iron, pig and bloom	Iron or steel articles	Other metals	Petroleum and other oil	Cement and lime
May.....		1,339	547	74	
June.....	775	200	250		
July.....	2,389	1,709	1,050		
August.....	1,396	2,490	2,180	1,280	2,060
September.....	7,317	3,730	500	565	1,420
October.....	6,523	209	950		
November.....	5,376	720	1,175	1,125	
December.....					
Total.....	23,776	10,397	6,652	3,044	3,480

ERIE DIVISION

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of*

May.....		1,339			
June.....	775				
July.....	2,389	1,709			
August.....	1,396	2,490		1,280	
September.....	7,317	3,730		565	
October.....	6,523	209			
November.....	5,376	720		1,125	
December.....					
Total.....	23,776	10,197		2,970	

ERIE DIVISION

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of*

May.....			547	74	
June.....		200	250		
July.....			1,050		
August.....			2,180		2,060
September.....			500		1,420
October.....			950		
November.....			1,175		
December.....					
Total.....		200	6,652	74	3,480

— (Continued)

2,000 lbs.) of through freight carried during the season of 1921

PRODUCTS					Products of animals— All other	MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS	
Sugar	Paper and paper products	Oil meal and cake	Fertilisers	All other		Merchan- dise, N. O. S.	All other
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	.....
.....	.....	2,352	.....	.....	.....	2,122	.....
600	40	1,662	.....	6,036	.....	1,769	350
600	.....	5,555	.....	2,231	110	1,510	.....
.....	.....	7,658	.....	6,211	.....	3,320	.....
.....	300	4,424	.....	2,005	.....	1,680	.....
.....	2,025	2,675	300	3,514	.....	3,155	.....
.....
1,200	2,365	24,326	300	19,997	110	13,774	350

— (Continued)

2,000 lbs.) of through freight, eastbound, during the season of 1921

.....	.....	2,352	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	350
.....	.....	5,555	.....	.....	110	.....	.....
.....	.....	7,658	.....	.....	.....	715	.....
.....	.....	4,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,675	300	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	24,326	300	.....	110	715	350

— (Continued)

2,000 lbs.) of through freight, westbound, during the season of 1921

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	.....
600	40	.....	.....	6,036	.....	2,122	.....
600	.....	.....	.....	2,231	.....	1,769	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,211	.....	1,510	.....
.....	300	.....	.....	2,005	.....	2,605	.....
.....	2,025	.....	.....	3,514	.....	1,680	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,155	.....
.....
1,200	2,365	.....	.....	19,997	.....	13,059	.....

ERIE DIVISION

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of*

	PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE							
	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Barley malt	Flour	Flaxseed
May.....	14,099		3,450		1,450			2,812
June.....	9,635	9,122	8,958		4,169			870
July.....	14,066	13,071	6,001		4,758		280	
August.....	30,786	2,716	3,920	508	5,460	528	927	
September.....	55,436	11,511	6,163	1,593	5,620			250
October.....	43,801	1,744	2,549		5,305			2,856
November.....	49,583	10,908	4,053		1,639			3,697
December.....	6,270							
Total.....	223,676	49,072	35,094	2,101	28,401	528	1,207	10,485

ERIE DIVISION

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of*

May.....	14,099		3,450		1,450		
June.....	9,635	9,122	8,958		4,169		
July.....	14,066	13,071	6,001		4,758		280
August.....	30,786	2,716	3,920	508	5,460	528	927
September.....	55,436	11,511	6,163	1,593	5,620		
October.....	43,801	1,744	2,549		5,305		
November.....	49,583	10,908	4,053		1,639		
December.....	6,270						
Total.....	223,676	49,072	35,094	2,101	28,401	528	1,207

ERIE DIVISION

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of*

May.....								2,812
June.....								870
July.....								
August.....								
September.....								250
October.....								2,856
November.....								3,697
December.....								
Total.....								10,485

— (Continued)

2,000 lbs.) of through freight carried during the season of 1921

		PRODUCTS OF FOREST		PRODUCTS OF THE GROUND					Total
Fruits and vegetables	All other	Wood pulp	Pulp-wood	Anthra-cite coal	Iron ore	Sand, stone, gravel	Clay	All other	
47						146	1,860		26,042
							1,502		39,955
	75				1,200	148	1,403		56,607
		2,270		210	1,000			2,730	70,467
		2,360				700		2,690	117,044
		4,423				705	1,035		78,509
	50	600	2,116			1,470		2,401	96,582
									6,270
47	125	9,653	2,116	210	2,200	3,169	5,800	7,821	491,476

— (Continued)

through freight, eastbound, during the season of 1921 — (Continued)

									20,338
									35,011
									44,286
		2,270							57,946
		2,360							102,668
		4,423							68,978
		600	2,116						79,095
									6,270
		9,653	2,116						414,592

— (Continued)

through freight, westbound, during the season of 1921 — (Continued)

47						146	1,860		5,704
							1,502		4,944
	75				1,200	148	1,403		12,321
				210	1,000			2,730	12,521
						700		2,690	14,376
						705	1,035		9,531
	50					1,470		2,401	17,487
47	125			210	2,200	3,169	5,800	7,821	76,884

ERIE DIVISION
ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of*

	MANUFACTURED					
	Iron or steel articles	Other metals	Petro- leum and other oil	Cement and lime	Brick	Salt
May.....			18,303			7,680
June.....		365	20,408	994		7,965
July.....	245	1,230	12,833	1,800	1,144	7,730
August.....	2		13,253		2,393	9,240
September.....		810	10,889	920	2,060	5,185
October.....		250	10,792	645	3,070	4,570
November.....		400	11,706	560	3,124	
December.....			2,172			
Total.....	247	3,055	100,356	4,919	11,791	42,370

ERIE DIVISION
ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of*

May.....			941			7,680
June.....		65	1,800	994		7,965
July.....	20		425		1,144	7,730
August.....	1		1,125		1,953	9,240
September.....			1,473	920	2,060	5,185
October.....			1,085	285	3,070	4,570
November.....					3,124	
December.....						
Total.....	21	65	6,849	2,199	11,351	42,370

ERIE DIVISION
ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of*

May.....			17,362			
June.....		300	18,608			
July.....	225	1,230	12,408	1,800		
August.....	1		12,128		440	
September.....		810	9,416			
October.....		250	9,707	360		
November.....		400	11,706	560		
December.....			2,172			
Total.....	226	2,990	93,507	2,720	440	

— (Continued)

2,000 lbs.) of local freight carried during the season of 1921

PRODUCTS							Products of animals — All other
Imple- ments, vehicles and parts	Machinery and tools	Paper and paper products	Textiles, boots, shoes, etc.	Furniture and household furnish- ings	Chemicals, drugs, etc.	All other	
					442	556	
120	51	1		1	1,015	33	
23		49	1	6	3,442	661	
1	22	27	62	8	1,882	482	1
102	20	4	4	2	2,573	3,096	
			78		2,040	7,789	
		240	4		4,025	8,158	
246	93	321	149	17	15,419	20,775	1

— (Continued)

2,000 lbs.) of local freight, eastbound, during the season of 1921

					442		
120	1	1			1,015	29	
23		10		6	3,442	57	
1	20	6	7	7	1,882	7	1
101	19	4		1	2,573	4	
					2,040	1,105	
					4,025	320	
245	40	21	7	14	15,419	1,612	1

— (Continued)

2,000 lbs.) of local freight, westbound, during the season of 1921

						556	
	50			1		4	
		39	1			804	
	2	21	55	1		475	
1	1		4	1		3,092	
			78			6,594	
		240	4			7,838	
1	53	300	142	3		19,163	

ERIE DIVISION

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)*

	MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS			PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE					
	Ice	Mer- chandise N. O. S.	All other	Wheat	Corn	Bar- ley	Flour	Hay	Fruits and vege- tables
May.....									
June.....	1,970	320	25			3,360		90	
July.....	4,220	338	1						75
August.....	8,500	422	95			6,048		105	
September.....	4,625	327					1		
October.....	3,215								225
November.....	1,000	150			305				450
December.....						8,928			
Total.....	23,530	1,557	121	.....	305	18,336	1	195	750

ERIE DIVISION

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)*

May.....									
June.....		232	25			3,360		90	
July.....		80	1						
August.....	5,360	1	95			6,048		105	
September.....	4,625	208					1		
October.....	2,095								225
November.....	500				305				450
December.....						8,928			
Total.....	12,580	521	121	.....	305	18,336	1	195	675

ERIE DIVISION

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)*

May.....									
June.....	1,970	88							
July.....	4,220	258							75
August.....	3,140	421							
September.....		119							
October.....	1,120								
November.....	500	150							
December.....									
Total.....	10,950	1,036							75

— (Concluded)

of local freight carried during the season of 1921 — (Concluded)

PRODUCTS OF FOREST			PRODUCTS OF THE GROUND				Total
Lumber	Wood pulp	All other	Anthra-cite coal	Sand, stone, gravel	Clay	All other	
.....	.....	150	.....	4,638	492	.....	32,261
.....	.....	350	.....	53,935	.....	.....	91,003
.....	.....	703	131	30,409	.....	.....	65,041
1,400	100	450	.....	35,579	.....	37	80,109
240	.....	920	.....	37,684	246	.....	60,708
.....	.....	.....	.....	31,199	.....	2,456	66,329
.....	.....	.....	.....	40,320	.....	5,450	75,892
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,720	.....	.....	21,820
1,640	100	2,573	131	244,484	738	7,943	502,163

— (Concluded)

of local freight, east bound, during the season of 1921 — (Concluded)

.....	.....	150	.....	3,600	.....	.....	12,813
.....	.....	300	.....	4,460	.....	.....	20,457
.....	.....	600	.....	3,999	.....	.....	17,537
1,250	.....	450	.....	2,558	.....	37	30,154
125	.....	920	.....	5,671	.....	.....	23,890
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,901	.....	.....	20,466
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,020	.....	.....	10,744
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,928
1,375	.....	2,420	.....	28,209	.....	37	144,980

— (Concluded)

of local freight, westbound, during the season of 1921 — (Concluded)

.....	.....	.....	.....	1,038	492	.....	19,448
.....	.....	50	.....	49,475	.....	.....	70,546
.....	.....	103	131	28,410	.....	.....	47,504
150	100	.....	.....	33,021	.....	.....	49,955
115	.....	.....	.....	32,013	246	.....	45,818
.....	.....	.....	.....	25,298	.....	2,456	45,863
.....	.....	.....	.....	38,300	.....	5,450	65,148
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,720	.....	.....	12,892
265	100	153	131	216,275	738	7,906	357,174

CHAMPLAIN DIVISION
ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) carried during the season of 1921

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS										PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE			
										Miscel- laneous products— Mer- chandise, N. O. S.	Hay	Fruits and vegetables	All other
Iron or steel articles	Petroleum and other oil	Cement and lime	Brick	Sugar	Ma- chinery and tools	Paper and paper products	All other						
150	7,299	765		638		238				163			
	4,630	920			50	200	150		75	337			
	1,716	918					1,990						
	3,990	918	1,470			183	620		943		282		
	2,696	918	4,125				4,374		843				
	2,153	612	5,000				4,954		491	75	195		
	2,765	612	4,050			857	432		1,375		570	405	
			850										
				638	50	1,483	12,520		3,727	575	1,047	405	
	25,249	5,663	15,495										
Total.....	150												

CHAMPLAIN DIVISION -- (Continued)
ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of eastbound freight during the season of 1921

May.....	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	.....	.....	163	.....	.....
June.....	306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	150	.....	337	.....	.....
July.....	918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August.....	918	.....	.....	1,470	.....	.....	188	.....	943	.....	.....	.....
September.....	918	.....	.....	4,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	517	.....	.....	.....
October.....	612	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	75	195	.....
November.....	612	.....	.....	4,050	.....	.....	351	.....	1,267	.....	570	405
December.....	.....	.....	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	4,896	.....	.....	15,495	.....	.....	977	150	2,951	575	765	405

CHAMPLAIN DIVISION — (Continued)
ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) carried during the season of 1921

	PRODUCTS OF FOREST					PRODUCTS OF THE GROUND					Total
	Lumber	Wood pulp	Pulpwood	Shingles, lath	All other	Anthra-cite coal	Bitumi-nous coal	Sand, stone, gravel	Clay	All other	
May.....	1,763	.....	.....	574	300	17,898	770	1,334	4,220	300	36,412
June.....	9,801	.....	1,546	605	168	5,419	539	3,303	2,370	300	30,413
July.....	7,610	.....	3,842	1,667	.....	3,767	384	280	1,358	727	24,259
August.....	9,703	1,281	2,078	296	196	670	399	1,070	1,784	1,180	27,068
September.....	9,331	1,550	2,618	2,501	386	5,924	546	2,841	3,070	1,782	42,495
October.....	11,900	1,217	.....	965	198	4,697	168	1,175	.....	.....	33,890
November.....	20,887	2,300	1,710	563	350	2,245	.....	1,059	906	.....	40,736
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Total.....	71,075	6,348	11,794	7,171	1,598	40,620	2,806	11,062	13,708	3,289	236,473

CHAMPLAIN DIVISION — (Continued)											
ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of eastbound freight during the season of 1921											
May.....	1,763	.....	.....	574	300	.....	.....	1,054	.....	300	5,004
June.....	9,468	.....	1,546	605	168	.....	.....	2,485	.....	300	15,565
July.....	7,610	.....	3,842	1,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	727	14,764
August.....	9,703	414	2,078	296	196	.....	.....	250	.....	1,180	17,636
September.....	9,321	860	2,618	2,501	386	.....	.....	765	.....	1,782	22,793
October.....	11,690	1,007	.....	965	198	1,838	.....	910	.....	.....	22,714
November.....	20,887	482	1,710	563	350	.....	.....	849	.....	.....	81,746
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Total.....	70,442	2,763	11,794	7,171	1,598	1,838	.....	6,813	.....	3,289	131,422

CHAMPLAIN DIVISION — (Continued)
ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of through freight carried during the season of 1921

	Manufactured Products			Misc.	Products of Agriculture			Products of Forest			Products of the Ground					Total	
	Iron or steel articles	Petro-leum and other oil	Sugar		All other	Mechan- dise, N. O. S.	Hay	Fruits and vege- tables	All other	Lumber	Wood pulp	Shingles, lath	Anthra- cite coal	Bitu- minous coal	Sand, stone, gravel		Clay	All other
May	150	4,219	638	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	671	.....	574	17,271	.....	.....	4,220	300	28,206
June .....	.....	3,187	.....	.....	75	252	.....	.....	3,331	.....	605	3,302	.....	.....	2,370	300	13,422
July .....	.....	1,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,400	.....	1,667	1,852	.....	.....	1,358	477	11,770
August .....	.....	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	282	.....	4,086	.....	296	265	.....	308	1,784	180	11,538
September .....	.....	1,610	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,480	860	2,501	5,644	.....	1,841	3,070	182	23,999
October .....	.....	1,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,497	1,007	965	4,418	168	.....	.....	.....	20,321
November .....	.....	1,890	.....	.....	.....	1,375	.....	405	18,699	255	563	837	.....	210	906	.....	25,292
December .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	150	16,472	638	9,739	3,727	415	282	405	42,164	2,122	7,171	33,589	168	2,359	13,708	1,439	134,548

CHAMPLAIN DIVISION — (Continued) ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of eastbound freight during the season of 1921																	
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	671	.....	574	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	1,708
June.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	3,331	.....	605	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	4,488
July.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,400	.....	1,667	.....	.....	.....	.....	477	5,544
August.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	943	.....	.....	.....	4,086	.....	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	5,505
September.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	517	.....	.....	.....	4,480	880	2,501	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	8,540
October.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	7,497	1,007	965	1,838	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,531
November.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,267	.....	.....	405	18,699	255	563	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,189
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,951	415	.....	405	42,164	2,122	7,171	1,838	.....	308	.....	1,439	58,505

CHAMPLAIN DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of through freight, westbound, during the season of 1921

May.....	150	4,219	638								17,271				4,220		26,498
June.....		3,187					76				3,303				2,370		8,934
July.....		1,138									1,852				1,358		6,236
August.....		2,800				282					265				1,784		6,033
September.....		1,610									5,644				3,070		15,459
October.....		1,628									2,590						8,790
November.....		1,890									837				908		4,103
December.....																	
Total.....	150	16,472	638			282	776				31,751	168		2,359	13,708		76,043

CHAMPLAIN DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of local freight carried during the season of 1921

	MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS					PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE		PRODUCTS OF FOREST				PRODUCTS OF THE GROUND				Total	
	Petro- leum and other oil	Cement and lime	Brick	Ma- chinery and tools	Paper and paper pro- ducts	All other	Hay	Fruits and vege- tables	Lumber	Wood pulp	Pulp- wood	All other	Anthra- cite coal	Bitu- minous coal	Sand, stone, gravel		All other
May.....	3,080	765	.....	.....	238	.....	.....	.....	1,092	.....	.....	300	627	770	1,334	.....	8,206
June.....	1,443	920	.....	50	200	150	85	.....	6,470	.....	1,546	168	2,117	539	3,303	.....	16,991
July.....	578	918	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	4,210	.....	3,842	.....	1,915	384	280	250	12,489
August.....	1,190	918	1,470	.....	188	26	.....	.....	5,617	1,281	2,078	196	405	399	762	1,000	15,530
September.....	1,086	918	4,125	.....	.....	1,406	.....	.....	4,841	690	2,618	386	280	546	1,000	600	18,496
October.....	525	612	5,000	.....	.....	807	75	195	4,493	210	.....	198	279	.....	1,175	.....	13,569
November.....	875	612	4,050	.....	857	280	.....	570	2,188	2,045	1,710	.....	1,408	.....	849	.....	15,444
December.....	.....	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Total.....	8,777	5,663	15,495	50	1,483	2,781	160	765	28,911	4,226	11,794	1,598	7,031	2,638	8,703	1,850	101,925

CHAMPLAIN DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of local freight, eastbound, during the season of 1921

May.....	612				238	150	85		1,092			300			1,054		3,296
June.....	306				200				6,137		1,546	168			2,485		11,077
July.....	918								4,210		3,842					250	9,230
August.....	918		1,470		188				5,617	414	2,078	196			250	1,000	12,131
September.....	918		4,125						4,841		2,618	386			765	600	14,253
October.....	612		5,000				75	195	4,193			198			910		11,183
November.....	612		4,050		351			570	2,188	237	1,710				849		10,557
December.....			860									350					1,200
Total.....	4,806		15,495		977	150	160	765	28,278	641	11,794	1,598			6,313	1,850	72,917

CHAMPLAIN DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.) of local freight, westbound, during the season of 1921

May.....	3,080	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	627	770	280	.....	4,910
June.....	1,443	614	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,117	539	818	.....	5,914
July.....	578	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,915	394	280	.....	3,209
August.....	1,190	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405	399	512	.....	3,399
September.....	1,086	.....	.....	1,406	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	546	235	.....	4,243
October.....	525	.....	.....	807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	.....	265	.....	2,386
November.....	875	.....	.....	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,408	.....	.....	.....	4,887
December.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	8,777	767	.....	2,631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,031	2,638	2,390	.....	20,008

CAYUGA AND SENECA DIVISION

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
carried during the season of 1921*

	MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS		Products of agriculture — Corn	Products of forest — Lumber	Products of the ground— Sand, stone, gravel	Total
	Cement and lime	Salt				
May.....	980	1,926				2,906
June.....	1,150	765				1,915
July.....		715				715
August.....	1,393	3,916				5,309
September.....	785	5,773		17		6,575
October.....	1,065	2,169		13	1,242	4,489
November.....		2,905	305		770	3,980
December.....						
Total.....	5,373	18,169	305	30	2,012	25,889

CAYUGA AND SENECA DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
of eastbound freight during the season of 1921*

May.....	980	1,926				2,906
June.....	1,150	765				1,915
July.....		715				715
August.....	1,393	3,916				5,309
September.....	785	5,773		17		6,575
October.....	1,065	2,169		13	1,242	4,489
November.....		2,905	305		770	3,980
December.....						
Total.....	5,373	18,169	305	30	2,012	25,889

CAYUGA AND SENECA DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT *showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
of through freight carried during the season of 1921*

	Manu- factured products — Salt	Products of agri- culture — Corn	Total
May.....	1,460		1,460
June.....			
July.....	290		290
August.....	300		300
September.....	3,236		3,236
October.....	1,097		1,097
November.....	1,500	155	1,655
December.....			
Total.....	7,883	155	8,038

CAYUGA AND SENECA DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
through freight, eastbound, during the season of 1921

	Manu- factured products — Salt	Products of agri- culture — Corn	Total
May.....	1,460		1,460
June.....			
July.....	290		290
August.....	300		300
September.....	3,236		3,236
October.....	1,097		1,097
November.....	1,500	155	1,655
December.....			
Total.....	7,883	155	8,038

CAYUGA AND SENECA DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
of local freight carried during the season of 1921

	MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS		Pro- ducts of agricul- ture — Corn	Pro- ducts of forest— Lumber	Products of the ground — Sand, stone, gravel	Total
	Cement and lime	Salt				
May.....	980	468				1,448
June.....	1,150	765				1,915
July.....		425				425
August.....	1,393	3,616				5,009
September.....	785	2,537		17		3,339
October.....	1,065	1,072		13	1,242	3,392
November.....		1,405	150		770	2,325
December.....						
Total.....	5,378	10,286	150	30	2,012	17,851

CAYUGA AND SENECA DIVISION — (Concluded)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
of local freight, eastbound, during the season of 1921

May.....	980	468				1,448
June.....	1,150	765				1,915
July.....		425				425
August.....	1,393	3,616				5,009
September.....	785	2,537		17		3,339
October.....	1,065	1,072		13	1,242	3,392
November.....		1,405	150		770	2,325
December.....						
Total.....	5,378	10,286	150	30	2,012	17,851

OSWEGO DIVISION

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
carried during the season of 1921

	MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS		Products of agriculture — Wheat	PRODUCTS OF THE GROUND		Total
	Petroleum and other oil	Machinery and tools		Anthra-cite coal	Sand, stone, gravel	
May.....					466	466
June.....				814		814
July.....						
August.....	105			387	3,818	4,310
September.....					960	960
October.....					400	400
November.....		231	1,800		1,200	3,231
December.....						
Total.....	105	231	1,800	1,201	6,844	10,181

OSWEGO DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
of eastbound freight, during the season of 1921

May.....					466	466
June.....				814		814
July.....						
August.....	105			387		492
September.....					480	480
October.....					400	400
November.....		231	1,800		1,000	3,031
December.....						
Total.....	105	231	1,800	1,201	2,346	5,683

OSWEGO DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
of westbound freight, during the season of 1921

May.....						
June.....						
July.....						
August.....					3,818	3,818
September.....					480	480
October.....						
November.....					200	200
December.....						
Total.....					4,498	4,498

OSWEGO DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
of through freight carried during the season of 1921

	Products of agricul- ture — Wheat	Products of the ground— Anthra- cite coal	Total
May			
June			
July			
August		387	387
September			
October			
November	1,800		1,800
December			
Total	1,800	387	2,187

OSWEGO DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
of through freight, eastbound, during the season of 1921

May			
June			
July			
August		387	387
September			
October			
November	1,800		1,800
December			
Total	1,800	387	2,187

OSWEGO DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
of local freight carried during the season of 1921

	MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS		PRODUCTS OF THE GROUND		Total
	Petroleum and other oil	Machinery and tools	Anthra- cite coal	Sand, stone, gravel	
May				466	466
June			814		814
July					
August	105			3,818	3,923
September				960	960
October				400	400
November		231		1,200	1,431
December					
Total	105	231	814	6,844	7,994

OSWEGO DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
of local freight, eastbound, during the season of 1921

	MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS		PRODUCTS OF THE GROUND		Total
	Petroleum and other oil	Machinery and tools	Anthracite coal	Sand, stone, gravel	
May				466	466
June			814		814
July					
August	105				105
September				480	480
October				400	400
November		231		1,000	1,231
December					
Total	105	231	814	2,346	3,496

OSWEGO DIVISION — (Concluded)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
of local freight, westbound, during the season of 1921

May					
June					
July					
August				3,818	3,818
September				480	480
October					
November				200	200
December					
Total				4,498	4,498

BLACK RIVER DIVISION

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
carried during the season of 1921

	Products of agriculture — Fruit and vegetables	Products of forest — Lumber	Products of the ground — Sand, stone, gravel	Total
May				
June			300	300
July		50	800	850
August		210	900	1,110
September			800	800
October	365		500	865
November			300	300
December				
Total	365	260	3,600	4,225

BLACK RIVER DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
of eastbound freight, during the season of 1921

	Products of agriculture — Fruit and vege- tables	Products of forest — Lumber	Products of the ground— Sand, stone, gravel	Total
May.....				
June.....			300	300
July.....		50	800	850
August.....		210	900	1,110
September.....			800	800
October.....	365		500	865
November.....			300	300
December.....				
Total.....	365	260	3,600	4,225

BLACK RIVER DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
of local freight, during the season of 1921

	Products of agriculture — Fruit and vege- tables	Products of forest — Lumber	Products of the ground — Sand, stone, gravel	Total
May.....				
June.....			300	300
July.....		50	800	850
August.....		210	900	1,110
September.....			800	800
October.....	365		500	865
November.....			300	300
December.....				
Total.....	365	260	3,600	4,225

BLACK RIVER DIVISION — (Continued)

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the total quantity (in tons of 2,000 lbs.)
of local freight, eastbound, during the season of 1921

	Products of agriculture — Fruit and vege- tables	Products of forest — Lumber	Products of the ground — Sand, stone, gravel	Total
May.....				
June.....			300	300
July.....		50	800	850
August.....		210	900	1,110
September.....			800	800
October.....	365		500	865
November.....			300	300
December.....				
Total.....	365	260	3,600	4,225

FORWARDED — *Total*

	MANUFACTURED						
	Iron, pig and bloom	Iron or steel articles	Other metals	Petro- leum and other oil	Cement and lime	Brick	Salt
Albany.....				117,994	600		
Albion.....					658		
Alsen.....							
Aqueduct.....							
Battle Island.....							
Boonville.....							
Brewerton.....							
Brooklyn.....							
Buffalo.....	23,776	10,197		9,815			
Burlington.....							
Canada.....							
Cleveland.....							
Crescent.....						8,928	
Dresden.....							
Dunham's Basin.....							
Fonda.....							
Fort Edward.....							
Fort Miller.....							
Fulton.....				105			
Glens Falls.....					5,663		
Haverstraw.....						1,500	
Herkimer.....							
Hudson.....					14,637	500	
Hudson Falls.....							
Hulberton.....							
Ilion.....							
Jordan.....							
Kingston.....						3,070	
Ludlowville.....							7,438
Macedon.....							
Marlboro.....							
May's Point.....							
Mechanicville.....						13,945	
New York.....		8,775	9,642	834	18,505	1,385	
North Western.....							
Oak Orchard.....							
Oswego.....							
Palmyra.....							
Plattsburgh.....							
Port Gibson.....					285		
Port Henry.....					7,287		
Portland Point.....							
Poughkeepsie.....							
Remington.....							1,709
Rochester.....		22		6		3	39,880
Rondout.....							
Rome.....			65				
Rouses Point.....							
Schenectady.....							
Schodack Landing.....							
Schuylerville.....							
Scotia.....							
Seneca Falls.....							
Stockport.....						3,135	
Sylvan Beach.....							
Syracuse.....							2,490
Thomson.....							
Tonawanda.....							
Troy.....						3,970	
Utica.....							
Vischer's Ferry.....							
Waterford.....							
Waterloo.....							
Watkins.....							9,022
Whitehall.....							
Wilber's Basin.....							
Yonkers.....							
	23,776	18,994	9,707	128,754	47,725	36,436	60,530

FORWARDED — *Total tonnage,*

	PRODUCTS OF ANIMALS		MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS				
	Hides, leather and wool	All other	Ice	Merchandise, N. O. S.	All other	Wheat	Corn
Albany.....							
Albion.....							
Alsen.....							
Aqueduct.....							
Battle Island.....							
Boonville.....							
Brewerton.....			10,250				
Brooklyn.....				100			
Buffalo.....		110		766	469	223,676	49,072
Burlington.....							
Canada.....				2,951			
Cleveland.....							
Crescent.....			12,780				
Dresden.....							
Dunham's Basin.....							
Fonda.....							
Fort Edward.....							
Fort Miller.....							
Fulton.....							
Glens Falls.....							
Haverstraw.....							
Herkimer.....							
Hudson.....							
Hudson Falls.....							
Hulberton.....							
Ihon.....							
Jordan.....							
Kingston.....							
Ludlowville.....							150
Macedon.....							
Marlboro.....							
May's Point.....							305
Mechanicville.....							
New York.....	14,269	4		56,436		6,900	
North Western.....							
Oak Orchard.....						1,800	
Oswego.....							
Palmyra.....							
Plattsburgh.....							
Port Gibson.....							
Port Henry.....							
Portland Point.....							
Poughkeepsie.....							
Remington.....							
Rochester.....		1		209	2		
Rondout.....							
Rome.....							
Rouses Point.....							
Schenectady.....							
Schodack Landing.....			500				
Schuylerville.....							
Scotia.....							
Seneca Falls.....							
Stockport.....							
Sylvan Beach.....							
Syracuse.....				655			
Thomson.....							
Tonawanda.....							
Troy.....							
Utica.....				80			
Vischer's Ferry.....							
Waterford.....							
Waterloo.....							
Watkins.....							155
Whitehall.....							
Wilber's Basin.....							
Yonkers.....							
	14,269	115	23,530	61,197	471	232,376	49,682

season of 1921 — (Continued)

PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE									
Oats	Rye	Barley	Barley malt	Flour	Hay	Flax-seed	Cotton	Fruits and vegetables	All other
								365	
35,094	2,101	46,737	528	1,207	415				
					180			765	
								225	
								300	
					3	34,597	494	4,045	2,267
								150	
				1	70				405
					15			75	
					160				
35,094	2,101	46,737	528	1,208	843	34,597	494	5,925	2,672

FORWARDED — *Total tonnage,*

	PRODUCTS OF FOREST				
	Lumber	Wood- pulp	Pulp- wood	Shingles, lath	All other
Albany.....					
Albion.....					
Alsen.....					
Aqueduct.....					
Battle Island.....					
Boonville.....	190				
Brewerton.....					
Brooklyn.....					
Buffalo.....	6,889	9,653	2,116		
Burlington.....	1,398				
Canada.....	40,438	2,763	11,346	7,171	
Cleveland.....					1,770
Crescent.....					300
Dresden.....					
Dunham's Basin.....					
Fonda.....					
Fort Edward.....	70				
Fort Miller.....					
Fulton.....					
Glens Falls.....	25,011				
Haverstraw.....					
Herkimer.....					
Hudson.....					
Hudson Falls.....	3,197				948
Hulberton.....					
Ilion.....					
Jordan.....	125				750
Kingston.....					
Ludlowville.....					
Macedon.....					
Marlboro.....					
May's Point.....					
Mechanicville.....					350
New York.....	2,896	3,685		2,954	151
North Western.....	70				
Oak Orchard.....					
Oswego.....					
Palmyra.....					
Plattsburgh.....	328				
Port Gibson.....					
Port Henry.....					
Portland Point.....					
Poughkeepsie.....	1,320			15	
Remington.....					
Rochester.....					
Rondout.....					
Rome.....					
Rouses Point.....					
Schenectady.....					53
Schodack Landing.....					
Schuylerville.....					
Scotia.....					
Seneca Falls.....	30				
Stockport.....					
Sylvan Beach.....					
Syracuse.....					
Thomson.....					
Tonawanda.....	1,250				
Troy.....					
Utica.....					
Vischer's Ferry.....					
Waterford.....					
Waterloo.....					
Watkins.....					
Whitehall.....			448		
Wilber's Basin.....					
Yonkers.....					
	83,212	16,101	13,910	10,140	4,322

season of 1921 — (Concluded)

PRODUCTS OF THE GROUND						Total
Anthracite coal	Bituminous coal	Iron ore	Sand, stone, gravel	Clay	All other	
1,314	686		5,520			126,114
			3,600			3,600
						658
			200			200
			4,898			4,898
			3,600			4,155
			80			10,330
			4,030		25	3,676
					260	455,054
						1,398
						65,344
						1,770
			530			22,238
						300
						765
						180
			525			645
			1,480			379
						1,816
						30,674
						1,500
						80
			450			15,587
						4,145
			10,871			10,871
						225
						875
						3,070
						7,588
						300
			13,445			13,445
						305
			5,149			19,444
40,166	2,260	2,200	24,229	20,246	16,027	331,175
			12,000			70
1,201			466			12,000
						3,467
						150
						328
						285
					3,029	3,029
						7,287
						1,335
						1,709
						40,322
210						280
						115
						405
						77
						500
						172
			21,879			21,879
						30
						3,135
			11,037			11,037
					12	19,910
						426
			164,880			166,230
						3,970
						247
			720			720
			230			503
			2,012			2,012
						9,177
			1,025			1,473
			2,004			2,164
						604
42,891	2,946	2,200	294,860	20,246	19,353	1,457,802

RECEIVED — *Total*

	MANUFACTURED						
	Iron, pig and bloom	Iron or steel articles	Other metals	Petro- leum and other oil	Cement and lime	Brick	Salt
Albany.....							
Albion.....				1,125			
Amsterdam.....				4,626			
Baldwinsville.....				760	2,490		
Black Rock.....							
Boonville.....							
Brockport.....							
Brooklyn.....					3,672		
Buffalo.....		201	6,652	75	3,480		
Burlington.....				12,028			
Canada.....							
Cayuga.....							
Cleveland.....					1,800		
Coeymans.....							
Comstock.....							
Fort Edward.....				6,091			
Fort Miller.....							
Frankfort.....							
Fulton.....				2,078			
Fultonville.....				424			
Gasport.....							
Geneva.....				4,093			
Glens Falls.....							
Hudson Falls.....							
Hulberton.....							
Ilion.....							
Ithaca.....				1,645			
Little Falls.....				6,022			
Lockport.....				1			
Ludlowville.....							
Lyons.....				1			
Macedon.....				1,755			
May's Point.....							
Mechanicville.....				2,091			
Medina.....		1					
Middleport.....							
Newark.....						3	
New York.....	23,776	18,417	65	2,405	25,194	35,993	60,539
Niagara Falls.....							
Oswego.....							
Palmyra.....				2	375		
Phoenix.....							
Port Byron.....							
Port Henry.....		150		1,166			
Portland Point.....					285		
Rochester.....				23,206			
Rome.....			2,990	3,238			
Rouses Point.....				722			
Schenectady.....				8,770	3,252	440	
Seneca Falls.....				1,155			
Stillwater.....				595			
Syracuse.....		225		20,495			
Thomson.....							
Troy.....					6,410		
Utica.....				21,629			
Waterford.....							
Watkins.....							
Whitehall.....				2,556	767		
Total.....	23,776	18,994	9,707	128,754	47,725	36,436	60,539

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 161

tonnage, season of 1921

Products

Sugar	Imple- ments, vehicles and parts	Ma- chinery and tools	Paper and paper products	Textiles, boots, shoes, etc.	Furni- ture and house- hold fur- nishings	Oil meal and cake	Ferti- lizers	Chem- icals, drugs, etc.	All other
									1
									1
1,200	4,045	3	2,387	126	3				19,997
638									250
									8,195
			506						26
		50							
									112
			278						1
			1						1
									2,643
									1
	1								14,596
604	26	8	994	17	1	24,326		19,640	2,412
	1								2,675
									1
				16					8
	98								1,825
		231							
	100								556
	45	32	3		13			1	10
							300		
		50							1,294
2,442	4,316	374	4,109	169	17	24,326	300	19,641	54,106

RECEIVED — *Total tonnage,*

	PRODUCTS OF ANIMALS		MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS			Wheat	Corn
	Hides, leather and wool	All other	Ice	Merchandise N. O. S.	All other		
Albany.....			3,775				
Albion.....				1			
Amsterdam.....							
Baldwinsville.....							
Black Rock.....							
Boonville.....							
Brockport.....							
Brooklyn.....							
Buffalo.....				13,289		1,800	
Burlington.....				140			
Canada.....				450			
Cayuga.....							
Cleveland.....							
Coeymans.....							
Comstock.....							
Fort Edward.....							
Fort Miller.....							
Frankfort.....							
Fulton.....							
Fultonville.....							
Gasport.....							
Geneva.....							
Glens Falls.....							
Hudson Falls.....							
Hulberton.....				3			
Ilion.....							
Ithaca.....							
Little Falls.....							
Lockport.....							
Ludlowville.....							150
Lyons.....				1			
Macedon.....							
May's Point.....							305
Mechanicville.....							
Medina.....				3			
Middleport.....				1			
Newark.....							
New York.....	14,269	115	7,030	46,242	351	230,576	49,072
Niagara Falls.....							
Oswego.....							
Palmyra.....							
Phoenix.....							
Port Byron.....							
Port Henry.....							
Portland Point.....							
Rochester.....				708	1		
Rome.....							
Rouses Point.....							
Schenectady.....							
Seneca Falls.....							
Stillwater.....							
Syracuse.....			10,450	178	119		
Thomson.....							
Troy.....			2,275				
Utica.....							
Waterford.....							
Watkins.....							155
Whitehall.....				186			
Total.....	14,269	115	23,530	61,197	471	232,876	49,682

RECEIVED — *Total tonnage,*

	PRODUCTS OF FOREST				
	Lumber	Wood-pulp	Pulp-wood	Shingles, lath	All other
Albany.....	572			15	
Albion.....					
Amsterdam.....	115				
Baldwinsville.....					
Black Rock.....					
Boonville.....					
Brookport.....					
Brooklyn.....	810	600			948
Buffalo.....	6,889				
Burlington.....					
Canada.....					
Cayuga.....	30				
Cleveland.....					53
Coeymans.....					
Comstock.....					300
Fort Edward.....		2,230			
Fort Miller.....		172	4,242		
Frankfort.....	260				
Fulton.....		403			
Fultonville.....					
Gasport.....					
Geneva.....					
Glens Falls.....	12,203	1,597			
Hudson Falls.....	11,509				
Hulberton.....					
Ilion.....					
Ithaca.....					
Little Falls.....		393			
Lockport.....					
Ludlowville.....					
Lyons.....					
Macedon.....					
May's Point.....					
Mechanicville.....	638		7,552		
Medina.....					
Middleport.....					
Newark.....					
New York.....	48,666	9,053	2,116	10,125	501
Niagara Falls.....					
Oswego.....					
Palmyra.....					
Phoenix.....		821			
Port Byron.....					
Port Henry.....					
Portland Point.....					
Rochester.....	1,250	100			
Rome.....					
Rouses Point.....					
Schenectady.....					1,670
Seneca Falls.....					
Stillwater.....					
Syracuse.....	125				850
Thomson.....		227			
Troy.....	150				
Utica.....		505			
Waterford.....					
Watkins.....					
Whitehall.....					
Total.....	83,212	16,101	13,910	10,140	4,322

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS 165

season of 1921 — (Concluded)

PRODUCTS OF THE GROUND						Total
Anthracite coal	Bituminous coal	Iron ore	Sand, stone, gravel	Clay	All other	
						4,362
						1,127
						4,741
1,201			466			4,917
						18,336
					12	27
						1
						6,030
210		1,000	182,300	5,800	4,169	264,358
						12,418
32,787			4,524	13,708		60,384
						30
						1,853
204	140					344
						300
						8,827
	2,036					6,476
						260
			80			2,611
						424
			220			220
						4,093
2,134	206					16,252
4,897	133					16,539
			3,000			3,003
						95
						1,645
						6,415
			500			780
						150
						5
						1,755
						305
						12,919
						5
						14,597
						6
525			28,797		1,739	764,332
		1,200			3,652	4,852
			4,898		7,906	15,479
			2,012			2,390
						821
						1
						1,316
						309
			530			25,893
						7,784
						722
			23,179			37,967
						1,155
						595
			29,109	738	25	62,413
						227
	263		14,220			23,618
						22,134
131						131
						155
802	168		1,025		1,850	8,898
42,891	2,946	2,200	294,860	20,246	19,353	1,457,802

Hudson (Hudson River)	1,130	1,900	3,746	3,470	3,235	900	2,071	586	2,314	1,537	600	2,135	940	12,517	16,539
Hudson Falls	600	1,119	979	410	3,235	979	2,071	586	2,314	401	190	2,135	940	4,145	8,003
Hulberton	533	3,000	1,833	2,350		3,040	2	1,170	1	720	700		470	10,871	95
Ilion									525	225				225	1,645
Ithaca															
Jordan						150		725						875	
Kington (Hudson River)				860				900		830			480	3,070	
Little Falls		1,208	1,173		595				1,346			263			6,415
Lockport					38				502			240			780
Lodlowville	466		465	275		1,330		2,225		1,072	1,255	150		7,588	150
Lyons									5						5
Macedon			1,190				565				300			300	1,755
Marlboro								1,360		1,430	6,605		3,550	12,945	
Marlboro (Hudson River)								500						500	
May's Point											305	305		305	305
Mechanicville	1,076	2,503	2,631	280	1,830	1,720	1,560	4,600	3,416	4,465	3,600	2,375	1,200	19,444	12,919
Medina					3		2								5
Middleport					600				2,690			7,726			14,597
Newark	30,294	34,598	52,642	20,378	63,759	17,031	88,317	33,306	133,118	29,254	38,160	115,819	7,470	182,278	594,481
New York	3,827	7,557	7,557	57,339	57,339	5,951	5,951	25,663	25,663	5,003	36,765	36,765	6,492	148,597	148,597
New York (Local)		3,294			4,685		1,220	300	3,090			1,815	1,700	300	21,254
New York (Hudson River)					1,200		1,713		1,940						4,852
Niagara Falls						70								70	
North Western				4,800		3,600								12,000	
Oak Orchard	466	814				387	3,818		480		1,800	5,762		3,467	15,479
Oswego							1		2		150	770		150	2,390
Palmyra									419						821
Phoenix											328			328	
Plattsburgh									1	235				285	1
Port Byron															
Port Gibson	300	150	526	467		1,180	360	782				280		3,029	1,316
Port Henry	960	2,144	4		4	1,393	3	1,705	3	1,065	291	4		7,287	309
Portland Point		333						115		300				748	
Poughkeepsie								554			33			587	
Poughkeepsie (Hudson River)				150		647		312			300			1,709	
Remington		300													
Rochester	7,680	1,190	7,338	7,372	5,308	9,326	3,236	4,686	3,997	3,920		710		40,322	25,893
Rome		1,190	115		1,825		475		1,770			1,524		115	7,784
Rondout						210								210	
Rondout (Hudson River)	70													70	
Rouses Point			522				200				405			405	722
Schenectady		2,981	54	7	5,159	3	4,899	3	7,126	6	6,031	3,700	1,286	77	37,967
Schoharie Landing											500			500	
Schuylerville											172			172	
Scotia		4,230		3,999		2,338		4,646		4,646	2,020			21,879	
Seneca Falls		595					560	17		13				30	1,155
Stillwater		595													595
Stockport (Hudson River)				500		950		460			945		280	3,135	

ANNUAL STATEMENT showing the individual tonnage for the season of 1921—(Concluded)

1921	MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		TOTAL	
	For-ward	Re-ceived	For-ward	Re-ceived	For-ward	Re-ceived	For-ward	Re-ceived	For-ward	Re-ceived	For-ward	Re-ceived	For-ward	Re-ceived	For-ward	Re-ceived	For-ward	Re-ceived
Sylvan Beach.....	600	.....	1,400	.....	560	.....	3,721	.....	2,813	.....	1,048	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	11,037	.....
Syracuse.....	442	6,370	1,909	9,500	3,995	13,821	2,200	15,143	3,329	6,781	3,810	4,808	4,225	5,905	.....	.....	19,919	62,413
Thomson's.....	238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	.....	.....	426	227
Tonawanda.....	.....	.....	42,100	.....	18,700	.....	20,530	.....	26,300	.....	22,100	.....	30,100	.....	6,500	.....	166,230	.....
Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900	.....	1,520	.....	1,050	.....	3,893	2,420	3,240	1,550	3,464	.....	.....	3,970	23,618
Utica.....	.....	4,602	.....	3,429	185	1,733	20	3,606	.....	2,560	72	2,138	.....	4,070	.....	.....	247	22,124
Viechers Ferry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245	.....	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	729	.....
Waterford.....	.....	.....	255	.....	53	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	503	131
Watertown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,242	.....	770	.....	.....	.....	2,012	.....
Watkins.....	1,460	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	1,439	.....	3,236	.....	1,097	.....	1,655	136	.....	.....	9,177	155
Whitehall.....	.....	766	800	2,322	448	1,062	225	2,284	.....	1,311	.....	1,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,423	8,908
Wilburds Basin.....	258	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	267	.....	.....	.....	968	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,164	.....
Yonkers.....	604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	604	.....
	105,208	105,208	179,008	179,008	210,801	210,801	196,990	196,990	268,561	268,561	197,817	197,817	261,935	261,935	37,482	37,482	1,457,802	1,457,802

The following statement shows the average lake and canal rates on wheat, in cents per bushel, since 1890

YEAR	Lake	Canal	YEAR	Lake	Canal
1890.....	1.98	3.87	1906.....	1.67	4.24
1891.....	.....	3.53	1907.....	1.54	5.07
1892.....	2.21	3.44	1908.....	1.10	5.00
1893.....	1.66	4.65	1909.....	1.27	3.90
1894.....	1.24	3.13	1910.....	1.06	4.08
1895.....	1.80	2.20	1911.....	1.03	4.36
1896.....	1.60	3.70	1912.....	1.86	4.32
1897.....	1.25	1.84	1913.....	1.40	4.57
1898.....	1.69	2.87	1914.....	.....	4.27
1899.....	2.50	2.92	1915.....	1.33	4.47
1900.....	1.82	2.51	1916.....	1.12	5.00
1901.....	1.76	3.46	1917.....	.....	5.50
1902.....	1.50	3.73	1918.....	2.00	9.80
1903.....	1.40	4.03	1919.....	2.21	8.31
1904.....	1.50	3.14	1920.....	2.89	9.56
1905.....	1.64	3.87	1921.....	1.86	8.39

Average rate, in cents per bushel, on wheat by lake, from Chicago to Buffalo, and by canal, from Buffalo to New York, during the season of 1921

Average	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Average
Lake.....	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.86
Canal.....	9.70	8.98	8.50	8.05	7.90	7.90	7.90	8.39

The following statement shows the number of clearances issued at each office during the season of 1921

	Clearances
New York City.....	526
Troy.....	1,864
Amsterdam.....	3
Utica.....	2
Rome.....	113
Syracuse.....	245
Rochester.....	240
Lockport.....	47
Buffalo.....	1,286
Fort Edward.....	95
Whitehall.....	453
Seneca Falls.....	152
Total.....	5,056

Receipts of flour and grain by all routes at New York, April 30th to November 30, 1921

	Central Lines	West Shore	Erie	Penn.	D. L. & W.	Lehigh Valley	B. & O.	Total rail	River and coast	Canal	Total water	Total rail and water
Flour, barrels.....	518,670	674,620	794,101	526,919	1,020,982	3,666,115	282,432	7,483,839	1,037	.....	1,037	7,484,876
Meal, barrels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	250
Meal, sacks.....	1,500	.....	.....	31,473	11,660	2,715	12,956	60,304	.....	.....	.....	60,304
Wheat, bushels.....	225,400	6,056,500	5,939,400	12,600	10,728,100	7,490,700	1,400	30,454,100	.....	5,641,722	5,641,722	36,095,822
Corn, bushels.....	184,800	639,800	1,702,700	4,200	512,400	803,600	.....	3,847,500	.....	1,303,836	1,303,836	5,151,336
Oats, bushels.....	3,182,000	324,000	1,182,000	2,000	906,000	338,000	62,000	5,996,000	.....	1,784,061	1,784,061	7,780,061
Barley, bushels.....	175,100	961,800	962,200	.....	538,900	636,600	.....	3,274,600	.....	1,140,575	1,140,575	4,415,175
Rye, bushels.....	15,400	253,400	219,800	2,950	334,600	306,800	.....	1,192,950	.....	79,393	79,393	1,282,343
Total grain.....	3,782,700	8,235,500	10,006,100	21,750	13,020,000	9,635,700	63,400	44,765,150	.....	9,959,577	9,959,577	54,724,727
Flour, bushels.....	2,334,015	3,035,790	3,573,554	2,371,135	4,594,418	16,497,518	1,270,945	33,677,275	4,666	.....	4,666	33,681,941
Meal, bushels.....	3,000	.....	.....	62,946	24,320	5,430	25,912	121,608	.....	.....	.....	121,608
Grand total.....	6,119,715	11,271,290	13,579,654	2,455,831	17,638,738	26,138,648	1,360,257	78,564,033	4,666	9,959,577	9,964,243	88,528,276
Per cent.....	6.92	12.73	15.33	2.77	19.92	29.53	1.64	88.74	0.01	11.25	11.26	100.00

Receipts of flour and grain by all routes at New York, January 1 to December 31, 1921

	Central Lines	West Shore	Erie	Penn.	D. L. & W.	Lehigh Valley	B. & O.	Total rail	River and coast	Canal	Total water	Total rail and water
Flour, barrels.....	819,992	979,343	1,332,092	744,548	1,952,141	5,643,495	451,634	11,923,245	2,365		2,365	11,925,610
Meal, barrels.....					18,975		21,656	89,779				89,779
Meal, sacks.....	3,650			40,283			5,215					
Wheat, bushels.....	302,400	9,150,400	7,570,400	14,000	17,080,600	12,562,100	5,600	46,685,500		7,315,728	7,315,728	54,001,228
Corn, bushels.....	285,600	2,812,900	4,654,100	4,200	894,600	3,010,400	2,800	11,684,600		1,565,136	1,565,136	13,229,736
Oats, bushels.....	4,686,000	488,000	1,574,000	2,000	1,742,000	532,000	152,000	9,176,000		2,037,061	2,037,061	11,213,061
Barley, bushels.....	219,600	1,630,000	1,334,500		974,100	918,800		5,077,000		1,182,875	1,182,875	6,259,875
Rye, bushels.....	32,200	1,104,800	393,400	2,950	673,400	803,600		3,010,350		89,393	89,393	3,099,743
Total grain.....	5,525,800	15,186,100	15,526,400	23,150	21,364,700	17,826,900	160,400	75,613,450		12,190,183	12,190,183	87,803,633
Flour, bushels.....	3,689,964	4,407,044	5,994,414	3,350,466	8,784,635	25,395,727	2,032,353	53,654,603	10,642		10,642	53,665,245
Meal, bushels.....	7,300			80,586	38,950	10,430	43,712	180,968				180,968
Grand total.....	9,223,064	19,593,144	21,520,814	3,454,182	30,188,285	43,233,057	2,236,465	129,449,011	10,642	12,190,183	12,200,825	141,649,836
Per cent.....	6.51	13.84	15.20	2.44	21.31	30.51	1.58	91.39	0.01	8.60	8.61	100.00

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The tons of the total movement of articles on all the canals from 1837 to 1919, both inclusive, were as follows

YEAR	Product of the forest	Agriculture	Manufactures	Merchandise	Other articles	Total tons
1837...	618,741	308,048	81,735	94,777	168,000	1,171,296
1838...	655,089	255,227	101,526	124,280	186,579	1,333,011
1839...	667,551	256,052	11,968	132,286	257,526	1,345,713
1840 Genesee Valley canal opened.	587,647	303,780	100,367	112,081	223,231	1,416,046
1841...	645,548	301,905	127,896	141,054	215,238	1,521,661
1842...	504,597	401,276	98,968	101,446	130,644	1,236,931
1843...	687,184	455,797	124,277	119,209	128,972	1,513,439
1844...	864,373	509,387	144,245	141,930	156,551	1,816,586
1845...	881,774	555,160	160,638	151,450	228,543	1,977,565
1846...	916,976	511,258	149,006	169,700	218,523	2,265,663
1847...	1,066,056	1,092,946	176,448	224,890	287,812	2,869,810
1848...	1,0	913,824	202,781	261,458	331,287	2,796,230
1849...	1,1	1,020,259	203,990	255,455	310,088	2,894,732
1850...	1,2	955,619	200,218	269,370	379,419	3,076,617
1851...	1,3	1,125,264	222,529	365,404	476,838	3,582,733
1852...	1,5	1,212,367	207,955	420,295	435,754	3,863,441
1853...	1,6	1,150,924	230,036	458,327	587,041	4,247,953
1854...	1,7	992,830	258,021	406,022	740,235	4,165,862
1855...	1,5	1,047,344	281,873	374,402	784,064	4,022,617
1856...	1,4	1,192,673	284,901	370,768	789,076	4,116,063
1857...	1,8	767,370	232,803	222,954	776,932	3,344,061
1858...	1,2	1,279,891	295,903	188,441	667,989	3,665,193
1859...	1,5	816,784	299,421	211,182	912,262	3,781,684
1860...	1,6	1,682,754	268,759	250,360	938,364	4,650,124
1861...	1,0	2,144,373	280,256	135,096	895,518	4,507,635
1862...	1,5	2,494,036	364,677	167,927	1,002,271	5,598,785
1863...	1,6	2,286,076	319,432	172,278	1,201,219	5,557,692
1864...	1,4	1,572,596	282,354	143,984	1,374,846	4,853,941
1865...	1,4	1,696,091	281,832	154,968	1,129,448	4,729,654
1866...	1,7	1,786,060	302,241	179,879	1,737,047	5,775,220
1867...	1,744,262	1,438,517	320,844	319,880	1,964,832	5,688,325
1868...	1,958,309	1,442,147	373,262	334,064	2,844,443	6,443,225
1869...	1,855,930	1,314,071	342,239	368,970	2,077,870	5,859,080
1870...	1,916,511	1,309,153	362,497	271,856	2,323,752	6,173,769
1871...	1,941,297	1,863,898	326,222	288,428	2,038,007	6,467,856
1872...	1,950,798	1,683,962	325,554	298,758	2,414,288	6,673,370
1873...	1,582,072	1,750,418	267,220	172,990	2,591,482	6,364,782
1874...	1,482,753	1,772,538	246,697	182,181	2,170,374	5,804,588
1875...	1,250,546	1,311,613	275,731	110,141	1,911,827	4,859,858
1876...	1,175,313	1,067,497	180,201	64,943	1,684,175	4,172,129
1877...	1,312,526	1,522,317	184,218	88,010	1,853,892	4,955,963
1878...	1,364,190	1,921,236	220,063	138,064	1,527,837	5,171,320
1879...	1,368,849	1,850,347	255,303	237,071	1,660,803	5,362,372
1880...	1,566,764	2,408,358	278,114	355,165	1,849,255	6,457,656
1881...	1,653,543	1,171,400	250,961	325,775	1,778,613	5,179,192
1882...	1,771,743	1,173,267	187,535	283,174	2,051,714	5,467,423
1883...	1,828,643	1,394,581	242,649	310,844	1,887,339	5,664,056
1884...	1,671,706	1,264,287	205,013	300,480	1,568,052	5,009,488
1885...	1,566,632	1,108,711	194,714	220,237	1,612,490	4,781,784
1886...	1,528,496	1,537,331	165,760	397,249	1,670,146	5,293,982
1887...	1,529,809	1,590,309	212,216	378,734	1,842,587	5,553,805
1888...	1,389,728	1,177,587	153,905	208,437	2,015,291	4,943,948
1889...	1,567,311	1,330,231	161,074	263,818	2,045,935	5,370,469
1890...	1,397,862	1,201,916	139,310	769,672	1,737,222	5,246,102
1891...	1,206,998	1,171,192	109,387	250,083	1,825,824	4,563,472
1892...	1,249,381	1,038,361	185,781	292,468	1,575,514	4,281,995
1893...	1,030,604	1,544,146	86,892	218,018	1,474,806	4,331,963
1894...	872,601	1,412,142	87,241	352,741	1,157,835	3,882,560
1895...	974,870	644,009	133,911	251,537	1,495,987	3,500,314
1896...	852,467	1,136,665	152,322	270,603	1,302,837	3,714,894
1897...	896,971	789,783	152,388	250,872	1,527,790	3,617,804
1898...	820,668	707,855	175,632	220,107	1,435,801	3,360,063
1899...	838,449	620,908	159,413	260,063	1,807,218	3,686,051
1900...	726,984	511,518	142,784	250,439	1,714,219	3,345,941
1901...	939,191	558,135	129,857	230,615	1,662,815	3,420,613
1902...	805,987	672,679	181,755	207,972	1,567,140	3,274,610
1903...	690,161	695,047	130,406	241,564	1,956,207	3,615,385
1904...	738,793	427,969	129,065	200,472	1,641,648	3,138,547
1905...	851,098	436,979	132,438	172,665	1,633,716	3,226,896
1906...	854,610	648,715	170,584	202,285	1,664,713	3,540,907

The tons of the total movement of articles on all the canals from 1837 to 1919, both inclusive, were as follows — (Concluded)

YEAR	Product of the forest	Agriculture	Manufactures	Merchandise	Other articles	Total tons
1907.....	747,738	606,159	96,916	169,258	1,787,845	3,407,914
1908.....	565,443	449,846	106,371	166,061	1,764,156	3,051,877
1909.....	647,739	447,217	163,871	194,273	1,663,436	3,116,536
1910.....	654,094	492,536	145,419	215,446	1,565,917	3,073,412
1911.....	656,500	355,301	137,463	166,419	1,781,385	3,097,068
1912.....	584,964	196,014	119,512	152,982	1,552,644	2,606,116
1913.....	517,761	256,652	90,799	135,080	1,601,743	2,602,035
1914.....	377,127	217,397	83,504	93,095	1,309,727	2,080,850
1915.....	366,618	218,300	107,058	138,549	1,027,589	1,858,114
1916.....	350,047	142,315	65,949	101,543	965,196	1,625,060
1917.....	378,781	45,519	27,658	84,687	760,580	1,297,225
1918.....	292,720	109,784	76,386	47,582	632,798	1,159,270
1919.....	194,807	184,899	203,307	15,229	640,602	1,238,844

The tons of the total movement of articles on all the canals from 1919 to 1921, both inclusive, were as follows

YEAR	Manufactures	Animal and miscellaneous products	Agriculture	Products of the forest	Products of the ground	Total
1919.....	203,307	64,725	184,899	194,807	591,106	1,238,844
1920.....	325,426	26,581	228,291	248,930	594,206	1,421,434
1921.....	435,782	99,582	412,257	127,685	382,496	1,457,802

EXPORTS of flour, wheat and corn from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans and Montreal and the percentage of the exports from each port

(For statistics for previous years see earlier reports)

	Flour, barrels	Wheat, bushels	Corn, bushels	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORTS AT PLACES NAMED		
				Flour	Wheat	Corn
1910	1910	1910	1910			
New York.....	2,983,869	2,449,860	7,242,901	44.06	8.45	25.42
Boston.....	380,794	721,590	2,719,018	5.66	2.49	9.55
Philadelphia.....	995,687	2,758,039	804,305	14.80	9.51	2.82
Baltimore.....	738,974	2,768,320	7,767,084	10.99	9.53	27.26
Montreal.....	1,074,574	20,089,558	2,751,562	15.97	69.27	9.65
New Orleans.....	572,801	213,687	7,205,151	8.52	0.75	25.30
Total.....	6,726,699	29,001,054	28,490,021	100	100	100
1911	1911	1911	1911			
New York.....	3,587,628	7,343,573	12,634,740	44.06	20.55	26.92
Boston.....	389,252	1,432,599	6,306,561	4.78	4.01	13.43
Philadelphia.....	994,591	3,283,341	5,115,233	12.21	9.13	10.90
Baltimore.....	982,354	5,382,748	11,371,720	12.07	15.06	24.23
Montreal.....	1,509,583	17,718,723	5,720,427	18.54	49.55	12.21
New Orleans.....	679,156	602,417	5,793,673	8.34	1.70	12.31
Total.....	8,142,564	35,763,401	46,942,354	100	100	100
1912	1912	1912	1912			
New York.....	3,511,743	16,720,248	4,971,768	47.72	26.00	24.05
Boston.....	81,345	734,298	1,740,355	1.11	1.14	8.42
Philadelphia.....	843,169	5,106,567	739,610	11.46	7.93	3.58
Baltimore.....	739,942	3,187,788	9,773,768	10.06	4.96	47.30
Montreal.....	1,556,173	30,652,475	.....	21.14	47.65	.....
New Orleans.....	626,595	7,926,974	3,440,620	8.51	12.32	16.65
Total.....	7,358,967	64,328,350	20,666,121	100	100	100
1913	1913	1913	1913			
New York.....	4,023,661	25,602,631	5,930,564	44.00	25.64	17.36
Boston.....	238,229	5,678,052	4,083,959	2.61	5.69	11.93
Philadelphia.....	1,172,232	7,164,386	1,708,772	12.82	7.18	5.02
Baltimore.....	878,585	13,350,162	18,275,534	9.61	13.36	53.51
Montreal.....	1,760,653	33,706,089	50,820	19.25	33.75	0.16
New Orleans.....	1,071,074	14,355,235	4,103,630	11.71	14.38	12.02
Total.....	9,144,434	99,856,555	34,153,279	100	100	100
1914	1914	1914	1914			
New York.....	4,852,039	28,799,431	3,548,100	42.27	18.95	40.53
Boston.....	289,945	3,858,122	145,467	2.53	2.54	1.66
Philadelphia.....	1,060,613	11,194,626	309,332	9.25	7.36	3.53
Baltimore.....	916,243	15,058,021	2,998,890	7.95	9.95	34.25
Montreal.....	2,762,139	61,484,474	.....	24.07	40.45	.....
New Orleans.....	1,598,537	31,547,132	1,753,434	13.93	20.75	20.03
Total.....	11,479,516	151,941,806	8,755,223	100	100	100
1915	1915	1915	1915			
New York.....	7,120,089	50,771,732	9,369,568	55.92	30.84	27.86
Boston.....	484,154	3,920,062	673,962	3.80	2.39	2.04
Philadelphia.....	916,668	24,377,693	1,878,640	7.20	14.80	5.59
Baltimore.....	861,083	21,563,399	17,477,008	6.76	13.09	51.98
Montreal.....	1,136,828	34,025,083	166,734	8.93	20.67	0.47
New Orleans.....	2,213,846	29,970,584	4,055,437	17.39	18.21	12.06
Total.....	12,732,668	164,628,553	33,621,349	100	100	100
1916	1916	1916	1916			
New York.....	4,543,731	39,755,160	6,262,866	33.55	25.90	15.41
Boston.....	243,370	2,826,697	2,284,117	1.78	1.84	5.62
Philadelphia.....	1,087,323	23,903,855	2,979,023	8.02	15.56	7.33
Baltimore.....	2,227,601	29,710,675	19,128,727	16.43	19.35	47.08
Montreal.....	3,338,040	34,602,005	4,879,654	24.63	22.53	12.01
New Orleans.....	2,114,068	22,785,121	5,100,415	15.59	14.82	12.55
Total.....	13,554,133	153,583,513	40,634,802	100	100	100

EXPORTS of flour, wheat and corn from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans and Montreal and the percentage of the exports from each port — (Concluded)

(For statistics for previous years see earlier reports)

	Flour, barrels	Wheat, bushels	Corn, bushels	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORTS AT PLACES NAMED		
				Flour	Wheat	Corn
	1917	1917	1917			
New York.....	3,948,010	28,053,452	12,474,570	27.28	22.97	32.02
Boston.....	408,121	750,130	1,157,120	2.82	0.61	2.96
Philadelphia.....	1,065,498	21,485,805	2,845,013	7.36	17.60	7.31
Baltimore.....	2,031,178	19,536,867	15,474,758	14.04	16.00	39.73
Montreal.....	4,195,667	35,313,814	1,908,114	29.00	28.92	4.90
New Orleans.....	2,821,224	16,961,976	5,094,397	19.50	13.90	13.08
Total.....	14,469,698	122,102,044	38,953,972	100	100	100
	1918	1918	1918			
New York.....	6,105,619	19,289,688	6,841,565	31.72	21.56	35.57
Boston.....	1,445,107	4,642,029	327,304	7.50	5.19	1.71
Philadelphia.....	1,603,892	16,752,320	1,239,749	8.33	18.70	6.42
Baltimore.....	2,007,333	17,258,200	1,414,328	10.43	19.26	7.36
Montreal.....	5,299,487	22,081,804	.....	27.52	24.67	.....
New Orleans.....	2,789,336	9,401,837	9,415,384	14.50	10.62	48.94
Total.....	19,250,774	89,425,878	19,238,330	100	100	100
	1919	1919	1919			
New York.....	7,799,401	39,131,660	1,196,399	34.95	25.90	29.83
Boston.....	940,400	9,351,179	1,761	4.21	6.19	0.04
Philadelphia.....	2,997,692	31,517,322	483,649	13.43	20.86	12.06
Baltimore.....	2,546,884	25,501,321	810,699	11.41	16.88	20.22
Montreal.....	5,515,534	32,802,977	285,212	24.70	21.71	7.11
New Orleans.....	2,521,423	12,785,563	1,233,081	11.30	8.46	30.74
Total.....	22,321,334	151,090,022	4,010,801	100	100	100
	1920	1920	1920			
New York.....	6,592,000	45,593,000	2,919,000	44.46	24.43	42.11
Boston.....	196,747	4,174,554	58,854	1.33	2.24	0.85
Philadelphia.....	2,983,548	17,684,343	700,665	20.12	9.47	10.10
Baltimore.....	1,882,532	27,798,338	1,623,402	12.70	14.89	23.42
Montreal.....	1,554,089	42,706,330	487,453	10.48	22.88	7.03
New Orleans.....	1,617,169	48,695,864	1,142,998	10.91	26.09	16.49
Total.....	14,826,085	186,652,429	6,932,372	100	100	100
	1921	1921	1921			
New York.....	7,445,973	22,476,576	12,429,805	53.30	13.98	12.31
Boston.....	11,166	183,160	1,395,358	0.08	0.12	1.38
Philadelphia.....	683,641	15,443,926	9,796,883	4.89	9.60	9.70
Baltimore.....	613,813	15,602,542	19,989,922	4.39	9.70	19.79
New Orleans.....	3,029,517	57,031,709	13,883,026	21.68	35.46	13.74
*Montreal.....	2,187,480	50,083,125	43,509,325	15.66	31.14	43.08
Total.....	13,971,590	160,821,038	101,004,319	100	100	100

* Montreal season, May to November inclusive.

STATEMENT of the tons of property moved on each and all canals, comprising the tons of total movement

* For separate tonnage of " Other Canals " see earlier reports.

YEAR	Erie	Champlain	Oswego	Cayuga and Seneca	Black River	*Other canals	Total
1837.....	667,151	261,659	161,353	20,274	.....	52,759	1,171,296
1838.....	744,848	266,553	222,697	23,541	.....	75,370	1,333,011
1839.....	845,007	263,552	221,300	26,300	.....	79,840	1,435,713
1840.....	839,960	245,239	219,637	32,486	.....	88,744	1,416,046
1841.....	906,442	276,418	135,689	24,634	.....	168,749	1,521,691
1842.....	712,310	230,844	129,498	31,716	.....	132,563	1,236,931
1843.....	819,216	262,212	240,571	25,998	.....	191,887	1,513,489
1844.....	945,944	269,546	326,607	31,099	.....	243,360	1,816,586
1845.....	1,038,700	266,923	340,481	46,464	.....	294,888	1,977,565
1846.....	1,264,406	260,480	351,511	61,014	.....	311,238	2,268,662
1847.....	1,661,575	313,124	441,096	58,204	.....	395,808	2,849,810
1848.....	1,599,965	293,889	490,147	46,252	.....	365,971	2,796,230
1849.....	1,622,444	321,345	557,637	40,440	.....	352,866	2,794,732
1850.....	1,635,089	460,219	583,346	42,379	.....	364,584	3,076,617
1851.....	1,955,265	513,793	676,321	37,084	25,320	374,318	3,582,733
1852.....	2,159,384	531,001	684,191	47,275	36,597	435,143	3,863,441
1853.....	2,198,808	608,354	761,276	58,793	41,924	581,018	4,247,853
1854.....	2,224,008	602,913	611,533	72,995	55,525	598,870	4,165,862
1855.....	2,202,463	587,108	654,399	76,744	51,347	500,556	4,022,617
1856.....	2,107,678	611,610	657,381	131,907	68,126	539,379	4,116,082
1857.....	1,566,624	547,236	605,218	120,435	69,135	434,413	3,344,061
1858.....	1,767,004	608,918	688,960	75,968	62,353	143,990	3,666,912
1859.....	1,753,954	751,046	612,390	80,602	75,946	507,746	3,981,648
1860.....	2,253,533	681,157	1,080,076	98,678	70,687	466,683	4,650,314
1861.....	2,500,782	545,930	852,920	100,992	69,980	437,171	4,707,635
1862.....	3,204,277	647,318	1,063,413	125,659	85,442	472,676	5,598,785
1863.....	2,955,302	878,920	1,092,173	119,704	90,448	521,145	5,557,692
1864.....	2,535,792	846,790	765,079	185,161	72,519	447,582	4,852,941
1865.....	2,523,490	815,311	825,649	192,312	73,317	299,575	4,729,654
1866.....	2,896,027	1,001,493	990,809	268,223	85,908	432,750	5,775,230
1867.....	2,920,578	1,047,440	940,136	389,704	70,539	319,928	5,688,825
1868.....	3,346,986	1,120,585	958,444	515,295	79,770	421,145	6,442,295
1869.....	2,845,072	1,059,339	934,638	533,516	80,550	405,970	5,859,080
1870.....	3,083,132	1,143,719	917,728	527,728	96,329	404,913	6,173,769
1871.....	3,680,923	1,099,995	941,858	445,186	89,560	310,367	6,467,888
1872.....	3,562,560	1,449,528	832,490	386,977	94,776	347,040	6,673,370
1873.....	3,602,585	1,195,390	655,588	487,382	86,017	387,880	6,364,782
1874.....	3,097,122	1,268,292	665,408	378,825	77,601	317,340	5,804,588

1875.....	2,787,226	1,077,746	496,530	224,492	65,993	217,871	4,859,858
1876.....	2,418,422	1,910,151	370,330	137,264	67,927	268,035	4,172,129
1877.....	3,254,367	1,021,782	319,327	247,864	63,286	49,337	4,955,968
1878.....	3,608,634	1,040,912	257,254	168,801	68,983		5,171,320
1879.....	3,820,027	1,012,005	333,713	117,027	79,600		5,362,372
1880.....	4,608,651	1,200,503	427,863	125,331	73,308		6,457,556
1881.....	3,598,721	1,986,079	304,542	99,617	100,233		5,179,192
1882.....	3,694,364	1,097,343	445,295	123,448	106,933		5,467,423
1883.....	3,587,102	1,366,358	276,350	134,631	128,656		5,664,056
1884.....	3,389,555	1,118,073	260,541	119,980	116,359		5,009,488
1885.....	3,208,207	1,139,402	213,070	64,125	106,971		4,731,784
1886.....	3,808,642	1,119,663	186,484	64,095	114,198		5,293,982
1887.....	3,840,513	1,229,335	176,177	195,933	111,847		5,553,805
1888.....	3,321,516	1,198,305	134,078	201,237	118,213		4,942,948
1889.....	3,673,554	1,187,038	186,138	196,138	143,561		5,370,369
1890.....	3,303,929	1,520,757	225,936	63,419	132,061		5,246,102
1891.....	3,097,853	1,101,126	161,426	80,954	122,111		4,563,472
1892.....	2,978,832	1,021,139	90,886	75,669	115,469		4,231,985
1893.....	3,235,726	848,965	92,694	38,761	115,877		4,331,963
1894.....	3,144,144	650,279	98,843	33,270	56,024		3,882,560
1895.....	2,356,084	966,335	64,154	49,050	64,691		3,500,314
1896.....	2,742,438	820,519	57,245	54,739	57,953		3,714,894
1897.....	2,584,906	797,637	53,537	110,277	71,447		3,617,894
1898.....	2,338,020	804,076	47,662	100,342	69,963		3,360,083
1899.....	2,419,084	1,043,315	49,373	113,476	69,808		3,686,061
1900.....	2,145,876	972,867	81,742	130,126	65,330		3,345,941
1901.....	2,257,035	885,641	43,210	166,258	68,469		3,430,618
1902.....	2,105,876	766,615	143,707	155,152	103,260		3,274,610
1903.....	2,414,018	801,649	184,434	116,918	98,366		3,615,385
1904.....	1,945,708	796,468	170,342	140,656	85,373		3,138,547
1905.....	1,999,824	833,550	178,777	123,927	90,818		3,226,896
1906.....	2,385,491	740,983	172,228	164,874	77,331		3,540,907
1907.....	2,415,548	678,506	143,277	112,570	58,013		3,407,914
1908.....	2,177,443	614,762	92,831	81,029	85,812		3,051,877
1909.....	2,031,307	732,125	121,717	84,957	146,430		3,116,536
1910.....	2,023,185	684,027	110,079	80,125	175,996		3,073,412
1911.....	2,031,735	770,668	113,891	98,854	81,920		3,097,008
1912.....	1,795,069	590,723	83,580	80,753	55,991		2,606,116
1913.....	1,788,453	554,892	61,554	149,874	47,262		2,606,035
1914.....	1,361,764	492,014	55,705	128,698	42,669		2,030,850
1915.....	1,155,235	503,030	142,312	26,384	31,153		1,858,114
1916.....	917,689	506,528	135,948	44,421	20,464		1,625,050
1917.....	675,083	515,754	74,042	17,525	14,821		1,297,225
1918.....	667,374	434,784	44,661	7,509	4,942		1,159,270
1919.....	842,164	363,699	15,888	12,252	4,841		1,238,844

STATEMENT of total movement of flour, meal and grain on all the canals from 1861 to 1921, both inclusive

YEAR	Bushels wheat	Bushels corn	Bushels oats	Bushels rye	Bushels barley	Bushels malt	Barrels flour	All other	Aggregate in tons
1861.....	33,171,900	25,024,643	6,105,313	976,000	2,444,083	.....	1,667,416	349,409	2,070,251
1862.....	37,579,967	27,225,643	6,550,187	967,750	2,764,916	280,182	2,102,574	393,849	3,232,928
1863.....	26,577,166	22,087,056	16,040,937	592,571	3,816,458	366,242	1,930,731	575,404	2,021,505
1864.....	19,932,067	11,086,536	15,122,937	670,168	3,232,292	565,294	1,474,582	601,305	1,437,598
1865.....	14,433,566	20,689,500	11,973,939	1,220,714	5,336,416	725,151	1,271,129	425,551	1,530,037
1866.....	10,989,800	28,904,143	12,138,250	1,751,928	7,867,041	298,212	1,751,870	564,639	1,680,169
1867.....	13,630,300	17,930,500	10,476,000	1,044,643	4,972,250	489,818	569,234	839,941	1,322,774
1868.....	14,425,567	18,437,100	11,927,250	783,357	3,698,083	257,029	575,900	406,528	1,350,090
1869.....	22,351,133	9,159,643	5,769,312	481,750	4,125,500	330,400	657,807	391,899	1,212,397
1870.....	21,950,800	6,893,893	7,371,312	697,143	5,132,958	698,686	509,055	248,373	1,189,267
1871.....	23,951,633	24,002,033	8,118,187	1,234,392	4,749,662	801,371	381,583	169,311	1,759,882
1872.....	13,463,433	32,241,179	5,809,938	477,036	5,002,543	1,578,914	190,129	152,646	1,586,249
1873.....	26,768,800	22,760,571	4,376,437	1,077,143	2,941,083	1,182,466	181,731	402,642	1,660,981
1874.....	25,738,766	18,542,964	3,713,000	293,393	4,110,584	453,200	269,759	208,881	1,500,490
1875.....	24,809,766	10,072,536	3,919,813	296,750	4,353,125	71,287	163,287	198,200	1,238,115
1876.....	13,879,200	13,044,786	3,259,188	712,464	4,020,584	1,510,629	86,019	176,432	991,197
1877.....	14,934,766	25,837,786	4,127,812	1,283,857	5,810,542	718,800	82,621	165,653	1,439,665
1878.....	28,151,866	26,249,750	5,314,313	2,307,607	3,730,583	1,031,000	54,666	172,766	1,846,742
1879.....	31,648,866	22,185,000	1,447,750	2,114,643	4,006,000	582,006	66,333	132,596	1,770,846
1880.....	32,201,733	41,307,821	1,305,812	940,714	4,426,958	820,824	76,537	161,989	2,304,219
1881.....	14,827,733	16,993,679	1,895,063	553,000	3,399,458	887,526	64,129	114,704	1,074,545
1882.....	21,407,196	8,988,821	1,386,250	1,549,000	4,027,083	846,824	86,777	224,204	1,087,953
1883.....	19,124,666	18,677,785	3,225,438	3,401,643	2,449,291	952,706	83,768	45,443	1,329,099
1884.....	26,346,966	7,079,143	3,293,500	2,552,214	2,708,666	707,235	67,138	186,078	1,198,346
1885.....	18,864,066	12,866,500	514,625	364,678	2,691,135	604,706	63,602	70,703	1,028,260
1886.....	33,270,966	12,670,178	454,875	108,750	2,619,916	901,941	83,296	156,801	1,446,973
1887.....	31,228,000	15,950,607	2,210,312	239,892	3,144,083	781,588	37,861	14,198	1,498,304
1888.....	19,373,366	17,846,464	4,445,562	438,143	873,208	940,176	30,463	66,629	1,116,733

1889.	16,137,900	21,162,536	3,980,000	1,289,357	2,754,541	1,640,588	40,555	696,046	1,277,118
1890.	11,789,700	21,998,000	2,961,437	800,500	3,268,321	1,201,058	32,046	77,573	1,158,029
1891.	25,203,366	5,076,464	1,022,625	2,456,107	2,995,958	662,325	28,900	87,996	1,072,375
1892.	20,690,933	5,366,750	4,527,750	151,285	2,149,833	816,650	45,176	58,633	992,798
1893.	36,446,600	8,912,965	1,498,375	232,785	2,207,250	309,118	22,574	44,155	1,435,540
1894.	30,116,266	9,942,035	6,302,937	18,946	3,720,625	388,058	27,047	34,344	1,388,859
1895.	3,345,500	3,495,857	5,892,437	7,322	3,255,458	166,000	20,333	15,840	583,754
1896.	13,629,033	3,641,821	12,357,187	2,757,500	4,581,917	682,764	73,741	16,139	916,072
1897.	6,001,166	11,170,572	3,146,562	2,370,964	4,180,708	1,037,941	29,685	12,214	731,213
1898.	2,332,866	13,008,857	4,765,250	276,607	3,746,083	1,565,941	17,166	4,535	366,774
1899.	9,414,066	3,309,643	5,858,312	211,821	3,276,125	473,823	11,546	1,087	562,740
1900.	4,610,083	6,751,670	2,277,258	374,224	2,633,480	533,636	10,866	1,972	447,768
1901.	7,165,140	3,121,192	5,533,000	368,796	2,311,597	471,050	6,926	1,665	465,426
1902.	9,731,281	1,178,650	2,792,447	660,817	3,138,100	645,600	12,302	1,420	475,863
1903.	4,794,400	6,833,964	3,895,375	429,536	2,993,208	731,706	9,954	2,369	495,005
1904.	3,375,334	2,442,178	5,176,500	84,321	3,692,750	125,559	12,009	1,024	346,991
1905.	3,669,500	936,536	5,902,312	132,750	4,035,292	362,648	2,130	1,437	337,815
1906.	6,355,434	4,800,464	6,545,375	142,571	5,020,708	418,706	2,778	5,992	561,896
1907.	8,392,567	3,200,821	4,000,062	76,950	3,837,583	817,706	1,657	341	513,754
1908.	6,122,200	2,525,036	3,813,190	75,428	2,000,292	708,176	157	25,500	378,318
1909.	6,395,134	2,837,821	4,972,687	217,893	2,103,166	698,471	805	23,700	420,125
1910.	5,974,967	4,399,607	5,275,500	85,000	1,851,625	869,118	129	900	448,481
1911.	4,792,500	2,535,857	3,888,500	89,892	835,708	858,000	269	9,734	314,476
1912.	2,612,767	189,714	2,287,187	.....	1,262,667	760,176	.....	51,100	165,050
1913.	2,942,634	858,856	3,356,952	51,875	1,647,292	698,176	1,595	2,700	219,146
1914.	3,096,167	108,300	4,050,795	75,575	1,087,607	1,392,270	.....	.....	212,617
1915.	3,159,267	139,536	2,619,562	16,500	1,186,250	1,325,117	.....	67	192,059
1916.	2,221,300	.....	1,141,062	.....	1,173,917	1,220,470	.....	.....	133,819
1917.	547,400	.....	.....	.....	571,385	224,370	.....	.....	33,949
1918.	1,940,669	.....	25,000	.....	69,926	.....	212,186	.....	81,092
1919.	534,267	36,000	3,285,000	1,976,571	629,167	.....	41,426	.....	144,514
1920.	1,946,200	.....	74,000	1,770,429	153,292	248,118	138,991	.....	132,050
1921.	7,745,867	1,774,357	2,193,375	75,036	1,947,375	31,059	11,186	.....	367,726

STATEMENT of foreign exports of flour and grain from New York from 1861 to 1921

YEAR	Barrels wheat flour	Barrels rye flour	Barrels corn meal	Bushels wheat	Bushels corn	Bushels oats	Bushels barley	Bushels rye	Bushels peas and beans	Bushels malt	Aggregate in tons
1862	3,110,646	11,807	108,385	28,889,914	12,456,265	160,875	3,927	1,000,405	139,284		1,599,261
1863	2,961,518	8,397	132,608	25,564,755	12,020,848	210,669	42,061	1,104,549	113,819		1,477,221
1864	2,527,338	5,461	140,561	15,424,889	7,533,431	125,566	52,439	416,369	110,911		980,675
1865	1,918,393	2,840	105,142	12,193,433	8,446,831	42,135	150	598	186,154		614,642
1866	1,402,144	2,673	127,600	2,527,626	2,549,670	94,567		198,348	88,899		322,451
1867	900,084	7,552	149,773	5,222,669	11,079,394	1,190,533	1,329,842	248,646	282,992		506,520
1868	871,089	11,754	151,669	4,468,774	8,147,813	144,665	886,893	473,290	680,763		531,204
1869	1,003,968	7,459	191,011	5,762,037	5,989,225	94,707	90	152,993	189,226		481,902
1870	1,584,211	5,283	137,627	18,240,586	1,637,586	49,393		142,524	123,156		788,075
1871	1,950,234			18,446,035	1,487,792	28,986		92,431	151,102		785,249
1872	1,660,400	4,200	123,500	21,968,600	13,040,600	47,300	98,700	525,800	90,900		1,238,053
1873	1,216,082	6,399	194,040	13,144,400	25,292,200	31,739	22,066	668,030	156,609		1,378,412
1874	1,655,331	8,249	176,758	27,801,800	15,587,500	49,700	19,400	1,069,100	143,500		1,504,771
1875	1,177,608	8,473	168,603	34,791,249	19,000,995	122,528	3,560	641,661	463,193		1,863,297
1876	1,954,100	5,700	173,400	26,192,700	12,938,700	138,800	1,500	206,900	364,900		1,405,544
1877	1,887,441	5,778	172,042	24,144,033	16,610,232	620,536	88,097	1,336,283	716,428		1,483,403
1878	1,537,106	7,799	220,939	21,355,774	25,373,942	257,634	2,412,509	2,049,796	487,031		1,675,902
1879	2,630,437	4,375	202,788	55,019,389	27,440,771	3,658,905	1,518,922	4,048,841	476,184		2,949,042
1880	3,684,366	6,049	150,178	61,638,861	35,319,789	521,406	147,867	3,941,638	393,153		3,383,953
1881	4,215,415	5,205	230,716	61,908,029	49,875,430	427,959	254,833	2,181,183	654,669		3,825,168
1882	4,440,114	3,264	196,985	41,788,182	31,731,995	431,426	15,477	1,068,928	218,370		2,637,356
1883	4,623,965		112,316	37,620,153	9,012,373	170,586	6,616	1,980,586	572,567		1,967,989
1884	4,330,146		530	20,049,200	22,222,754	162,665	8,939	4,467,863			1,819,284
1885	3,907,021		530	28,687,362	11,862,158	2,456,219	76,843	4,846,088	770,729		1,413,686
1886	3,763,029	3,863	152,488	16,286,800	26,259,228	6,198,302	408	493,319			1,759,840
1886, not reported.											
1887, to December 1.	3,731,523		105,735	40,893,437	11,920,425	142,938	46,189	356,817	185,877		2,193,962
1888, to December 1.	3,476,991		107,589	12,224,374	12,101,098	112,069	48	6,237	182,511		1,098,641
1889, to December 1.	3,056,855		135,006	9,627,444	27,380,443	885,257	226	809,405	244,246		1,440,719
1890	3,417,399		136,432	12,549,946	24,550,165	9,301,046	276,313	1,351,726	371,814		1,652,144
1891	3,798,076		160,533	46,514,096	12,819,911	3,205,466	1,869,569	4,448,675	668,069		2,421,816
1892	6,034,260		163,765	45,259,966	18,293,353	2,650,639	235,206	3,254,849	663,927		2,698,507
1893	6,032,903	114	159,149	38,017,932	12,802,039	5,177,007	257,744	439,459	473,796		2,282,685
1894, to December 1.	5,814,657		178,846	21,612,730	10,329,787	219,841	42,743	208			1,581,391
1895, to December 1.	4,009,157		144,631	18,348,193	17,891,140	1,302,900	6,162,012	246			1,521,886
1896, to December 1.	4,264,302		140,449	16,864,330	16,845,658	14,794,568	8,916,452	3,208,448			2,027,759
1897	4,699,767		272,975	25,085,896	33,206,509	34,714,008	8,916,452	5,797,517			3,151,164
1898	4,738,214		366,663	49,909,158	39,632,273	23,765,046	2,451,271	8,307,944	1,151,811		3,864,551

TOTAL GRAIN received at Buffalo each year since 1836

YEAR	Wheat, bushels	Corn, bushels	Oats, bushels	Rye, bushels	Barley, bushels	Flour, barrels	Grain, including flour, bushels
1836	304,990	204,355	28,640	1,500	4,876	139,178	1,239,351
1837	450,359	94,490	2,533	3,260		126,805	1,184,685
1838	933,117	34,148	6,577	909		277,620	2,302,887
1839	1,117,262					294,125	2,302,851
1840	1,004,561	71,337				597,142	4,061,598
1841	1,635,000	201,031	14,144	2,150		730,040	5,692,525
1842	1,555,420	453,520		1,268	4,710	734,408	5,687,468
1843	1,827,241	223,966		1,332		917,517	6,642,610
1844	2,174,500	137,978	2,489	456	1,617	915,030	6,910,719
1845	1,770,740	54,200	23,300			746,750	5,581,790
1846	4,744,184	1,455,258	218,300	28,250	47,530	1,374,529	13,366,167
1847	6,489,100	2,862,800	446,000	70,787		1,857,000	19,153,187
1848	4,520,117	2,298,000	560,000	17,789		1,249,000	14,641,018
1849	4,943,978	3,321,651	362,384			1,207,435	14,665,189
1850	3,681,347	2,593,378	357,580			1,103,039	12,059,551
1851	4,167,121	5,988,775	1,140,430	10,652	3,627	1,258,224	17,740,784
1852	5,549,778	5,136,746	2,596,231	112,251	142,773	1,299,213	20,390,500
1853	5,420,043	8,065,793	1,580,655	107,152	497,913	1,975,557	15,956,525
1854	5,510,782	10,108,983	4,401,739	177,066	401,098	739,756	22,252,288
1855	8,022,126	9,711,430	2,693,222	299,591	313,757	937,761	24,472,277
1856	8,465,671	9,633,277	1,733,382	245,810	62,304	1,126,048	25,753,965
1857	8,334,179	5,713,611	1,214,760	48,536	46,327	1,845,953	19,578,690
1858	10,671,550	6,621,688	2,275,231	125,214	37,844	1,536,019	26,812,982
1859	9,234,652	3,113,653	394,502	124,693	308,374	1,420,383	21,530,722
1860	18,502,615	11,386,217	1,209,594	80,822	262,158	1,122,335	37,073,115
1861	27,105,219	21,024,657	1,797,905	337,764	313,715	2,159,591	61,460,601
1862	30,325,831	24,388,627	2,624,982	791,564	428,124	2,846,022	72,872,454
1863	21,240,348	20,086,912	6,322,187	422,309	641,440	2,978,088	64,735,510
1864	17,677,519	10,478,681	11,682,637	633,726	465,097	2,028,520	51,177,146
1865	13,437,888	19,840,901	8,494,799	877,677	820,563	1,788,393	51,415,188
1866	10,479,694	27,894,798	10,227,472	1,245,485	1,606,384	1,313,543	57,388,087
1867	11,879,085	17,873,638	10,983,166	1,010,693	1,802,698	1,440,056	59,700,060
1868	12,555,215	16,804,067	11,492,472	947,323	637,124	1,502,731	49,949,856
1869	19,228,546	11,549,403	5,459,847	126,093	651,339	1,598,487	45,007,163
1870	20,556,722	9,410,128	6,846,983	626,154	1,821,154	1,470,391	46,013,096
1871	22,606,217	26,110,769	9,106,409	1,005,009	1,942,928	1,278,077	67,155,742
1872	14,304,942	34,643,180	6,050,045	301,809	3,088,925	762,502	62,260,232
1873	30,618,372	28,550,828	5,972,346	906,977	1,322,607	1,259,205	73,636,595
1874	29,778,572	248,974,540	5,306,781	107,301	1,154,948	1,693,585	70,030,552

1875.....	32,987,656	22,593,891	8,494,124	222,126	906,889	1,810,402	74,246,726
1876.....	19,324,612	20,939,853	2,397,257	761,795	2,615,081	807,210	50,074,648
1877.....	23,284,403	33,362,866	4,279,229	1,155,003	1,652,568	693,044	66,199,291
1878.....	35,419,136	35,133,853	5,122,972	2,135,007	1,375,184	911,980	84,046,952
1879.....	37,788,501	32,990,993	1,101,974	1,884,007	600,740	897,105	78,865,354
1880.....	40,510,229	62,214,617	649,350	743,451	355,925	317,911	112,042,927
1881.....	18,495,320	34,434,830	3,565,737	22,210	282,510	1,051,250	62,062,895
1882.....	26,050,030	21,684,530	1,620,170	767,360	701,500	1,199,350	56,830,340
1883.....	24,105,420	34,775,040	3,226,900	2,830,830	583,800	2,071,570	76,079,930
1884.....	32,469,710	18,538,340	3,174,730	2,247,060	534,130	2,615,510	70,041,520
1885.....	27,130,400	21,028,230	767,580	309,370	577,230	2,993,280	64,260,460
1886.....	41,340,440	29,155,370	1,014,670	126,630	787,730	4,582,190	95,425,790
1887.....	48,111,180	30,199,490	4,656,280	304,540	1,459,420	4,001,360	104,737,710
1888.....	27,548,110	36,422,270	7,897,310	513,720	842,090	5,244,930	99,448,150
1889.....	26,051,600	47,127,150	4,309,800	1,906,760	1,474,570	5,480,710	118,273,430
1890.....	14,868,630	44,136,660	13,860,780	1,281,030	5,165,700	6,245,580	120,540,700
1891.....	76,945,960	29,616,390	12,454,150	5,603,400	4,373,120	7,093,340	164,459,720
1892.....	78,243,560	32,377,780	16,500,250	1,316,530	4,600,970	9,746,120	181,769,690
1893.....	68,243,750	40,539,796	20,700,150	64,590	5,791,460	10,562,090	188,730,370
1894.....	50,194,130	29,078,520	15,560,230	501,195	8,625,090	11,488,530	161,401,815
1895.....	46,484,510	38,244,960	21,943,680	787,340	10,253,440	8,971,740	162,936,630
1896.....	54,411,207	47,811,210	40,107,499	4,404,354	16,697,744	10,384,184	214,352,734
1897.....	50,584,719	55,553,741	59,815,210	6,631,405	12,858,741	11,339,298	242,140,306
1898.....	83,872,837	67,950,073	45,501,233	6,821,694	11,391,332	10,371,653	273,242,210
1899.....	48,232,016	53,503,404	26,423,358	2,084,643	15,008,426	8,810,097	194,293,112
1900.....	47,826,458	63,192,660	28,422,256	1,314,743	9,868,196	11,463,079	209,239,824
1901.....	61,294,248	30,539,848	21,438,545	1,256,294	7,687,239	11,053,439	187,909,664
1902.....	62,452,696	22,487,454	15,891,387	3,716,628	8,939,865	12,026,616	184,759,518
1903.....	40,455,328	43,364,979	30,976,088	3,416,983	10,681,655	11,243,027	196,653,957
1904.....	26,270,000	27,898,000	19,124,000	1,736,600	15,665,000	6,160,965	131,642,842
1905.....	40,436,616	32,745,046	25,733,094	688,450	14,618,495	10,201,100	177,496,229
1906.....	55,544,832	25,976,478	23,951,155	1,243,640	13,681,058	10,279,384	187,403,448
1907.....	66,658,138	28,477,767	11,272,858	1,313,154	11,264,101	9,759,676	181,237,178
1908.....	63,857,080	13,779,988	10,455,716	856,944	11,649,064	7,818,248	153,336,678
1909.....	61,084,797	16,027,578	13,110,014	655,684	12,765,503	7,899,292	152,896,845
1910.....	50,450,911	22,992,368	12,366,891	336,471	11,207,763	7,231,580	138,229,078
1911.....	67,495,523	30,384,745	9,501,000	690,692	9,349,412	7,054,640	157,295,756
1912.....	108,225,504	12,750,250	10,580,150	1,250,215	12,176,925	7,584,753	182,909,809
1913.....	114,129,472	18,960,144	20,517,487	1,075,242	17,455,376	9,481,131	219,542,377
1914.....	100,442,591	14,309,078	11,858,666	4,268,738	13,229,162	9,100,752	189,612,083
1915.....	116,670,198	17,281,413	10,969,616	3,787,863	13,512,782	8,429,126	254,367,502
1916.....	138,668,781	3,527,207	22,036,301	1,477,346	11,709,053	6,957,432	212,205,848
1917.....	94,924,407	1,495,247	30,283,190	3,458,503	10,271,245	5,021,940	172,136,346
1918.....	68,267,375	2,027,920	13,644,266	7,992,409	3,244,626	6,607,997	131,066,678
1919.....	56,395,093	50,000	14,207,877	12,988,760	9,986,137	5,155,755	120,250,902
1920.....	74,395,512	3,826,776	5,151,499	16,676,107	4,468,705	4,510,408	127,070,639
1921.....	133,208,319	40,076,113	24,966,264	9,107,209	7,822,004	146,964	221,793,278

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STATE OF NEW YORK

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

For the Year 1921

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1922

STATE OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

ALBANY, *March* 17, 1922

To the HON. JEREMIAH WOOD,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR. — By direction of the Board, I have the honor herewith to transmit to the Legislature the fifty-fifth annual report of the State Board of Charities adopted by unanimous vote of the Board.

Yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

President.

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PREFACE

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

The State Board of Charities was established in 1867 and became a constitutional body January 1, 1895 under the provisions of article VIII of the Constitution of the State of New York, which was adopted in 1894. This article of the Constitution provides that the State Board of Charities shall visit and inspect all institutions, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or unincorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, including institutions for epileptics and idiots, and all reformatories except those in which adult males convicted of felony shall be confined.

The Constitution also provides that the members of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; that all the existing laws relating to the institutions above mentioned, and to their supervision and inspection, in so far as such laws are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, shall remain in force, and that the Legislature may confer upon the Board any additional powers. It further provides that while payments by counties, cities, towns and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, for care, support and maintenance may be authorized, they shall not be required by the Legislature, nor shall such payments be made for any such inmate of such institutions who is not received and retained therein pursuant to rules established by the State Board of Charities.

The Commissioners comprising the Board are twelve in number, and are appointed for the term of eight years, one from each of the nine judicial districts of the State, and three additional members from the city of New York. They are required to reside in the districts or city from which they are respectively appointed, and no Commissioner can act as such while a trustee, director or other administrative officer of any institution subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities.

Each Commissioner is paid actual expenses necessarily incurred while engaged in the performance of the duties of his office, and receives as compensation \$10 for each day's attendance at meetings of the Board or of any of its committees, not exceeding in any one year the sum of \$500.

The Board is required to report to the Legislature annually. Its seal is the arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — the State Board of Charities," and its chief officers are a president and a vice-president, elected annually from its members.

The State Charities Law, constituting chapter 55 of the Consolidated Laws, provides in part that:

"The state board of charities shall visit, inspect and maintain a general supervision of all institutions, societies or associations which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, whether state or municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are made subject to its supervision by the constitution or by law; and shall,

"1. Aid in securing the just, humane and economic administration of all institutions subject to its supervision.

"2. Advise the officers of such institutions in the performance of their official duties.

"3. Aid in securing the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the inmates of such institutions aforesaid.

"4. Approve or disapprove the organization and incorporation of all institutions of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character which are or shall be subject to the supervision and inspection of the board.

"5. Investigate the management of all institutions made subject to the supervision of the board, and the conduct and efficiency of the officers or persons charged with their management, and the care and relief of the inmates of such institutions therein or in transit.

"6. Aid in securing the best sanitary conditions of the buildings and grounds of all such institutions, and advise measures for the protection and preservation of the health of the inmates.

"7. Aid in securing the establishment and maintenance of such industrial, educational and moral training in institutions having the care of children as is best suited to the needs of the inmates.

"8. Establish rules for the reception and retention of inmates of all institutions which, by section fourteen of article eight of the constitution, are subject to its supervision.

"9. Investigate the condition of the poor seeking public aid and advise measures for their relief.

"10. Administer the laws providing for the care, support and removal of state and alien poor and the support of Indian poor persons.

"11. Collect statistical information in respect to the property, receipts and expenditures of all institutions, societies and associations subject to its supervision, and the number and condition of the inmates thereof, and of the poor receiving public relief."

In addition to the foregoing the Board is invested with power to issue licenses to dispensaries, and to homes for the care of aged, decrepit and feeble-minded persons who are not proper subjects for care and treatment in a hospital for the insane, and for cause may revoke such licenses. Besides discharging these duties, it exercises such other functions as the supervision of Boards of Child Welfare and of placing out dependent children, the approval of plans for the construction of buildings for charitable institutions, and is authorized, subject to approval by the Governor, to transfer inmates from one State charitable institution to another.

A list of incorporations approved and disapproved, of licenses issued, and of plans for buildings approved during the fiscal year appears later in this report.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, FEBRUARY 28, 1922

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT
OF THE SENATE

DISTRICTS	Names and addresses	Date of first appointment
First Judicial..... (Counties of New York and Bron)	William R. Stewart, President, 31 Nassau street, New York City.	May 31, 1882
New York City.....	Victor F. Ridder, 22 North William street, New York City.	April 11, 1916
New York City.....	Lee K. Frankel, 1 Madison avenue, New York City.	Feb. 11, 1918
New York City.....	James D. Murphy, 119 East 54th street, New York City	Feb. 6, 1922
Second Judicial..... (Counties of Kings, Queens, Richmond, Nassau and Suffolk.)	J. Richard Kevin, M. D., 252 Gates avenue, Brooklyn.	Mar. 27, 1913
Third Judicial..... (Counties of Albany, Schoharie, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Ulster and Sullivan.)	Mary M. Glynn, 28 Willett street, Albany.	Mar. 27, 1919
Fourth Judicial..... (Counties of Clinton, Franklin, S. Lawrence, Essex, Hamilton, Warren, Washington, Saratoga, Fulton, Montgomery and Schenectady.)	Eleanor W. Higley, Hudson Falls.	Nov. 14, 1917
Fifth Judicial..... (Counties of Herkimer, Oneida, Onondaga, Lewis, Jefferson and Oswego.)	Ceylon H. Lewis, 20 White Memorial Bldg., Syracuse.	April 13, 1915
Sixth Judicial..... (Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland and Schuyler.)	Paul S. Livermore, Ithaca.	April 13, 1921
Seventh Judicial..... (Counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Mon- roe, Livingston, Ontario, Yates and Steuben.)	Lillie Boller Werner, 399 Oxford street, Rochester.	April 11, 1918
Eighth Judicial..... (Counties of Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Genesee, Wyoming, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.)	William H. Gratwick, Vice-President, 714 Chamber of Com. Bldg., Buffalo.	April 17, 1901
Ninth Judicial..... (Counties of Dutchess, Putnam, Orange, Rockland and Westchester.)	Dudley B. Lawrence, Bronxville.	Feb. 6, 1922

OFFICERS

WILLIAM R. STEWART.....	President
WILLIAM H. GRATWICK.....	Vice-President
CHARLES H. JOHNSON.....	Secretary
RICHARD W. WALLACE.....	Assistant Secretary and Superintendent of Inspection
ROBERT W. HILL.....	Superintendent of the Division of Adult Wards and Superintendent of State and Alien Poor
JAMES H. FOSTER.....	Superintendent, Division of Children
CLARENCE E. FORD.....	Superintendent, Division of Medical Charities

REPORT

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

In conformity with the requirements of chapters 55 and 42 of the Consolidated Laws, known as the State Charities Law and the Poor Law, respectively, the State Board of Charities herewith submits its fifty-fifth annual report to your body.

The following changes in the membership of the Board have taken place during the past year:

Commissioner Daniel Waite Burdick from the Sixth Judicial District tendered his resignation to the Governor in a letter dated February 7, 1921, and the same took effect on February 11.

At the March meeting of the Board Commissioner Lewis offered the following minute, which was seconded by Commissioner Gratwick, and unanimously adopted:

The State Board of Charities records with regret the termination of the membership of its sixty-fifth Commissioner, in order of appointment, whose resignation was tendered to the Governor on February 7, 1921.

Major Daniel Waite Burdick, a veteran of the Civil War, with brevet for distinguished service, was appointed by Governor Dix, October 19, 1911, as Commissioner of this Board from the Sixth District to fill an unexpired term ending March 23, 1914. He was reappointed by Governor Glynn, March 27, 1914, and his term would have expired March 23, 1922, had his health permitted him to continue in service.

Commissioner Burdick made many visits to charitable institutions and was faithful in attendance upon Board and Committee meetings, having since his appointment in 1911 to February 7, 1921, been absent only five times, in each case because of illness.

This record is an evidence of conscientious discharge of duty and deep interest in social welfare, and the Board realizes that his service has aided to improve the public and private charitable institutions located in the Sixth Judicial District.

In parting with him upon retirement to private life, his associates hereby express their best wishes for his happiness, and hope that he may, with restored health, be enabled long to continue his benevolent activities as a private citizen.

Resolved, That this Minute be spread upon the records of the Board and a copy, signed by the President and attested by the Secretary, be transmitted to Major Burdick.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Commissioner Burdick was filled by the appointment by Governor Miller of Paul S. Livermore of Ithaca, who was appointed April 13, 1921, confirmed by the Senate April 15, 1921, and qualified as Commissioner, May 2, 1921.

Snowden A. Fahnestock, of New York City, was appointed on January 5, 1921 to fill the unexpired term of George J. Gillespie. He served until December 31, 1921, when he resigned as other duties prevented his giving the necessary time to the work of the Board.

On July 10, after more than seven years' active and conscientious service to the State as Commissioner of this Board from the Ninth Judicial District, Henry Marquand passed away in the

city of Washington, D. C. The following minute and resolution on the death of Commissioner Marquand were prepared and on motion of President Stewart, seconded by Commissioner Lewis, were unanimously adopted by a rising vote at a meeting of the Board, October 11, 1921.

Henry Marquand, of Bedford Hills, Westchester County, was appointed by Governor Glynn, March 27, 1914, to represent the Ninth Judicial District on the State Board of Charities for an unexpired term ending May 29, 1915, and reappointed by Governor Whitman April 12, 1915, for a full term of eight years expiring May 29, 1923.

Born in the City of New York, April 5, 1857, Mr. Marquand was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, and Princeton University from which he received two degrees in 1878 and 1881. He early showed inclination for literary work, becoming in turn Literary Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, and in the late eighties Editor-in-Chief of that paper. Always socially minded, his appointment to the Board was an ideal one, and he at once manifested an active interest in its work. He gave special attention to the improvement of the charitable institutions of his own district, comprising the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange and Rockland. Many of these institutions he visited several times, and all of them, numbering ninety, he visited in 1916, traveling two thousand miles to see them. By this painstaking and useful work and his report thereon to the Board presented and published in 1917, Mr. Marquand raised a high standard of public service.

Besides covering his own district well, Mr. Marquand found time to accompany the President of the Board on several extended inspection automobile tours about the State, in the course of which he visited all of the State, most of the county, and many of the private charitable institutions subject to the supervision of the Board. These trips took him into nearly every county, and upon some of them he presented reports to the Board. Widely read and traveled, possessed of a keen sense of humor, a finished and attractive writer, his reports to the Board were not only useful but enjoyable papers. During his seven years' service he was faithful in attendance at Board and Committee meetings, the records showing him present at all of the twenty meetings of the Board held in 1916 and 1917, and later absences were due to failing health. He was a useful member of the Committees on Children, Mental Defect and Delinquency, and Adult Wards.

By the provisions of a law of 1909, the State Board of Charities was authorized to appoint from its members a representative to sit on the State Probation Commission. Mr. Marquand was unanimously designated as such July 14, 1915, and thereafter annually redesignated. He was serving as such at the time of his death.

At his home in Westchester County, Mr. Marquand was a leading citizen, earnest and respected, and his last active work was for the establishment of a Community House lately opened at Bedford Hills. A gentleman, high-minded, unselfish and genial, whom to know was to love, our deep sympathies were with him during the closing months of his life, when he patiently endured a painful illness, to which he succumbed in Washington on July 10, 1921. By his death this Board has lost one of its most useful members, and his colleagues an affectionate friend.

Resolved, That the foregoing minute be adopted, spread upon the records of the Board, and an engrossed copy signed by all his colleagues sent to Mrs. Marquand.

ATTENDANCE OF COMMISSIONERS AT MEETINGS OF THE BOARD HELD DURING THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING
JULY 1, 1920, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1921

A.—Absent. P.—Present.

COMMISSIONERS	1920					1921					Total meetings attended
	July 18	Oct. 12	Nov. 10	Dec. 14	Jan. 18	Feb. 8	March 8	April 12	May 10	June 20	
William R. Stewart.....	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	10
Victor F. Ridder.....	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	10
Lee K. Frankel.....	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	9
Snowden A. Fahnstock *.....	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	8
J. Richard Kevin.....	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	9
Mary M. Glynn.....	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	6
Eleanor W. Higley.....	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	8
Ceylon H. Lewis.....	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	8
Daniel W. Burdick †.....	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	8
Paul S. Livermore †.....	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	2
Lillie B. Werner.....	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	9
William H. Gratwick.....	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	7
Henry Marquand.....	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	6
Total number present.....	11	8	10	7	9	11	8	9	9	8	90

* Appointed January 5, 1921. † Resigned February 11, 1921. ‡ Appointed April 13, 1921.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

At the Board's stated meeting on April 12, 1921, the annual election of officers was held in accordance with the by-laws. William Rhinelanders Stewart was reelected President for the twenty-fourth year and William H. Gratwick was reelected Vice-President for the fifth year. The President then appointed the following committees to serve for the year 1921-1922.

A. GENERAL COMMITTEES:

On Publication: The President, Chairman; the Vice-President and Commissioner Ridder.

On Finance: The President, Chairman; Commissioners Frankel and Fahnestock.

On Legislation: Commissioner Lewis, Chairman; Commissioners Kevin and Marquand.

On Legal Questions: Commissioner Lewis, Chairman; Commissioner Livermore.

B. DIVISION COMMITTEES:

On Children: The President, Chairman; Commissioners Lewis, Ridder, Higley, Frankel, Werner and Fahnestock.

On Medical Charities: Commissioner Kevin, Chairman; the President, ex-officio; Commissioners Gratwick, Frankel, Glynn, Fahnestock and Livermore.

On Mental Defect and Delinquency: Commissioner Lewis, Chairman; the President, ex-officio; Commissioners Marquand, Kevin, Higley and Glynn.

On Adult Wards: Commissioner Gratwick, Chairman; the President, ex-officio; Commissioners Marquand, Ridder, Werner and Livermore.

At the time of the annual election, Henry Marquand was designated as a member of the State Probation Commission for the sixth year. Because of his death, Victor F. Ridder at the meeting of the Board held October 11, 1921, was selected to fill the vacancy in that Commission.

IN MEMORIAM

Every year it is the sad duty of the State Board of Charities to record the death of men and women who have given freely and generously of time and money to the betterment of the conditions of their less fortunate fellow citizens. In the case of two men who have thus notably served God and humanity, it has adopted the following minutes:

MYLES TIERNEY

In the death of Myles Tierney of New York City, which occurred January 13, 1921, the State loses a citizen who in the midst of a very active business career found time to devote his exceptional talents to the welfare of his fellow men.

He gave without stint of his energies, and the childhood of New York was enriched thereby; every phase of charitable endeavor enlisted his interest. As Tenement House Commissioner, as a member of The Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, as director and member of the Executive Committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the City of New York, and particularly as president of the New York Catholic Protectory, he gave attention and understanding to the great variety of problems dealt with by these organizations. He set a noble example, sacrificing time and giving liberally for the poor, the sick and the helpless.

The State Board of Charities recognizes the value of his work in the institutions over which it has supervision. It sees in his passing the loss of a good citizen who met his obligations to the State as few have done, and extends its sympathy to the surviving members of his family and to the organizations with which he was officially connected.

ALFRED T. WHITE

The State Board of Charities has learned with regret of the death, on January 20, 1921, of Alfred Tredway White of Brooklyn. While Mr. White has never been actively associated with the State Board of Charities, his numerous and generous activities in the field with which this Board is chiefly concerned make his passing an occasion which deserves mention in our record.

Mr. White was a pioneer in many important fields of constructive philanthropy, especially housing conditions, charity organizations, and the relief and care of children. As founder of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities and for more than thirty years its president, the builder of the first model tenements in this country, an official of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, a trustee of Russell Sage Foundation, a leader in the National Red Cross, a member of the Committee on After-Care of Infant Paralysis, a leader in the systematic instruction of the blind, and a member of the Belgian Relief Committee in 1914, Mr. White's contribution to the improvement of environment and the assistance of unfortunates is without a superior in the history of philanthropy in this State. As he himself said when resigning as president of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, "few live to enjoy the privilege of seeing early dreams and visions grow in some measure into helpful realities." The title bestowed upon him, "the great heart and master mind of Brooklyn's better self," was well deserved and in his death the State of New York has lost one of its most useful citizens.

The State Board of Charities records its appreciation of the splendid life and labors of Alfred Tredway White and extends its sympathy to the surviving members of his family and to the organizations with which he was officially connected.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD

The work of the State Board of Charities is to a large extent outlined in the Constitution and the State Charities Law. At least one inspection of every organization with which it has official relationship has been made during the year. The results of these inspections have been reported to the institutions and agencies and the assistance of the Board has been offered to bring about the elimination of defects where such have been found to exist.

In addition, the institutions have been visited by members of the Board, the Secretary and other officers. During the year covered by this report the President completed a series of visits to the almshouses of the State outside of Greater New York. This work was begun in 1917 when 11 almshouses were visited; in 1918, he visited 6; in 1919, 13; in 1920, 9; and in 1921, 16, making 55 in all.

Because of its official relationship with institutions and officials, the Board has been in a position to advise with and counsel organizations engaged in charitable work and has sought in whatever way opportunity has offered to be of service in this direction. Many conferences with local boards of managers regarding the work and future plans of their respective institutions have been held, groups of superintendents and members of boards of

child welfare have been called together in conference to discuss problems of common interest to them, and such assistance as was needed in the arrangement and carrying out of the conferences of poor-law officials has been furnished.

The Board held ten regular meetings during the fiscal year and each of the four division committees, which considered reports of inspection of the various institutions and agencies and such other problems as may have been brought to their attention, held an equal number of meetings. Through special committees there have also been held many hearings on matters pertaining to proposed incorporations, construction of buildings for institutional purposes, and other questions concerning which definite information and the ideas and opinions of interested persons were sought.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the Board in accordance with the authority conferred upon it by the State Charities Law has approved the incorporation of twenty-eight institutions, societies and associations of a charitable, eleemosynary or correctional character and has disapproved seven applications for incorporation. A list of the incorporations approved and disapproved will be found in another part of this report.

In this connection it should be brought to the attention of the Legislature that at present there exist some defects in the law relative to the organization and incorporation of charitable institutions. While the State Board of Charities is authorized to give its approval to the incorporation of an institution or society of a charitable nature, it is without authority, unless the institution is in receipt of public funds and therefore subject to its supervision, to follow thereafter the progress of the organization. There have come to the attention of the Board instances in which incorporations have been approved because conditions in a community in which the organization proposed to operate seemed to require the existence of such an institution, and later the organization decided to move to another location, selecting a field of operation which was well supplied with similar agencies, thereby causing much embarrassment to organizations already at work in such field. In other instances organizations have enlarged the scope of their original purpose and assumed duties which the Board would not have approved at the time of the original incorporation. This they can do under the law in certain cases without this Board's approval.

In granting approval to any organization for its incorporation the Board exercises great caution and care to determine, not only the character of the proposed incorporators and the financial support which the institution may have in prospect, but the need of the proposed institution in the community in which it purposes to operate. A special investigation is made of the environment in which the work is to be carried on and in many instances hearings are held in order to secure all possible information concerning the merits of the application for incorporation. During the last few years there has been much activity in the field of

charity, particularly in the organization of new societies, and the Board has endeavored to avoid the possibility of mistaken action in this direction.

The Board is invested also with the power to issue licenses to dispensaries. During the year 23 applications for new dispensary licenses were granted, 18 licenses were reissued and 3 were denied. A list of the dispensaries licensed and the organizations whose applications were denied appears in another part of this report. During the year there has been also considerable discussion of the dispensary problem, involving the possibility of needed changes in the dispensary law. Reference in more detail will also be made to this activity in another section of this report.

Owing to the high cost of material and labor and the difficulty in securing funds, construction of new buildings for the accommodation of the institutions of the State made but little progress during the war period and there has been but little improvement in this respect prior to the close of the fiscal year covered by this report. It is to be hoped, however, that with the improvement in building conditions already experienced there may be much more accomplished in the near future in the construction of new buildings for both public and private institutions. A list of the institutions for which plans for new buildings were approved by the Board appears later in this report.

In connection with the Board's policy to be of all possible service to institutions and agencies under its general supervision, pamphlets of information have been distributed and letters of counsel and advice sent to institutions and others as follows:

Article explaining the operation of the Child Welfare Law.

Circular letter calling attention of superintendents of children's institutions to the need of extreme care in intrusting the custody of wards to persons not connected with the institution.

Tabulation of Mothers' Pension Laws in the United States, compiled by Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

Circular letter transmitting a copy of a communication received from the Public Service Commission with relation to superintendents of institutions using discarded railroad ties for fuel.

Circular letter calling attention of Presidents of Board of Managers of institutions to the danger of having securities belonging to the institution in the name of any official in such manner as to make possible the loss of the securities through their use for other purposes by such official.

Leaflet "What Do Growing Children Need," published by Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

Memorandum in regard to the application of the Workmen's Compensation Law as it relates to employees of institutions.

Circular letter calling attention to the Geographic News Bulletin, issued by the Department of the Interior, U. S. Bureau of Education.

Pamphlet "Standards of Nutrition and Growth," issued by Child Health Organization, New York City.

Memorandum calling attention to certain publications of the United States Bureau of Education.

Circular letter transmitting Summary of the Child Labor and Compulsory Education Laws; a leaflet entitled "Child Labor" containing information as to how children can secure their working papers; the 1920 annual report leaflet of the New York Child Labor Committee.

Memorandum regarding drinking fountains.

Copies of opinions relative to the construction of the Child Welfare Law.
Copy of Section 3960 of the United States Revised Statutes, regarding the citizenship of a native-born widow whose husband was an alien.

Copies of statistical tables showing work of county boards of child welfare for the year ending June 30, 1921.

Pamphlet "Teaching Health" and Classroom Weight Record.

Letter transmitting circular "Health Education" and urging weighing and measuring of children at regular intervals.

Circular on gardening and calling attention to publications of United States Government.

Pamphlets "Further Steps in Teaching Health," "Diet for the School Child," and "Milk, the Indispensable Food."

THE HOSPITAL PROBLEM OF NEW YORK CITY

For several years this Board has called attention to the unsatisfactory arrangement under which the City of New York continued to conduct its public hospitals through three departments which act for the most part independently of each other with resulting overlapping of function and without centralized responsibility for providing all parts of the city with adequate hospital and dispensary facilities. At its June meeting the Board considered a report relative to this situation and directed that it be transmitted to the Joint Legislative Committee then investigating the government of the city. Subsequently at the request of Senator Meyer, Chairman of the Committee, the Board transmitted to him its recommendations with reference to the administrative organization of these hospitals. These recommendations were as follows:

"There should be established as a separate and distinct division of the city government a Department of Hospitals and Dispensaries to be administered by a single commissioner. The qualifications of such commissioner should be so stated in the city charter as to provide for the appointment of a person who possesses educational attainments, technical knowledge and demonstrated administrative ability. In order to secure and retain a commissioner of the type desired it would seem advisable that his term of office be not affected by political changes in the administration of the city.

"Such a department should:

1. Administer all the public hospitals and dispensaries of the City of New York now existing or to be created.
2. Assume the duties devolving upon the Board of Ambulance Service.
3. Make provision for the care of the sick poor in their homes, and
4. Supervise the non-municipal hospitals with reference to such aspects of their location, work and development as may concern the city government."

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The Board has also from time to time undertaken a definite research work, particularly in the matter of the proper care of mentally defective children and the situation concerning mental defectiveness within the State, the results of which have been published in pamphlets which have had a wide circulation and been well received. During the war period but little of such work could be undertaken but in 1921 a special study of the mentality and special characteristics of boys in institutions for

juvenile delinquents was begun. It was believed that a careful examination of these boys would be helpful, first, by revealing to what extent mental defect is a factor in juvenile delinquency, and, second, by indicating what the institutions should attempt in the way of educational work with their wards. In order to evaluate the factors, the following specific relations are being investigated:

1. The relation between abstract intelligence and misconduct,
2. The relation between concrete intelligence and misconduct,
3. The relation between specific ability and juvenile delinquency,
4. The relation between school maladjustment and misconduct,
5. The relation between physical status and delinquency,
6. The relation between emotional instability and misconduct,
7. The relation between stress of circumstances or deleterious environmental conditions and juvenile delinquency,
8. The inter-connectionism of all these factors and their relative importance as causes.

At the time of the preparation of this report the work had progressed satisfactorily and had involved the examination of some 1,500 boys. The superintendents of the respective institutions have been helpful and cooperative and it is hoped that the report of this study will prove of much value to the directors and superintendents of the institutions in this particular group in their handling of the children committed to their care and at the same time furnish a contribution which will be helpful in the solution of the problems of juvenile delinquency.

A preliminary statement regarding the results found in the first institution which was made the subject of study was made by the Secretary of the Board at the Conference on the Education of Truant, Backward, Dependent and Delinquent Children at Jacksonville, Florida, in October, 1921, and has aroused much interest among students of juvenile delinquency in this and other states. Such a preliminary statement is, of course, not intended to be submitted as a basis for definite conclusions. However, a comparison of this small group with a similar group of boys outside of institutions indicates, generally speaking, that in verbal intelligence tests, where a language factor is important, the institution boy is rather inferior to others; in tests which are non-verbal and deal with concrete ideas there is not much difference between the two groups, and in matters of mechanical aptitude the institution boy is not inferior to others. On the other hand, in matters of mental stability the institution boy is, on the average, far below his fellows on the outside. If these preliminary conclusions are sustained by the findings in other institutions they will give emphasis to the need of mechanical and vocational instruction in institutions. They will also lead to the conclusion that the mental instability of this particular group is perhaps one of the prominent factors in their inability to lead a law-abiding life.

FEDERATION OF PROTESTANT CHILD-CARING INSTITUTIONS

During the year the movement for cooperation between the Protestant child-caring institutions of New York City mentioned in the last report of this Board, has resulted in the formation of the Federation of Institutions Caring for Protestant Children. The purposes of this organization are to bring about a better coordination of the work being done for Protestant dependent, delinquent, and neglected children, to avoid waste through overlapping of activities and neglect through lack of organization of any group in need of care, and to keep the Protestant Community informed of the work already being done and of its needs and to enlist active interest and support. The office of the Federation also acts as a general clearing house of information, both for member institutions and those using the institutions. Most of the institutions available for the care of Protestant children of New York City are included in the Federation and it is believed that it will prove a powerful influence for the upbuilding and coordination of the work with which it is concerned. Among the projects in which the Federation is interested is the establishment of a general Children's Clearing Bureau for children committed from New York City to Protestant child-caring institutions.

TURNING THE CORNER

The year now under review has not been distinguished by any startling or outstanding achievement in the charitable or correctional field. In the commercial field the period has been known as one in which business has "turned the corner." Such a period presupposes a slowing down and subsequent gradual picking up of the engines of commerce. It has been customary to think of the charitable institutions and agencies, including the work of poor-law officials, as reflectors of financial conditions in that, in inverse ratio to the business situation, the work of these organizations either increases or decreases. There is some truth in this supposition. During the period of prosperity there was a very noticeable decrease in the number of patients cared for in hospitals as evidence by a reduction of 360,000 in the number of days' treatment in the fiscal year 1918-1919 as compared with the preceding year and in the use of dispensaries a decrease of over half a million in the number of treatments provided during the same period. Comparing the same two periods the population of the almshouses of the State decreased by about 600 while that of the homes for children or orphan asylums throughout the State diminished by approximately the same number. Other causes than that already indicated may account for the reduction in the number of children committed to institutions. The most important of these is the work of boards of child welfare through which agencies there was a marked increase in the number of children cared for in their own homes.

During the slowing-up period through which business has been passing during recent months it is likely that there will be found an increase in the work of charitable institutions. The large number of people who always live on a very close financial margin find themselves, in times of industrial depression and unemployment, almost immediately destitute. The increase in applications for poor law relief in the several cities and towns of the State in the year 1921 is a result of this condition. There is, however, in the commercial field a looking forward to a period of stability and solid progress as distinct from booms or inflation. Applying this same hopefulness to the field in which this Board is interested may we not expect a more nearly normal condition in the institutions of the State and in the economic status of the class of persons who are so apt to drop below the poverty line during periods of unemployment. As the experiences of the war have led the way to better methods in the business world, so, too, we hope that, having turned the corner, there will be a better understanding and a better treatment of the important human problems with which this work is concerned. Among these problems are the following, which are worthy of careful thought:

1. The consideration of the problems of charity and correction from the constructive standpoint apart from the unsuitable basis of sentiment. There should be a solid foundation for the work in behalf of the helpless and unfortunate individuals—the ground of justice and reason. Many appeals by institutions and other forms of charitable effort for contributions have been made on the ground of emotion. The beautiful word “charity” is often interpreted to mean simply kindness and pity for the unfortunate. On this basis giving has oftentimes been irregular and uncertain. The needs of the unfortunate and the delinquent should be considered from an economic and social point of view. There are responsibilities which should be assumed and competently carried out without being subject to the ebb and flow of sentiment. There is a solidarity of the social organization which makes it impossible for one part of it to suffer without at the same time bringing danger and injury to the other part. No one group can afford to permit another group to be neglected. It is to the economic advantage of a community that the sick, the poor, and the delinquent members should not be liable to the caprice of feeling but should be adequately cared for on a permanent basis. This can be accomplished only if the community makes provision for its dependent members in a sane and constructive manner.

2. The advisability of securing a more efficient regulation of charitable effort. At the present time there is undoubted overlapping of institutional and other charitable work, with the consequent waste of effort, unnecessary organization, and excessive overhead and administrative expense. In its consideration of the approval of certificates of incorporation of charitable organizations, the State Board of Charities has attempted as far as possible to withhold its approval from such organizations as could not give evidence of a real need for the work proposed to be undertaken. There are, however, many appeals for support from a charitable public coming from organizations, some incorporated and some not, which are not subject to outside supervision and regarding the worthiness of whose appeals there may be question. It is hoped that a readjustment may be effected by legislation or otherwise whereby the generous stream of contributions may be made more helpful by reason of the elimination of many of the unnecessary demands. It is not possible to estimate how much of the charitable effort and how much of the charitable contributions are wasted, but it is evident that a concentration and wise regulation would produce more beneficial results. In this new turn of

the road there should be a study of the needs of each community and of the extent to which these needs are being met. A social and institutional inventory of what we have and what we need would reveal:

a. A duplication of institutions and charitable effort in some fields. Due to changing of social conditions and to the adoption of new methods, some institutions caring for children, for instance, have become unnecessary for that specific work but the tradition of the past remains and, without regard to present needs, plans are made for the indefinite continuance of the work which has become or is likely soon to become of doubtful or decreasing importance. One of the institutions of the state in considering its future development became aware of the fact that there were already in existence sufficient institutional accommodations for children of the class for which it had been caring and, on looking about, found that there were in that section of the state no accommodations for children in need of convalescent care. It thereupon assumed the work for which there was the more need, to the great satisfaction and relief of the community and of physicians and others interested in the care of convalescent children.

b. Needs remaining unfilled. With a better understanding and a more complete knowledge of physical conditions, as well as of causes of delinquency and dependency, new fields have opened up which a few years ago were not thought of. The social inventory referred to above would probably show that in many communities there are certain groups that need particular care in order to save them from future dependency and delinquency, but for whom there is at present no adequate institutional or other provision. Atypical children, crippled children, cardiac and undernourished children, convalescent cases, and helpless and aged persons represent some of the groups for which one finds in most localities no corresponding social effort.

c. Unregulated collections for alleged charitable organizations. If the amount could be known, it would in all probability be found to be a startling sum of money which is every year given to collectors, placed in receptacles, or otherwise contributed to so-called charities which are of little or no benefit to the community. At the present time the public is besieged with appeals, and the result is confusion. Many people have become disheartened and have ceased to give, and institutions which are worthy and should be assisted are thereby denied the help that they ought to have and otherwise would be able to secure. It should be made impossible for persons whose principal motive is to secure a living to appeal to a charitable public for gifts to societies which either have no reliable organization or are doing a wholly unnecessary work.

3. A clearer understanding of institutional problems. Looking out upon the long stretch of road ahead there is no likelihood that the institutions now existing will cease their activities. While the State Board of Charities is concerned with the proper functioning of these activities the stream of humanity which in due course reaches these institutions should be reduced to the minimum. Probation work with juvenile and adult offenders, home finding or home care for children, colonies for mental defectives, and extra institutional activities in training such persons all are indicative of the tendency to avoid, where possible, the commitment of dependents of these classes to institutions. This should not imply a lack of recognition of the efficient work done in most of the institutions but while they may become more and more the place of last resort both for the destitute, the defective and the delinquent, it is not questioned that institutional care will in the future as in the past be necessary for many classes of dependents who can not be cared for satisfactorily in other ways.

The institution should have the support and sympathy of the citizens in its community; to this end its managers should seek to interest the public in its work by encouraging visits, and by bringing its charges in touch with the world outside of the institution so far as that is practicable. Reasonable publicity and absolute frankness on the part of the institutions will do much to safeguard them from misrepresentation, misunderstanding, and injustice which has been their experience in some cases. The distrust found in the public mind relative to institutions is in a large part due to reports often printed in newspapers alleging mistreatment of inmates or other mismanagement; but were the public taken into the confidence of the managers more fully and the people educated to an understanding of the constructive work that the institution is attempting to accomplish such distrust would in a large measure disappear.

MANAGERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

Section 50 of the State Charities Law requires that each board of managers or trustees of a State institution "shall, by majority of its members, visit and inspect the institution for which it is appointed at least monthly, and shall make a written report to the Governor, the State Board of Charities and the Fiscal Supervisor within ten days after each visitation, to be signed by each member making such visitation." These monthly meetings and the various problems of State institutions impose a considerable burden upon those who assume the responsibility of managers of such institutions and those members who perform the duties of their office faithfully make a valuable contribution to society, which service is gratuitous as there is no financial compensation involved. There is presented herewith a table showing the attendance of managers of the State institutions supervised by the State Board of Charities during the calendar year 1921.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

TABLE SHOWING THE ATTENDANCE OF MANAGERS OF THE STATE CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS AT REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1921, AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 50 OF THE STATE CHARITIES LAW

[illegible]

*** No meeting.**

INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS, NAPANOCH, ULSTER COUNTY

By the provisions of chapter 483 of the Laws of 1921 the Eastern New York Reformatory, located at Napanoch in Ulster County, was transferred from the control of the Managers of the New York State Reformatories to that of the State Commission for Mental Defectives. The reformatory inmates present on that date were transferred to the New York State Reformatory at Elmira of which the Napanoch institution had been a branch. This change became possible because of the greatly reduced population of the two reformatories during recent years. The Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch which began its career on June 1, 1921, is the first of its kind in the United States. The problem of caring for the mentally defective inmates of prisons and reformatory institutions and of the delinquent types in the institutions for the mentally defective has been a difficult one, and the establishment of a separate institution for male delinquents who are mentally defective is one of the most important steps in institutional matters in recent years.

The buildings which are of the prison type are located upon a tract of approximately 350 acres of land of which only 53 acres are capable of cultivation. There is now room for more than 300 inmates and with slight adjustments this capacity can be doubled. It is believed that the segregation of the defective delinquent will aid in the economic administration of prisons and institutions for the mentally defective and tend toward increasing the opportunities for proper training of the prison population of normal mentality and the higher grade of the mentally defective in other institutions.

The first inmates were received by the new institution on June 6, 1921, when 58 men were transferred from the Rome State School for Mental Defectives, and on June 30, 50 men were received from Clinton Prison. It will be impossible to continue at the institution the higher grade of trade training for which provision was made in these buildings when it was a reformatory. The lower mentality of the inmates now cared for will, however, warrant the development of farm work and such shop work as the making of mattresses, brushes, brooms, baskets, etc. A hospital building partly completed by inmate labor while the institution was still a reformatory is now being continued under contracts and as the population increases other changes in the buildings and additional construction work will become necessary.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN 1921

Following is a brief summary of legislation of 1921 affecting additional charitable and correctional institutions and related activities:

Chapter 73 of the Laws of 1921 incorporates The Heckscher Foundation for Children for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income and principal

thereof to promote the welfare of children in the State of New York and elsewhere throughout the United States of America.

Chapter 204 adds two new sections (683 and 685) to the Greater New York Charter, making more specific the powers of the Commissioner of Public Welfare in the City of New York in the collection of money for the support of poor persons from relatives and the property or estate of such poor persons.

Chapter 248 amends section 30 of the Poor Law, in relation to the care of indigent sick persons.

Chapter 263 amends the county law by adding a new subdivision to section twelve, providing that the board of supervisors of any county not having a county tuberculosis hospital established under the provisions of sections 45-49 of such law shall have power to organize and operate clinics for the medical examination of persons who are or may be suffering from tuberculosis.

Chapter 311 incorporates The Corner House, to establish and maintain a house or houses for the shelter, nourishment, and care of boys under the age of twenty-one years of age who prior to their admission were inmates of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York.

Chapter 330 incorporates the Jewish Board of Guardians and provides for the consolidation of the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, the Lakeview Home and other corporations.

Chapter 342 amends chapter 699 of the Laws of 1920 with relation to the New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare.

Chapter 364, amending the State Charities Law, authorizes the establishment of a division for mentally defective women in the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills.

Chapter 366 amends the County Law in relation to the authority of the board of supervisors to levy taxes and appropriate money for the relief and education of poor persons permanently or temporarily within the county.

Chapter 382 amends the Education law in relation to cost of maintenance and instruction of pupils in institutions for the deaf and dumb.

Chapter 386 amends the Education Law in relation to compulsory education, and the labor law in relation to the employment of children.

Chapter 389 amends the Education Law relative to discipline and physical training of children in elementary and secondary schools.

Chapter 420 amends the general municipal law by authorizing municipal corporations to appropriate money for prenatal and maternity care.

Chapter 457 amends chapter 242 of the laws of 1916 with relation to the office of Commissioner of Charities and Corrections in Westchester county.

Chapter 483 amends the Prison Law and the Mental Deficiency

Law and converts the Eastern New York Reformatory into the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch.

Chapter 485 amends the State Charities Law in relation to the qualifications for the position of Superintendent at the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills.

Chapter 646 creates and establishes a Department of Charities in the county of Oneida and extends and enlarges the powers and duties of the Superintendent of the Poor.

Chapter 655 amends the Domestic Relations Law in relation to the adoption of children.

Chapter 696 creates the Suffolk County Board of Child Welfare, defines its powers and duties, and abolishes the Board of Child Welfare established in such county under the provisions of the General Municipal Law.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION

An additional institution for mental defectives should be established in the western part of the State. This would complete the chain of institutions and with the completion of Letchworth Village and increased accommodations in other similar institutions would meet the needs for institutional care of the mentally defective for many years to come.

Uniform county legislation for the care of children is much needed. At the present time there are several varieties of county legislation respecting destitute, delinquent, and other classes of children, and there are many groups of individuals engaged in this work which should be centralized, and the duplication of effort, unnecessary overhead expense, and lack of team work, avoided.

Admission of deaf and dumb children to schools conducted for such pupils as State charges from five years of age and upward as recommended in these reports for many years should be authorized. This is a change from the present law, which provides for them as county charges from five to twelve years of age and thereafter as State charges.

The laws making it possible for the indenture of children by institutions or poor-law officers whereby these wards have been exploited by those with whom they have been placed should be repealed.

Changes are needed in the Membership Corporation Law which would prevent institutions and charitable corporations from changing the location or extending the scope of their work without authority from some State body.

Revision of the provisions of the State Charities Law, Article 16 in relation to placed-out children, is recommended for the protection of children cared for in foster homes, making provision for reports to the State of all children removed from their natural guardians to some other form of care, and for supervisory visitation of all children placed in foster homes during minority or until legally adopted, and conferring definite authority upon the State to effect the removal of children from foster homes when demanded by their interests.

INSPECTION OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

The Constitution and the statutes require that the Board maintain a supervision over certain groups of institutions and agencies of a charitable, correctional and reformatory nature. The 879 institutions and agencies under supervision on June 30, 1921, are classified as follows:

INSTITUTIONS	State	Other public	Private	Total
Almshouses.....		63		63
Boards of child welfare.....		43		43
Day nurseries.....			7	7
Dispensaries.....		67	144	211
Fresh air charities.....			19	19
Homes for the aged.....	2		19	21
Homes for children.....	3	3	124	130
Homes and schools for the blind.....	1		6	7
Hospitals.....	2	67	188	257
Industrial schools.....			13	13
Infant asylums and hospitals.....			13	13
Institutions for mental defectives and epileptics.....	5	1	1	7
Placing-out and boarding-out agencies.....		13	32	45
Reformatories for adults.....	3	1	9	13
Schools for the deaf.....			10	10
Temporary and special homes for children.....		1	9	10
Temporary homes for adults.....		2	8	10
Totals.....	16	261	602	879

In addition the Board has supervisory relations with the superintendents of the poor, commissioners of charities, and overseers of the poor in the several counties, cities, and towns of the State. The private institutions and agencies supervised include only those which are in receipt of payments from counties, cities or towns for the care and maintenance of inmates retained as public charges and the dispensaries licensed by the Board under the provisions of the State Charities Law. Many organizations are maintained entirely at private expense and are without State supervision. Among these are homes for the aged, homes and home-finding activities for children, hospitals, and a variety of other agencies doing what might properly be considered a public welfare service, the amount of the benefactions being unknown.

The commissioners and officers of the Board have been active in the visitation of institutions, agencies and officials, and by means of correspondence and personal conferences have endeavored to be of all possible assistance in the solution of the problems which they are compelled to meet. In addition the Board's staff of inspectors and investigators have made detailed general inspections, reports of which, together with such constructive criticisms or suggestions as were deemed necessary, have been transmitted to the managers of the institutions and other persons responsible for the work undertaken. The purpose

of these efforts has been to aid in raising the standards and increasing the general efficiency of such organizations. The work of the Board's staff of inspectors and investigators during the fiscal year was as follows:

General inspections	960
Special inspections	44
Inquiries.	74
Miscellaneous reports	66
Mental examinations; Individual tests.....	814
Group tests	3,713
Visits to institutions	1,602
Visits to children in foster homes.....	772
Visits to public offices and individuals.....	2,003

The four divisions of the Board's work in its relation to the institutions and agencies which it supervises are, Division of Children, Division of Medical Charities, Division of Adult Wards, and Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency, each of which is in charge of a committee, as follows:

I. Committee on Children, which has direct charge of the supervision of institutions and agencies caring for children except the sick and mentally defective.

II. Committee on Medical Charities, for consideration of problems of hospitals, dispensaries, and sanatoria.

III. Committee on Adult Wards, dealing with almshouses, lodging houses, and other homes for the aged. The Division of Adult Wards is also responsible for the support of State and Indian poor persons and for the removal to other states or countries of certain nonresident and alien poor persons.

IV. Committee on Mental Defect and Delinquency, which gives particular attention to the problems of mental defectiveness, epilepsy and adult delinquency. In this division is maintained a Bureau of Analysis and Investigation, the work of which includes the psychometric examination of supposedly defective children and other problem cases in the care of institutions or public agencies to guide in the proper disposition or training of such children.

The formal report of inspections or inquiries and the miscellaneous reports submitted by the staff of inspectors and investigators were in due course presented to the above-mentioned committees, which meet monthly in advance of the regular Board meeting. The recommendations of such committees form the basis of the Board's action with reference to the conditions in the several institutions. It is gratifying to the Board to know that the general conditions in the charitable institutions throughout the State, notwithstanding the severe economic strain of the period of the war and of the reconstruction years which have followed, are such as to reflect creditably upon the efficiency and devotion of the managers of both public and private institutions.

Prior to 1917 the financial prosperity and the favorable opportunities for employment were an important factor in the reduction of the population of certain classes of institutions, particularly the almshouses, the reformatories, and homes for children. This decrease continued until 1921, though there are recent indications of a trend in the opposite direction in some of these groups. The following table shows the population of the principal groups of institutions caring for inmates June 30, of the years 1917, 1920 and 1921, respectively.

	1917	1920	1921
State institutions.....	9,499	9,497	10,434
Homes for children.....	35,137	31,177	30,413
Homes and schools for the blind and deaf.....	1,852	1,820	1,777
Almahouses.....	11,704	9,107	8,732
Homes for the aged (private).....	1,615	1,257	1,226
Reformatories (municipal and private).....	1,968	1,413	1,239
Hospitals.....	26,227	24,674	25,603

While some of the State institutions show a decrease during the past year, there has been an increase of approximately 900 in the population of those caring for the mentally defective. This is largely the result of the additional provision made at Letchworth Village, where new buildings have been completed, and at the Rome State School, the capacity of which has been increased by the establishment of additional colonies.

In contrast with the decrease in population of institutions for children, there has been a marked increase in the number of children supported by boards of child welfare in their own homes. This type of agency for the care of children was created by chapter 228, Laws of 1915. On June 30, 1917, there were 13,669 children under care of these county and city boards. On June 30, 1920, this number had increased to 26,201, and on June 30, 1921, there were 30,473 children thus provided for.

The cost of maintenance of institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, showed a marked increase as compared with previous years, but from 1917 to 1921 there was a continued increase, due to war-time cost of commodities and personal service, as is indicated in the following table which shows the per capita cost of maintenance of the principal groups of institutions caring for inmates, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1917, 1920, and 1921, respectively:

	1917	1920	1921
State institutions.....	\$273 78	\$387 04	\$450 53
Homes for children.....	200 17	300 08	326 00
Homes and schools for the blind and deaf.....	408 59	520 57	600 53
Almahouses.....	172 80	281 80	331 97
Homes for the aged (private).....	119 48	212 96	251 12
Reformatories (municipal and private).....	289 48	460 80	606 50
Hospitals.....	730 43	1,182 40	1,376 35

For the smaller groups of institutions there was also in general a corresponding increase in the cost of maintenance. The aggregate general maintenance expenses incurred in all institutions and agencies under the Board's supervision for each of the five years 1917 to 1921 is as follows:

	Maintenance expenses incurred	Increase over previous year	Per cent of increase
1917.....	\$37,876,699 69		*
1918.....	43,122,383 39	\$5,245,683 70	13.84%
1919.....	47,643,898 93	4,521,515 54	10.48%
1920.....	56,515,111 79	8,871,212 86	18.62%
1921.....	65,850,278 62	9,335,166 83	16.52%

There are indications that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, there will be considerable reduction in maintenance expenses, particularly on account of the lower prices of food and some other commodities.

* The fiscal period ending June 30, 1916, was nine months only. The increase over the fiscal year ending September 30, 1915, was \$8,863,575.22.

I. DIVISION OF CHILDREN

The institutions and agencies supervised through the Division on June 30, 1921, may be classified as follows:

INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES	State	Other public	Private	Total
Boards of child welfare.....	.....	43	.....	43
Day nurseries.....	.....	.....	7	7
Fresh air charities.....	.....	.....	19	19
Homes for children.....	3	3	124	130
Homes and schools for the blind.....	1	.....	6	7
Industrial schools.....	.....	.....	13	13
Infant asylums.....	.....	.....	13	13
Placing-out and boarding-out agencies.....	.....	13	32	45
Schools for the deaf.....	.....	.....	10	10
Temporary homes.....	.....	1	9	10
Totals.....	4	60	233	297

The beneficiaries of these organizations may be grouped as follows:

a. Cared for in institutions or maintained at public expense in family homes June 30, 1921.

	Delinquent children	Blind or deaf children	Other children public charges	Other children private charges	Totals
In State institutions.....	931	161	259	.....	1,351
In other public institutions.....	23	.....	62	1	86
In private institutions.....	2,529	1,834	18,454	6,871	29,688
In boarding homes.....	13	.....	3,670	151	3,834
In homes of their own mothers.....	.....	.....	30,473	.....	30,473
Totals.....	3,496	1,995	52,918	7,023	65,432

b. Provided with temporary or partial care:

	Total number cared for during year	Enrolled June 30, 1921
Children in day nurseries.....	710	273
Pupils in private day schools.....	10,058	6,719
Inmates of temporary homes.....	7,564	804
Totals.....	18,332	7,796

c. Beneficiaries of fresh air charities.....
Total number during the year 40,147

d. In free homes or at employment:

	Total supervised during year	Under supervision June 30, 1921
Private agencies for placing out children.....	12,551	9,285
County and city agencies for placing out children.....	1,292	553
Total.....	13,843	9,838

STATE INSTITUTIONS

State institutions supervised through the Division of Children are: The State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry; The New York State Training School for Girls, Hudson; The Thomas Indian School, Iroquois; and the New York State School for the Blind, Batavia.

STATE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Industry, Monroe County

Originally established in 1846 as the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.

President of Board of Managers, Mrs. Fannie A. Whitney, Rochester; Secretary, John McKie, Rochester; Superintendent, Hobart H. Todd.

The school now has capacity for 755 inmates; the number present July 1, 1920, was 728; 652 were admitted during the fiscal year, making the total number under care 1,380; 745 were discharged, leaving, June 30, 1921, 635.

The school receives boys between the age of 12 and 16 years committed for delinquency, and boys under the age of 12 "convicted of a crime amounting to a felony." Its educational and disciplinary systems are designed for the correction of tendencies toward criminality, for the upbuilding of character, and for fitting the individual boy for self-support through some suitable trade or occupation. While the discipline of the school is necessarily strict, its work is educational rather than punitive and its pupils are considered to be in need of instruction, guidance and encouragement rather than punishment.

Attention has been called in previous reports to the need of legislation to prevent the commitment to the school of children under the age of twelve as well as of boys who are guilty of no misdemeanor but who are committed as ungovernable or disorderly. Pupils of these classes constitute a difficult problem at the school as its facilities do not easily permit their separation from older boys and those whose experiences render association with them harmful to the younger and more inexperienced group.

Attention is again called to the need of establishing a well graded school system. To accomplish this, the erection of a central school building appears to be necessary. Under the present plan, each of the cottage groups forms an ungraded school unit in which instruction is given in half-day sessions only. Each teacher has charge of two such ungraded groups, giving a half-day to each. It is not believed that any advantage gained from this system in the way of breaking up the population into segregated groups compensates for its evident disadvantages from the educational and administrative viewpoints.

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND**Batavia, Genesee County****Established 1865**

President of Board of Trustees, F. Park Lewis, M. D., 454 Franklin Street, Buffalo; Secretary and Superintendent, Charles A. Hamilton.

The school now has capacity for 180 pupils; the number present July 1, 1920 was 148; 44 were admitted during the fiscal year, making the total number under care 192; 31 were discharged, leaving, June 30, 1921, 161, of whom 94 were boys and 67 girls.

The New York State School for the Blind receives "blind persons of suitable age and capacity for instruction" from all sections of the State excepting New York City and the neighboring counties. Admission is obtained through application to the board of trustees; no tuition or other charges are made, but clothing and certain necessary traveling expenses for indigent pupils are paid by the counties from which they come.

The managers of the school have, during the year, transmitted no statistical or other reports to the State Board of Charities, holding that under section 94-a of the Education Law, the authority of the State Board of Charities is limited to the visitation and inspection of the school. A judicial decision interpreting this section of the law has been requested by this Board but has not yet been rendered.

THOMAS INDIAN SCHOOL**Iroquois, Erie County**

The Thomas Indian School, originally established under private control, was taken over by the State in 1875, and receives destitute and orphan Indian children for the most part from the several reservations within the State.

President of Board of Managers, William S. Lawton, Lawton; Secretary, Major Herman W. Johnson, M. D., Gowanda; Superintendent, John Brennan.

The school has capacity for 187 pupils. The number present July 1, 1920 was 187; 53 were admitted during the fiscal year making the total number under care, 240; 53 were discharged leaving, June 30, 1921, a census of 187, of whom 92 were boys and 95 girls.

The work of the school should be directed not only toward the formal scholastic and industrial training of its pupils, but even more toward the setting up of high ideals and standards of character, conduct, home life and economic independence. The success of the school in these directions may be looked upon as primarily dependent upon the character and ability of its staff, but it must not be overlooked that the facility with which its work may be accomplished is considerably lessened by the character and arrangement of its buildings. For the proper care

and successful training of its pupils, there is urgent need of home cottages for the older pupils both boys and girls where the complete process of ordinary home life may be learned by actual everyday experience. In view of the considerable number of pupils of very tender years, the erection of a kindergarten building is again recommended. These additions to the facilities of the school are also needed to provide for the reception of additional pupils. In spite of the fact that over 200 pupils are cared for during the school year in buildings designed for only 175, there is reported to be a waiting list of about 150 children eligible for admission who cannot be received on account of lack of space.

NEW YORK STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Hudson, Columbia County

Established in 1904. Originally established in 1881 as the House of Refuge for Women.

President of Board of Managers, Mrs. Annie Winsor Allen, White Plains; Secretary, Mrs. Helen Esselstyn, Hudson; Superintendent, Miss Mary Hinkley.

The school now has capacity for 349 inmates. The number present July 1, 1920 was 357, of whom seven were infants; 197 were admitted during the fiscal year making the total number under care 554 of whom 15 were infants; 186 were discharged leaving, June 30, 1921, 368, of whom 4 were infants.

The school receives girls from 12 to 16 years of age committed as delinquents. It should be looked upon as primarily educational in its work, since it is believed that the needs of its pupils can best be met through appropriate work in the schoolroom, industrial and vocational training, careful physical care, reasonable discipline and such social and recreational activities as can be developed under institutional conditions. While it is true that many of the pupils present difficult disciplinary problems, it is nevertheless believed that some modification of the existing regulations is needed to give greater opportunity to the pupils for self-direction and self-control, to improve the general social life of the school, and to make possible a happier and more normal daily routine.

The notion of discipline appears to be too largely predominant in the administrative methods at present employed. It is believed that the development of the social and recreational resources of the school along reasonable lines will go far toward solving its disciplinary problems as well as render its work more effective in the interests of its pupils.

Attention is once more called to the need of a suitable reception house as well as of a new disciplinary building. The capacity of the school is inadequate to care for the number of pupils present, except through the use of rooms in the general and contagious hospitals.

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND AND DEAF

While the State Board of Charities exercises general supervision over the work of schools for the blind and the deaf, the State Commissioner of Education is charged by section 970 of the Education Law with detailed and specific oversight and direction of their educational methods and work. The supervision of the State Board of Charities is accordingly directed principally toward those administrative problems and conditions which have to do with the institutional features of these schools and which are substantially the same as those of other institutions for the care of children.

Under the present provisions of the Education Law blind persons of suitable age are eligible for appointment to appropriate schools to be maintained therein at state expense, while deaf children may be appointed as state pupils only after reaching the age of twelve years, pupils under the age of twelve being charges upon the counties from which they come. This distinction is manifestly an unnecessary one. The educational needs of the deaf are comparable with those of the blind, at least so far as they relate to the age at which instruction should begin. The present discriminatory provisions of law should, in the opinion of the State Board of Charities, be done away with so that deaf children may be, as the blind now are, eligible for appointment to appropriate institutions as State pupils without distinction as to age.

Schools for the blind and deaf in receipt of State funds for the care and training of pupils admitted under the provisions of the State Education Law are as follows:

	PUPILS ENROLLED 1920-1921			ENROLLMENT June 30, 1921		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
A. FOR THE BLIND						
Arthur Home for Blind Babies, Summit, N. J.	31	20	51	28	17	45
New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, New York City	85	44	129	65	29	94
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia	109	83	192	94	67	161
Total for the blind	225	147	372	187	113	300
B. FOR THE DEAF						
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf	32	28	60	27	30	47
Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, New York City	151	121	272	136	112	248
Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome	68	48	116	59	41	100
LeCouteulx St. Mary's Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Buffalo	102	88	190	88	77	165
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York City	276	167	443	242	138	380
Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Malone	61	49	110	55	41	96
*Rochester School for the Deaf	100	109	209	86	94	180
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Brooklyn	.....	85	85	.....	75	75
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Bronx	225	.....	225	197	.....	197
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Bronx	.....	137	137	.....	108	108
Total for the deaf	1,015	832	1,847	890	706	1,596
Totals for the blind and deaf	1,240	979	2,219	1,077	819	1,986

* Formerly Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester.

Blind children are also maintained at the expense of counties and cities in the following institutions which do not receive state aid:

Brooklyn Home for Blind, Crippled and Defective Children, Port Jefferson,
Catholic Institute for the Blind, Bronx,
International Sunshine Branch for the Blind, Brooklyn,
New York Guild for the Jewish Blind, Yonkers
St. Joseph's Asylum for Blind Girls (of the Mission of the Immaculate
Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children), Staten Island.

The above institutions cared for 148 blind children during the year 1920-1921, of whom 99 were present at the end of the year but are included among homes for children statistics of which appear later in this report. The last named also cares for blind women not included in the census of homes for children.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The number of children wholly or in part maintained at public expense has continued to increase, but the number under institutional care and in boarding homes has decreased during the fiscal year by approximately 700. The following table shows the number of each group of dependent children under care at the close of the last seven fiscal years.

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
A. IN INSTITUTIONS							
Deaf and blind children.....	2,082	2,051	2,017	2,023	2,064	2,024	1,995
Committed for delinquency.....	3,275	3,583	4,058	4,345	4,189	3,740	3,483
Committed for destitution or im- proper guardianship.....	25,347	24,025	23,060	22,217	21,745	20,042	18,775
Non-committed	5,549	5,604	5,843	5,661	5,789	6,206	6,872
Totals in institutions.....	36,253	35,263	34,978	34,246	33,787	32,012	31,125
B. OUTSIDE OF INSTITUTIONS							
In boarding homes.....	5,335	5,182	5,384	4,862	4,320	3,560	3,834
In homes of widowed mothers, cared for by boards of child welfare.....	.....	5,375	13,669	19,034	22,921	26,201	30,469
Totals outside of institutions....	5,335	10,557	19,053	23,896	27,241	29,761	34,303
Grand totals.....	41,588	45,820	54,031	58,142	61,028	61,773	65,428

The continued decrease in the number of children under institutional care during the industrial depression which was especially marked during the latter part of the year indicates that other than economic causes for this decrease must be sought. Leaving out of account the children classified as non-committed, the preceding fiscal year showed a decrease of approximately 2,200 under institutional care. It seems fair to assume that the change in economic conditions just referred to may account for the smaller decline in numbers during the present year but there remains to be considered an actual decrease of nearly 900 children under institutional care during the year. Omitting the deaf

and blind as well as the non-committed, the number committed for delinquency, destitution or improper guardianship decreased during the year by 1,524 as compared to 2,152 during the preceding year. Reports from the Department of Public Welfare of the City of New York show children under public care on June 30 of each year since 1916 as follows:

1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
22,117.....	21,099	20,310	18,979	16,983	15,951
Decrease.....	1,018	789	1,331	1,996	1,032

While no statistics are available to show the causes for this continued decrease it is believed that the mothers' allowances now granted in fifty counties of the State; the results of prohibition laws in conserving the resources of families of small income; more careful case work on the part of committing officers, especially in counties having organized agencies for dependent children; a growing use of placing-out as a means of caring for dependent children especially those of tender years; and the more general adoption of a policy of caring for children in their own homes rather than in institutions account in large measure for the decline in institutional population.

In this connection, however, it must not be overlooked that the number of non-committed children has increased by 417 and 666 in the last two fiscal years respectively.

HOMES FOR CHILDREN AND INFANT ASYLUMS

Homes for children and infant asylums under the supervision of the Board during the year include one county and two city institutions for children and 145 under private control, but in receipt of payments from public funds for the care and training of children committed to them. These private institutions include 13 infant asylums, several of which care also for children beyond the age of two years, 10 institutions for mentally or physically defective children or others needing special care, 13 for delinquent or truant children, and 109 for mentally and physically normal children. The number of children cared for by the entire group during the year was 46,064, including 31,177 present July 1, 1920, and 14,887 received during the year. Of this number 15,651 were discharged leaving 30,413 present on June 30, 1921, of whom 2,374 were cared for in boarding homes under institutional supervision.

ADMISSIONS

The total number of children admitted to these institutions as reported to the Board, June 30, 1921, was 14,887, received as follows:

For destitution.....	4,399
For improper guardianship.....	2,146
For delinquency.....	1,874
For truancy.....	291
Returned from foster homes.....	486
Received from parents or guardians.....	4,980
Transferred from other institutions or returned from hospitals.....	636
Otherwise received.....	75
Total.....	14,887

These children are further classified on the basis of their age when first admitted as follows:

Less than one year of age.....	1,618
Between one and two years.....	696
Between two and five years.....	2,278
Between five and fourteen years.....	8,671
Over fourteen years.....	1,624
Total.....	<u>14,887</u>

DISCHARGES

The number of children discharged from these institutions during the year ending June 30, 1921, was 15,651, classified as follows:

Returned to relatives or legal guardians.....	11,877
Placed by institutions in free homes, including those placed for adoption.....	182
Discharged to take employment.....	334
Discharged to placing-out agents or agencies.....	902
Returned to committing officers.....	162
Transferred to other institutions (including hospitals).....	1,218
Left without permission.....	179
Otherwise discharged.....	87
Died.....	710
Total.....	<u>15,651</u>

The approximate duration of institution life of these children, age at time of discharge, and classification as to manner of discharge, are indicated in the following tables:

A. TABLE SHOWING MANNER OF DISCHARGE OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921, FROM INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN (NOT INCLUDING INFANT ASYLUMS)

Manner of Discharge	Less Than 1 Year						From 1 to 3 Years						From 3 to 5 Years						Over 5 Years				Totals
	Under 2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	5-12 yrs.	12-14 yrs.	14-16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.	Under 2 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	5-12 yrs.	12-14 yrs.	14-16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	5-12 yrs.	12-14 yrs.	14-16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.	2-5 yrs.	5-12 yrs.	12-14 yrs.	14-16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.	
Age when discharged....	97	643	2,585	810	726	143	5	123	1,522	567	566	298	9	458	203	230	108	388	303	390	158	10,258	
at	6	3	15	3	3	....	4	7	19	4	4	6	1	6	9	7	....	2	7	13	4	123
in	....	....	....	....	8	9	....	....	....	....	24	25	....	....	1	24	43	....	....	48	131	324
of	5	24	65	22	23	5	1	15	93	27	34	22	....	36	16	28	14	26	30	57	50	593
the	1	4	31	19	37	....	....	....	14	5	6	2	....	7	7	4	....	5	2	6	1	141
of	6	37	177	55	57	11	2	10	135	34	23	4	1	58	22	29	10	52	47	41	18	519	
the	....	....	8	20	47	22	....	....	2	8	25	15	....	1	3	6	2	....	5	6	6	179
of	1	2	14	5	5	2	....	....	2	2	3	8	....	....	....	....	9	....	1	7	25	87
the	24	19	12	1	3	....	2	6	19	2	....	....	....	5	....	1	....	10	1	2	2	148
Totals....	129	731	2,908	935	898	192	14	161	1,806	649	695	386	11	571	291	312	186	433	397	500	395	12,641	

B. TABLE SHOWING MANNER OF DISCHARGE OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM INFANT ASYLUMS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921

LENGTH OF TIME IN INSTITUTIONS	LESS THAN 1 YEAR						FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS			FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 5 YEARS		Total
	Under 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
AGE WHEN DISCHARGED														
Returned to relatives or legal guardians.....	161	106	154	218	348	114	49	135	40	95	27	63	53	1,621
Placed by institutions in free homes.....	6	3	8	3	4	.....	16	1	.....	3	2	9	2	59
Discharged to placing-out agencies.....	27	19	20	14	22	16	32	14	5	40	6	41	6	47
Returned to committing officers.....	2	.....	1	6	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	21
Transferred to other institutions, including hospitals.....	1	4	3	11	34	31	3	18	59	20	28	13	80	399
Died.....	232	132	120	43	13	.....	36	6	1	10	.....	3	1	602
Totals.....	429	264	306	295	424	164	136	176	106	168	63	130	143	3,011

C. TABLE SHOWING LENGTH OF STAY UNDER INSTITUTIONAL CARE OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921, FROM INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN (NOT INCLUDING INFANT ASYLUMS)

AGE AT DISCHARGE	Under 5 years	5 to 12 years	12 to 16 years	Over 16 years	Total	Per cent
Length of stay in institution:						
Less than 1 year.....	870	2,908	1,833	192	5,803	45.91
1 to 3 years.....	175	1,806	1,344	386	3,711	29.36
3 to 5 years.....	11	571	573	186	1,341	10.61
5 years and over.....	.....	433	957	395	1,785	14.12
Total.....	1,056	5,718	4,707	1,159	12,640	100.00

CENSUS JUNE 30, 1921

The children remaining in the care of these institutions on June 30, 1921, are classified as to manner of admission as follows:

For destitution.....	14,782
For improper guardianship.....	6,025
For delinquency.....	2,412
For truancy.....	153
On request of relatives and guardians.....	4,905
By transfer from list of public charges and otherwise received.....	2,136
Total.....	30,413

In comparison with the figures tabulated under section (a), page 21, this total excludes children in State institutions and those in homes of their own mothers, but includes certain children boarded out by the institutions to which they have been committed and blind and deaf children cared for in institutions not in receipt of State funds.

The approximate ages of these children were:

Under one year.....	681
One to two years.....	624
Two to five years.....	2,983
Five to fourteen years.....	21,374
Fourteen to sixteen years.....	3,798
Over sixteen years.....	953
Total.....	30,413

The following table presents an age classification of these children both in boarding homes and in institutions, the latter being grouped according to type and number cared for:

	Number of institutions	Under 5 years of age	From 5 to 14 years	Over 14 years	Total
In boarding homes.....	.....	923	1,341	110	2,374
In cottage institutions.....	11	68	1,691	712	2,471
In congregate institutions as follows:					
Caring for not more than 30 children.....	20	42	287	97	426
Caring for from 31 to 50 children....	20	127	543	138	808
Caring for from 51 to 100 children...	17	160	876	204	1,240
Caring for from 101 to 200 children...	40	1,018	4,034	991	6,043
Caring for from 201 to 400 children..	20	926	3,848	785	5,559
Caring for from 401 to 600 children..	5	255	2,178	281	2,714
Caring for from 601 to 1,000 children	7	735	3,817	569	5,121
Caring for over 1,000 children.....	3	34	2,759	864	3,657
Totals.....	143	4,288	21,374	4,751	30,413

These children may be further classified on the basis of civil condition as follows:

Orphans.....	2,247
Half orphans.....	14,077
Both parents living.....	11,832
Foundlings, illegitimate or unknown.....	2,257
Total.....	<u>30,413</u>

These children were supported as follows:

Public charges.....	23,372
Supported by relatives or guardians.....	4,905
Maintained by institutions.....	2,136
Total.....	<u>30,413</u>

Those maintained at public expense, grouped according to length of time they have remained under institutional care, are as follows:

Retained less than 1 year.....	6,281
Retained from one to two years.....	4,157
Retained from two to three years.....	4,075
Retained from three to five years.....	4,234
Retained from five to seven years.....	2,594
Retained from seven to ten years.....	1,668
Retained more than ten years.....	363
Total.....	<u>23,372</u>

Little change is noticed in the length of stay of children under institutional care. Somewhat less than one-third of those admitted remain for less than one year and approximately one-third remain for more than three years.

Of the children discharged more than 70 per cent were returned to relatives or legal guardians. In this connection it should be noted that approximately 85 per cent of the children under institutional care are known to have one or both parents living, while only about 7 per cent are known to be full orphans.

The table of discharges of children from infant asylums indicates a high death rate in some institutions though somewhat lower than shown in reports of the past few years. Of 999 infants discharged when less than one year of age, 484 or 48.4 per cent died, but of 431 discharged between one and two years of age, 79 or 18.3 per cent died, that is, of 1,430 discharged under the age of two years, 563 or 39.4 per cent died. These figures must not be regarded as indicating a true death rate for these institutions as many children of the age group in question were not discharged by death or otherwise, but remained under care. If the whole number of infants under the age of two years cared for in institutions for children be considered, it will be found that 2,314 such children were admitted during the year, and that 598 or 25.8 per cent died. It must be remembered that several of the infant asylums are also hospitals for sick children. Many of the children are received in almost dying condition and young

children apparently do not easily thrive where considerable groups are cared for under institutional conditions. Nutritional disorders, failure in adjustment to artificial diet, and cross infections appear to contribute largely to the causes of death in these institutions. As suggested in previous reports, an increase in the air and floor space per child in institution dormitories and a reduction in the size of groups cared for in infant asylums seem desirable. A report of the Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine, made in 1917, recommends a minimum air space of from 1,000 to 1,500 cubic feet per child, and a minimum distance of six feet between beds. It is suggested that section 315 of the Public Health Law be amended in line with these suggestions or to require the use of cubicles providing practically a separate room for each infant, such requirements not to be subject to modification by permit of a local board of health.

Infants cared for by wet nurses or under home conditions seem to enjoy considerable advantage over those in institutions, especially when kept under close and expert supervision, but to secure such care for large numbers of children is difficult and to organize and conduct such a system of home care is laborious and expensive. Nevertheless this seems to be the surest means yet available of insuring health and life itself for many dependent infants.

BOARDS OF CHILD WELFARE

Appropriations for the work of the boards of child welfare in six counties, Greene, Lewis, Orleans, Ontario, Schuyler and Warren, where no funds had previously been available were made during the fiscal year 1920-21. In Orleans and Warren counties, however, no allowances were granted until the fall of 1921. Forty-five boards are now active in 49 counties; these include the New York City Board, which covers five counties, and the Dutchess County Board established by chapter 354 of the Laws of 1917 and the Suffolk County Board established by chapter 696 of the Laws of 1921, both of which have charge of the general work of caring for children in need in these counties, including the granting of allowances to mothers with dependent children. Westchester County administers such allowances through its Department of Public Welfare as a part of its child-caring work.

The following table presents a summary of the work done in the fifty counties where children are cared for in the homes of their mothers under a mothers' allowance plan:

COUNTIES	TOTAL NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER SUPERVISION DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921		Total expenditures for allowances to families	Average monthly allowance paid per child
	Families	Children		
Albany.....	176	479	\$34,946 00	\$7 73
Allegany.....	18	52	2,234 00	5 61
Broome.....	123	322	32,337 50	10 71
Cattaraugus.....	29	90	4,451 03	5 04
Cayuga.....	87	204	18,878 00	10 09
Chautauqua.....	30	89	6,224 50	8 47
Chemung.....	22	77	7,173 07	12 11
Chenango.....	31	107	10,336 00	9 85
Columbia.....	14	49	4,483 00	10 24
Cortland.....	21	93	6,319 00	7 44
Dutchess.....	85	290	25,115 86	10 20
Erie.....	469	1,594	173,579 36	13 03
Essex.....	65	203	9,589 00	5 46
Genesee.....	29	95	5,831 00	5 96
Greene.....	6	17	208 50	5 96
Herkimer.....	42	131	11,831 00	9 81
Lewis.....	1	4	40 00	10 00
Livingston.....	27	86	3,005 00	3 93
Madison.....	5	19	972 50	8 10
Monroe.....	250	757	77,560 90	11 43
Montgomery.....	24	83	7,325 49	12 83
Nassau.....	96	302	33,479 00	10 92
New York City (including five counties)....	8,369	25,396	3,108,427 85	12 08
Niagara.....	100	343	19,002 00	5 42
Oneida.....	177	564	69,803 46	14 97
Onondaga.....	141	404	40,682 00	10 57
Ontario.....	4	16	415 00	7 41
Orleans (No allowances granted).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	45	158	9,084 00	4 81
Putnam.....	18	53	2,261 90	4 67
Rensselaer.....	215	555	53,589 00	9 76
Rockland.....	37	121	7,966 16	6 76
Saratoga.....	18	59	1,121 50	7 73
Schuyler (No proper cases have made appli- cation).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	6	21	894 00	8 05
Steuben.....	56	175	8,782 50	5 22
Suffolk.....	106	324	24,923 50	9 03
Tioga.....	6	18	773 33	3 58
Tompkins.....	9	39	2,339 29	5 76
Ulster.....	8	29	725 00	7 55
Warren (No allowances granted).....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	6	15	886 62	11 82
Wayne.....	28	78	6,000 75	6 85
Westchester.....	341	1,182	138,396 21	11 08
Wyoming.....	13	46	1,969 00	4 59
Yates.....	6	23	1,023 00	5 12
Totals for year ending June 30, 1921.....	11,359	34,762	\$3,974,985 78	.....
Totals for year ending June 30, 1920.....	10,002	30,234	\$2,828,447 00	.....

The following table shows the number of children placed out in free homes or at employment during the fiscal year and under supervision at the end of the year as reported to the State Board of Charities by agencies subject to its supervision:

*Including children not placed by the Catholic Guardian Society, but referred to it for supervision.

Supervision by the State Board of Charities of placed-out children is carried on under section 304 of the State Charities Law, which authorizes the visitation of children under the age of 16 years placed-out and not legally adopted. Charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and associations not subject to the supervision of the Board and societies for the prevention of cruelty to children are among the agencies doing such work, but as they make no reports of their activities to the State Board of Charities, no information is available as to the number of their placements and the extent to which the children thus placed are supervised.

It is believed that the interest of placed-out children demands some form of supervision based upon the following principles:

1. Reports to the State of all children removed from their natural guardians to some other form of care.
2. Supervisory visitation of all children placed in foster homes during minority or until legally adopted.
3. Definite authority on the part of the State to direct and, if necessary, to carry out the removal of children from foster homes when demanded by their interests.

MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS

The following institutions provide temporary care for employed children who are homeless and in need of guidance and assistance until completely self-sustaining and for other children who require shelter for brief periods:

	Total number cared for during year	Present June 30, 1921
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society (Shelter Department).....	221	16
Children's Aid and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of Erie County, Buffalo.....	791	48
Children's Aid Society, New York:		
Brace Farm School, Valhalla.....	563	51
Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home, New York.....	1,162	50
Kips Bay Lodging House, New York.....	889	61
Mary Zinn Home for Convalescent Children, Inc., White Plains.....	108	37
New York City Department of Public Welfare:		
Children's Clearing Bureau, New York.....	2,307	168
Tuberculosis Preventorium, Sea View.....	336	45
St. Agatha Home for Children (Preventorium Department), Nanuet.....	475	103
St. Philip's Home for Industrious Boys (of the New York Catholic Pro- tectory), New York.....	76	45
Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children, Farmingdale.....	636	180
Total.....	7,564	804

Summer outings for children, recruited by various methods, such as reference by physicians, in most cases from their own homes and often accompanied by their mothers, are for the most part provided by privately supported agencies not in receipt of public funds and accordingly are not subject to the supervision

of the State Board of Charities. Five such agencies receive public funds and the volume of their work is indicated by the following tabulation:

FRESH AIR CHARITIES (separately maintained)	Persons cared for	proxi- mate capacity	Approximate stay of children	Approximate period during which the institution is open
Baby Camp of the Visiting Nurses' Association of Syracuse.....	50	32	Indefinite.....	115 days.
St. John's Guild, Floating Hospital, Helen C. Juilliard.....	37,190	1,308	Daily service....	50 days.
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Rockaway Park.....	1,636	332	*.....	332 days.
Seaside Home of Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, Coney Island.....	1,134	157	11 days.....	2 months.
Seaside Home for Crippled Children, Arverne.....	137	54	1 month.....	110 days.
Total.....	40,147			

*Usual stay 2 weeks but some exceptions are made.

Fresh air camps are conducted by a number of institutions for children to which practically all those under their care are sent for the whole or a part of the summer vacation. It is hoped that such camps may eventually be established for the benefit of all children cared for in institutions located in urban communities.

SUMMER CAMPS	Approximate capacity	Approximate stay of children	Time open approximate
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless:			
Wright Memorial, Oceanport, N. J.....	181	2 months.....	2 months.
Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, Oceanic, N. J.....	94	1 to 2 months...	2 months.
Brooklyn Home for Children, Southfields.....	48	2 months.....	2 months.
Children's Home Society of Schenectady, Schenectady.....	45	2 months.....	2 months.
Children's Home of Utica, New Hartford.....	30	2 weeks.....	1 month.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York:			
Camp Wakitan, Southfields (boys).....	88	2 to 3 weeks....	3 months.
Camp Wehaha, Arden (girls).....	96	2 to 3 weeks....	3 months.
Hopewell Society of Brooklyn:			
Summerland Home, Demarest, N. J.....	77	4 months.....	4 months.
Industrial School Association of Brooklyn, E. D.:			
Locustdale, Hauppauge, L. I.....	226	1 to 3 months...	3 months.
Ogdensburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum:			
Camp Quigley, Ogdensburg (boys).....	66	2 months.....	2 months.
Girls Summer Camp, Terrace Park.....	54	6 weeks.....	2 months.
Child's Hospital, Albany:			
St. Christina Home, Saratoga Springs.....	60	3 months.....	3 months.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn:			
St. John's Coney Island Summer Home, West Coney Island.....	147	2 to 4 weeks....	5 months.
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo:			
Villa St. Vincent, Youngstown.....	164	6 weeks.....	6 weeks.
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy:			
Burton Memorial, Troy.....			
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum of Syracuse:			
St. Vincent's Cottage, Jordan.....	198	3½ months.....	3½ months.

The industrial schools, subject to the supervision of the Board, give school instruction in kindergarten and the lower grades, with some manual and industrial training and distribution of relief in the form of food and clothing. Evening schools for older boys and girls combine club work and other social activities with classroom instruction. The general work of the schools closely parallels that of the public schools and it seems likely that most of them will eventually be closed, except so far as they may be transformed into specialized agencies.

SCHOOLS	Aggregate enrollment	Average attendance	Enrollment June 30, 1921
an Society:			
1.	584	415	380
2.	195	638	603
3.	669	496	490
4.	683	482	465
5.	744	531	495
6.	350	238	230
7.	514	393	387
8.	1,181	1,172	1,155
Jones Memorial School	584	448	428
Rhineland School	208	136	171
Sixth Street School	500	359	352
Sullivan Street School	477	306	270
Tompkins Square School	394	248	257
West Side School	716	484	482
Evening Schools	1,270	746	536
Total	10,058	7,080	6,719

Day nurseries for the care, during the day, of young children whose mothers are at work are in most instances not in receipt of public funds. The following, however, receive such payments or other public support:

DAY NURSERIES	Total number cared for during year	Enrolled June 30, 1921
Amsterdam Day Nursery ..	97	40
Junior League Day Nursery, Utica...	150	60
Middletown Day Nursery ..	80	22
New Rochelle Day Nursery ..	188	65
Schenectady Day Nursery ..	63	30
Syracuse Day Nursery ..	83	32
Wheaton Park Day Nursery, Poughkeepsie	40	24
Totals	710	273

II. DIVISION OF MEDICAL CHARITIES

This division is especially charged with that part of the Board's work which relates to hospitals, dispensaries, and sanatoria. The number of such institutions under supervision on June 30, 1921, is shown by the following table:

	State	Other public	Private	Total
Dispensaries.....		67	144	211
Hospitals (including sanatoria)	2	67	188	257

For convenience in grouping, institutions coming within this division are discussed under three heads; namely, State institutions, hospitals, and dispensaries. ff

STATE INSTITUTIONS

NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN

West Haverstraw, Rockland County

Established 1900

President, Board of Managers: George Blagden, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

Secretary: Auguste M. Thiery, 93 Nassau Street, New York City.

Superintendent and Surgeon-in-Chief: John J. Nutt, M. D.

Appropriation has been made by the legislature for a school building and the work of construction is under way. Improved school facilities have for years been recommended by this Board since it is recognized that the future welfare of those under treatment at this hospital is in part dependent on the educational and vocational training which they receive. The need for such training is increased by the fact that the average stay is nearly two years. In addition to this important improvement, the water supply has been bettered by the erection of a large water tank with pump house and connections, and additional equipment for bathing has been provided.

As in previous reports we desire again to emphasize our belief that the growth of the hospital and the responsibilities devolving upon the executive make it desirable that there be a resident superintendent in full charge of the administration.

The annual report of the hospital to this Board shows an average of 159 patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. The 250 children cared for during the year received 58,184 days of treatment, an amount of work slightly less than that of the preceding year.

**NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF INCIPIENT
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS****Raybrook, Essex County****Established 1900**

President, Board of Trustees: John Hurley, Little Falls.

Secretary: Mrs. Bessie Boasberg, 1296 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.

The work of this hospital is limited as far as possible to the treatment of adult cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in its incipient stages. In addition to its primary work of caring for and treating patients the hospital maintains a summer school affording a course of instruction to those superintendents of public tuberculosis hospitals who may attend its sessions. Physicians of the hospital have also, through special studies, endeavored to add to the existing knowledge of tuberculosis, its causes, diagnosis and treatment.

Because of a lack of suitable facilities for their care, children have not been received unless accompanied by a parent who would be responsible for their supervision. As the desirability of providing treatment for children has long been recognized by the managers, efforts have been made to obtain from the legislature an appropriation for the construction of a pavilion for their care. A preliminary appropriation for the purpose has been employed in surveys and test borings. On the basis of the information thus obtained a site has been selected and tentative plans for the buildings prepared. Progress toward the completion of these plans has, however, been suspended because of the failure of the legislature to make further appropriation for carrying out the project.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, a total of 821 patients received treatment, the average daily census being 303. Both the total number of patients and the average census are larger than during the preceding year. The per capita weekly cost of supporting each patient amounted to \$15.89, representing a slight increase over the corresponding item last year.

HOSPITALS

During the year the creation of hospitals in rural sections mentioned in our last report has continued and several such institutions have been established. Some of these are incorporated with the approval of this Board, one has been erected by a municipality, while still others, mostly small, are conducted by nurses or physicians as private enterprises.

The problem of securing a sufficient number of qualified pupil nurses is still a difficult one for most hospitals and in some the shortage is so serious as to interfere with the proper care of patients. To relieve this condition hospitals have resorted to advertising on an extensive scale and have also through their

officers endeavored to secure applicants by personal interviews. These efforts seem to have met with some success and the number of pupil nurses is in most hospitals larger than last year. With changed industrial conditions an increase in the number of applicants is expected.

The public hospitals conducted by the city of New York have a property valuation exceeding thirty million dollars, the annual expenses for maintenance are approximately nine million dollars while more than a hundred thousand persons each year enter these hospitals as patients. Earlier in this report mention is made of the unsatisfactory arrangement under which New York continues to conduct its hospitals through three distinct departments none of which has full responsibility for the adequacy of the service rendered to every part of the city.

Of these three departments the largest, the Department of Public Welfare, conducts seven hospitals with a total of about six thousand beds. The per cent of utilization has been greater than last year but some of the hospitals are not yet used to their full capacity for patients. Construction of the new building of the Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn, has been continued and its completion at an early date is looked for. A site has also been selected for a new hospital to be erected in the Bronx when an appropriation for this purpose shall be available.

The Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals has under its charge five hospitals with a total capacity of 2,671 beds. The average per cent of utilization is high amounting to 90 per cent and Fordham Hospital in particular has frequently been overcrowded. To relieve this situation temporary one-story wooden pavilions have been constructed. With the exception of this improvement there has been practically no change during the year in the institutions of this department.

The Department of Health conducts five hospitals with a combined capacity of 2,961 beds. Except the Sanatorium at Otisville which treats cases of tuberculosis, these hospitals receive and care for contagious diseases. Little change in the hospital buildings has taken place during the year.

Of the public hospitals outside of New York City the Buffalo City Hospital has been improved in a noteworthy manner by the construction of three additional buildings which will nearly double its present capacity and will permit the abandonment of unsuitable buildings previously used for the care of cases of contagious disease. The public hospital opened during the year at Wellsville is of particular interest in that it is the first general hospital in the State erected, owned and operated by a village. The tuberculosis hospitals of Columbia, Delaware and Herkimer Counties were completed and opened for patients during the year.

The private hospitals under supervision numbered at the end of the year 188, a net gain of three. While several plans for new buildings have been approved by the Board, actual construction has been small when consideration is given to the fact that the

property valuation of this group of hospitals is nearly one hundred million dollars. The problem of securing a sufficient number of pupil nurses has continued to be difficult of solution in most of the hospital training schools. Although prices are supposed to have been falling during a large part of the fiscal year the following table shows that the average daily per capita cost of maintenance of patients has continued to increase. Only private hospitals doing general hospital work have been included.

New York City:	1918	1919	1920	1921
Fifty beds or over.....	\$3.22	\$3.53	\$4.69	\$4.92
Under fifty beds.....	3.15	3.52	3.87	4.92
Outside New York City:				
Fifty beds or over.....	2.57	2.81	3.40	4.02
Under fifty beds.....	2.53	2.91	3.58	3.84

This whole group of hospitals, 135 in number, shows an increase of 36 cents or ten per cent in the cost of maintaining a patient for one day.

DISPENSARIES

The dispensaries conducted by counties or cities numbered 67 at the close of the fiscal year, the same number as shown by our last previous report. The private dispensaries, however, now numbering 144 had decreased by four during the year. Of these 211 dispensaries, 142 were in Greater New York and 69 were outside of the city.

The following tables show the work of the dispensaries as compared with the corresponding statistics of the preceding year:

NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED	1920	1921
New York City.....	1,150,678	1,246,855
Outside New York City.....	77,363	99,572
Total entire State.....	1,228,041	1,346,427
NUMBER OF TREATMENTS		
New York City.....	3,758,559	4,186,715
Outside New York City.....	278,329	442,099
Total entire State.....	4,016,888	4,628,814
NUMBER OF VISITS TO HOMES BY NURSES		
New York City.....	176,774	235,696
Outside New York City.....	66,196	115,676
Total entire State.....	242,970	351,372

As is doubtless to be expected when consideration is given to the prevalent industrial depression, the amount of dispensary work has increased both as to number of patients and the total number of treatments.

The Dispensary Law has not been amended since its passage in 1899 although the conditions under which dispensaries work and the purposes of much of the service rendered have changed during the twenty-two years which have elapsed. It has seemed

to some that the existing definition of dispensary is too restricted to include certain proposed dispensary activities such as pay clinics and recommendations looking to a change of definition have been made to the Board. By direction of this committee a sub-committee consisting of Commissioners Kevin, Stewart and Frankel has been giving consideration to the matter and has held two conferences at the Board's New York office with persons interested in dispensary service. A summary of the proposals made together with a request for an expression of opinion has been sent to each dispensary in the State and a number of replies have been received. Many of those heard from have expressed themselves as satisfied with the law as at present and there seems to be considerable opposition to change, particularly on the part of organized physicians. At the time of preparation of this report, the matter was pending before the Board to permit further investigation.

III. DIVISION OF ADULT WARDS

Through this division the Board maintains supervision over two State institutions, sixty-three almshouses, two city and eight private temporary homes for adults, and nineteen homes for the aged under private control. In each of these groups of institutions the number present at the close of the fiscal year was less than for June 30, 1920, except the public lodging houses in which there was an increase. The number of persons cared for in these institutions during the fiscal year and the population on June 30, 1921, were as follows:

	Number cared for during year	Number present on June 30, 1921
State institutions (New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, and New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford).....	1,433	849
Almshouses.....	16,190	8,732
Temporary homes:		
Public lodging houses.....	108,994	204
Private institutions.....	1,792	343
Homes for the aged (private).....	1,554	1,226

STATE INSTITUTIONS

THE NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME

Location: Bath, Steuben County

Established 1878

President, Board of Trustees, Robert P. Bush, M. D., Horseheads; Secretary, Col. Peter Sheridan, 315 Powers Building, Rochester; Commandant, Col. John C. F. Tillson.

The capacity of this institution is sufficient for the accommodation of 1,400 inmates. The number, on July 1, 1920, was 815; the admissions during the fiscal year were 394; the total enrollment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, 1,209. During the same period 391 were discharged and 139 died, leaving at the end of the fiscal year a membership of 679; the average number cared for in the twelve months was 578 and the weekly cost of support was \$12.93.

The statistics show that the total enrollment of 1,662 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, was reduced to 1,479 for the similar period ending June 30, 1920. The actual number reported for July 1, 1919, was 1,002, but at the end of the year the enrolled membership had diminished to 815. It is interesting to note also that the contrasting figures which show the discharges in the two periods are 469 for the year ending June 30, 1919, and a larger number, 487, for the year ending June 30, 1920, although the deaths were 14 more in 1919 than in 1920, being 191 and 177 respectively.

The rapid decrease in the number of members of the Home makes the future of the institution a matter of immediate interest. With accommodations for 1,400 inmates and an average

attendance of less than 600, the Home is in an emergency able to provide beds for more than 800 additional wards of the State. Another reason relates to the financial support of the Home. Congress appropriates \$100 per capita for such inmates of the Home as are survivors of the Civil and Spanish Wars, the State supplying all additional funds required to maintain the institution.

It is evident that the great decrease in the number of inmates of the Home makes the cost of maintenance per capita much larger than when the institution was filled to capacity. The overhead charges are about the same for 2,000 members as they are for 1,000, and the amount received from the federal treasury is insufficient to compensate for the increased cost of maintenance, hence something should be done to lessen the per capita cost and utilize fully the capacity of the institution for the benefit of the State's wards.

It was proposed in the last annual report to consolidate with the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford, but there was such general disapproval of the proposition that it cannot be accomplished. It seems unwise to open up the Home at Bath to the service men of the World War at this time upon the same conditions as it was opened to the Civil War veterans and those who participated in the Spanish War. The fact of service alone does not warrant admission to such an institution. There should be disability from age, disease or wounds which unfit the applicant for self-support. Survivors of the World War are all young and therefore should be sufficiently vigorous for self-support except in the cases of those who have been disabled by the causes mentioned. To open the doors of the institution for others is to put a premium upon inefficiency, and it would result in large numbers of men looking longingly at an easy life in the institution where they would be supported without the necessity of work during the remainder of their lives. For this reason, while the disabled men should be cared for, the acceptance of applicants should be under stringent rules which will protect the State from those who should maintain themselves.

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME

Oxford, Chenango County

Established 1894

President, Board of Managers, Mrs. Georgianna Griffith, 54 East 59th Street, New York City; Secretary, Mrs. Ella B. Scott, 308 West 137th Street, New York City; Superintendent, Col. James S. Graham.

This Home has capacity for 220 inmates. On July 1, 1920, the number present was 142, of whom 16 were men and 126 women. There were admitted during the fiscal year 82, making the total number under care for that period 224. Of these 22 died and 32 were discharged, leaving on June 30, 1921, 170 inmates, of whom

17 were men and 153 women. The average number maintained during the year was 152, and the average weekly per capita cost of support was \$12.95. The number of inmates maintained during the fiscal year was only 224, as compared with the number under care during the preceding fiscal period, 237.

The statement above shows that this institution has many who are of the hospital class. On June 30 there were only 17 men on the roll but there were 153 women, so that the institution is now practically a woman's home. Many of the members are in receipt of pension but this does not affect the cost of maintenance as the pension is expended as the pensioner deems advisable and not paid over to the treasury for the care and maintenance which the institution provides. In all probability the Woman's Relief Corps Home will continue to have an enrollment approximately equal to its capacity. Some of the members leave the institution, others die, but always there are new applicants as is evident from the fact that 82 inmates were admitted during the past fiscal year. These were principally women, and the continuance of the necessity for the institution may be expected for many years. Ultimately the women nurses and wives of World War veterans will make application for admission, and although the women of the Civil War period gradually disappear from the institution all the beds will be required to meet the necessities of the new class of members.

ALMSHOUSES

Besides the two State Homes institutional provision is made for the aged and infirm poor in all the counties of the State except Hamilton and Schuyler which have no almshouse for their dependents and therefore board them in private families, a plan which may result in neglect.

In the city of New York the provision for the aged and infirm covers the five counties embraced within the city limits, all being "City poor," and the distinction which heretofore existed between these counties has been abolished so far as relief is concerned. The almshouses of the city are the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm located on Welfare Island, and the Farm Colony, on Staten Island.

Four other cities have established their own homes for the aged and in the county of Nassau are two "Town Almshouses" which have existed since the days when its three towns were part of Queens County.

A general survey during the fiscal year of these public homes for adult dependents has shown that they are in good condition and are well managed. They have adequate equipment for the care of the class of inmates committed to them, and while it is true that none of them are absolutely perfect, with two or three exceptions they indicate progress and are in better condition

than ever before. It may be stated that those in charge of the several county and city homes of the State of New York are generally competent, careful, earnest and faithful men and women who try to perform their duties and are deeply interested in the comfort and happiness of the unfortunate poor who may need public care.

During the years of the war period there was great activity in all lines of business and almost any individual able to work could readily find employment at good wages, but with the close of the war the strain upon business to maintain production owing to the necessity that all kinds of supplies should be sent to Europe in large quantities was relaxed, and factories, mills and other agencies requiring labor rapidly decreased production, discharged employees, and, in many instances, closed up plants. From 1919 to the present time unemployment became more and more general and now, the savings of many wageearners of former years having been exhausted, public relief becomes necessary. Many would-be workers cannot now find employment and as no other shelter is open to them they are committed to almshouses. As a consequence since the period covered by this report, the institutions of this class throughout the State find a considerable increase in the number of commitments.

Administrative problems at the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm are more difficult than those of the county almshouses because the immense population of the city requires larger and more numerous buildings, equipment of greater capacity, suitable to all kinds of work which the maintenance of such institutions require, and also compels the employment of a staff of skilled employees for the maintenance of the equipment and plant in a state of efficiency for heavy service. The ordinary rural almshouse is able to rely upon a farm for much of its supplies and thus has the benefit of home productions. In fact the rural almshouse may be almost independent of stores and dealers in supplies, but the City Home for the Aged and Infirm with its thousands of inmates and employes must rely for supplies upon daily deliveries made under contracts. Although the Farm Colony is under cultivation and its produce is valuable, the various maintenance units of the Department of Public Welfare must look elsewhere for their general supplies, as the products of the farms and gardens at the Colony, so far as they will go, must be used mainly for special classes of the Home inmates and for the patients of Sea View Hospital where those suffering from tuberculosis are treated, which institution is in close association with the Farm Colony.

The inmates of the buildings at the Farm Colony are usually more able-bodied than those at the City Home, but although many of them do light work the large area under cultivation requires more and harder labor than such workers can accomplish, hence there are a number of employees on the farm. The latter are frequently changed although fair wages are paid. Attention was called in the last report of this Board to the inadequacy of the transportation facilities on Staten Island and its effect upon the

employees of the Colony and Sea View Hospital. This is one cause of frequent change. As is well known, employees must have suitable recreation and therefore desire to go over to the heart of the city whenever they have spare time. Transportation service should be improved for that will beneficially affect the morale of the employees.

PUBLIC LODGING HOUSES

When the more inclement seasons of the year arrive the homeless are driven from the public parks and so long as funds can be obtained to purchase lodgings they go to the cheap lodging houses; but when their resources are expended, the public refuge is the only place open to them where shelter and food can be obtained. New York City and Buffalo alone, of the cities of the State, have maintained public lodging houses during the past few years. The great service rendered has justified their existence although from time to time the number of applicants for shelter is exceedingly small.

PRIVATE HOMES FOR ADULTS

The institutions of this class supervised by the Board include only a small proportion of the homes under private control. The Board's supervision does not extend to those maintained entirely at private expense and there are at least 150 of such in the State. Most of these are maintained in part by the income from endowments. There is need for more homes for the aged, and the State Board of Charities is desirous of encouraging the incorporation of such when circumstances are such as to warrant adequacy in financial support and efficiency in administration.

CLASSIFICATION AND REMOVAL OF POOR PERSONS

The Superintendent of the Division of Adult Wards is also the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, and is, under the law, charged with making provision for the care and maintenance of the State poor and the supervision of alien, nonresident and Indian dependents, and the removal to other states and countries of nonresident and alien poor persons referred by local poor law authorities.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the Board returned to their homes in other states or countries 830 males and 637 females, a total of 1,467 persons, of whom 149 were "State" poor, 946 "nonresident" poor, and 411 "alien" poor, 39 of the latter being also "State" poor. The 411 "alien" poor included 297 removed directly by this Board and 114 in cooperation with the United States Immigration Service. The increase of this work since the close of the World War is shown by the fact that in the preceding fiscal year the total removals were 1,142, of whom 332 were aliens, including 273 repatriated directly by the State, and 59 by the national authorities upon the investigation and initiative of this Board. The remainder of that year's group, 810 persons,

were either "nonresidents" or "State poor" properly "settled" in other states. During the prior fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1919, the total number of removals was 1,285, of whom only 243 were aliens, which number included 203 removed directly by the department and 40 by the national authorities. The others, numbering 1,042, were either "nonresidents" or "State poor" persons who came to New York from other states.

Nearly all "State poor" persons are either "aliens" or else "nonresidents" of the State, and out of a total of 386 "State poor" provided for during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, 149, of whom 39 were aliens, were removed from the State at public expense. The average per capita expense of these removals of "State poor" was only \$19.

ALIEN POOR REMOVALS

The expense incurred by the State for the removal of the 297 alien poor persons repatriated by this Board during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921 was \$9,551.52 and the average expense for the 411 alien removals, including expenses prior to Federal deportations, was \$23.24. Excluding those removed by the United States officials and others repatriated at no expense to the State, the average cost per capita was \$32.16. As this expenditure is made only in case of those likely to be permanently dependent from incapacitating diseases or disabilities, the ultimate saving to the State is apparent for it usually costs more than the average expense of a removal to support a dependent in a hospital for a single month.

In connection with the foregoing the following table shows the number of removals made from the beginning of the war period up to the present time:

	Deported by U. S. I. S.	Removed by S. B. C.	Total
Fiscal year ending September 30, 1914.....	223	981	1,204
Fiscal year ending September 30, 1915.....	120	456	576
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, (9 months).....	67	183	250
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.....	46	195	241
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.....	52	138	190
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1919.....	40	203	243
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1920.....	59	273	332
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.....	114	297	411
	721	2,726	3,447

NONRESIDENT POOR

Many of the "county poor," that is persons having a legal residence in other states, or friends who will support them there, but who are not "State poor" persons, having lived in some county of New York for more than sixty days in the year preceding application for relief, are returned to their homes or

friends at State expense as "nonresident" poor. Unless thus removed the relief of such poor persons within an institution must continue at county, city or town expense. Of this class of dependents 946 were sent to other states during the last fiscal year at an average per capita expense of \$11.40, a sum which would not have covered the cost of maintenance in a hospital for a single week.

INDIAN POOR

The total number of Indian poor who had to be provided for temporarily in almshouses, children's homes or asylums during the fiscal year was 79, the same number as the previous year, but besides these many other Indians — sick adults and mothers with their children — were relieved or cared for in their homes on the reservations. The expenditures on account of this form of Indian relief amounted to \$8,028.35.

It is regrettable that the "Status" of the Indians resident in this State remains unsettled, for measures essential to social progress cannot be undertaken by the State until they can be enforced by law. Needs which are recognized by all who are familiar with Reservation conditions await the final determination of this vital question of "Status," and not only treaty claim adjustments and matters relating to lands and other properties continue unsettled, but major social relations also — marriage, divorce, the inheritance rights of widows and children, education, general sanitation and other matters of prime importance. Their "Status" directly affects their neighbors and, where Indian lands lie in whole or in part within town limits, the town governments will remain embarrassed as at present by conflicts of jurisdiction. For these reasons the "Status" of the New York Indians should be settled without delay.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	Year ending June 30, 1920	Year ending June 30, 1921
Maintenance of state poor.....	\$6,204.31	\$10,152.40
Removals of state poor.....	2,671.19	2,090.20
Removals of nonresident poor.....	7,433.76	10,788.16
Removals of alien poor.....	8,089.31	9,551.52
Maintenance of Indian poor.....	6,192.36	8,028.35
	\$30,590.93	\$40,610.63

On July 1, 1921, certain bills were due for maintenance but could not be paid until after the next audit. Besides these bills for maintenance several large bills for removals dating from March 1, 1921, had not then been received from railroad companies. Hence these amounts will appear as expenditures paid during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1921, the funds, however, being taken from the prior appropriation.

IV. DIVISION OF MENTAL DEFECT AND DELINQUENCY

The relationship between mental deficiency and delinquency has been studied by psychiatrists and penologists of this and other countries for many years and the presence in correctional institutions of a large number of mentally defective inmates indicates the fact that certain forms of mental defect or mental deviation contribute in no small degree to the increase in population of prisons and reformatories. There have been established special institutions, the inmates of which, having been tested in the ordinary spheres of life, have failed to adjust themselves to the social order and through courts or other authorized committing officials have been segregated for their own good and for the protection of society. The institutions of this kind coming under the supervision of the Board may be classified as follows:

State institutions for mental defectives.....	5
State institutions for epileptics.....	1
State reformatories	3
Municipal institutions for mental defectives.....	1
Municipal reformatories	1
Private institutions for mental defectives.....	1
Private reformatories	9
Total	21

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

The number of mentally defective persons in New York State is variously estimated at from thirty thousand to forty thousand. Of this number it is believed that ten thousand should have institutional care and that the remainder with supervision will be able, with a certain amount of comfort to themselves and a minimum of danger to society, to earn a livelihood in the communities where they reside. The agencies to be utilized in supervising the higher grades of these mental defectives should include the school authorities, poor-law officials, probation and parole officers and social workers of other public and private agencies. It is necessary, however, that local officials be assisted in the diagnosis of problem cases by specialists to make proper medical and mental examinations, and by field workers to analyze carefully the social histories of all such persons with a view to determine whether institutional care, special training in manual lines or other disposition of the cases would best serve the interests of the individuals and protect society from the menace resulting from the retention in communities of persons whose presence therein would prove detrimental.

The State Board of Charities has, through its Bureau of Analysis and Investigation, cooperated with the State Commission for Mental Defectives in the work of mental clinics in various parts of the State, particularly in the monthly clinics conducted at Watertown, Utica, Schenectady, and Glens Falls. The psycho-

metric examiners of the Board have, by the mental tests of inmates of institutions and cases referred by county agents for dependent children and other social workers, endeavored to advise as to the most suitable disposition of individual cases in the several counties of the State.

A special undertaking of the Bureau involves an intensive study of the mental characteristics of boys in juvenile reformatories, reference to which is made in an earlier part of this report, in which work group tests of various kinds as well as individual mental examinations have been utilized. The use of group tests as distinguished from individual tests, a development of the World War, means the saving of much time and makes the general use of mental tests more practicable, in large institutions.

Not all mentally defective persons committed to institutions need remain under permanent custodial care. With special training in manual occupations many become suitable for placing in colonies or for return under careful supervision to the communities. The parole of inmates from the State institutions for mental defectives is receiving greater consideration in this State and the number so paroled is being increased. There is need for the employment of a larger staff of field workers or parole agents in connection with such institutions that this phase of the problem may be more adequately handled and the requests made to the Legislature for additional funds for this purpose should be granted.

The colony care of inmates, particularly of the Rome State School for Mental Defectives, has been eminently successful and the immediate results are threefold, namely: the return to approximately normal life of a considerable number of high grade mental defectives who would otherwise be retained in institutional surroundings; an increase in the economic output of the communities resulting from the labor of such persons; and a reduction in the cost of maintenance of the State institutions.

The number of inmates cared for in the institutions for mental defectives during the year is as follows:

	Admissions	Discharges	Remain- ing June 30, 1921
State and Municipal:			
Letchworth Village, Thiells.....	506	88	1,229
Newark State School for Mental Defectives..	186	102	1,062
Rome State School for Mental Defectives..	553	218	* 2,304
Syracuse State School for Mental Defectives	202	124	726
Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch	108	....	108
New York City Children's Hospital, Ran- dall's Island	473	648	1,340
Private:			
Brunswick Home for Idiotic, Epileptic, Paralytic and Feeble-Minded Children...	122	129	295
Totals	2,150	1,309	7,064

* Includes 502 inmates in colonies and 269 on parole.

SYRACUSE STATE SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Syracuse, Onondaga County

Established 1851

President, Board of Managers: Rt. Rev. John Grimes, 219 East Onondaga street, Syracuse; Secretary, Mrs Charles E. Crouse, 715 West Genesee street, Syracuse; Superintendent, O. H. Cobb, M. D.

Capacity, 600. There were enrolled, July 1, 1920, 648 inmates, 202 were admitted during the year and 124 were discharged. On June 30, 1921, the population was 726.

This institution was established for the training of feeble-minded children of sufficiently high grade to profit by the special educational work which the institution is designed to furnish. A number of cases of the custodial type recently found to be in this institution were transferred to the Rome State School and other institutions. The School employs a staff of twenty-four teachers and attendant-teachers and regular classes in the kindergarten and the first five years of grammar school are maintained. Few children, however, reach the fifth grade. The aggregate enrollment of these classes at the close of the year was 357. Other educational features include classes in physical training, dancing and singing, a band, an orchestra, and industrial classes. The principal industrial classes are chair-caning, cooking, sewing, weaving, and wook-working.

A special feature of the institution's activities was the Teachers' Training Class maintained in cooperation with the Oswego Normal School. This enterprise had the double purpose of providing additional capacity for the institution and the training of teachers for the mentally defective. Property on Roberts avenue, Syracuse, was leased for the purpose and the work was continued satisfactorily for practically the entire fiscal year. Lack of appropriations for its further maintenance resulted in the discontinuance of the work on June 30, 1921.

With the employment of a social investigator there has been during the year an increase in the parole activities of the institution. The 52 children on parole at the beginning of the year were looked up and the work carefully organized. At the close of the year 92 were on parole. With the comparatively large number of high grade inmates the institution should be able to establish colony units to advantage if appropriations for such purpose are made available.

The institution is located in a crowded residential section of the city of Syracuse, unsuited to its proper development, and although it has at Fairmount, a few miles from the main buildings, a farm which is utilized for raising vegetables, fruits and other products for the use of the institution, and for the training of male inmates in agriculture, there is great need for a more suitable location which would permit better classification of the inmates, and greater variety in their occupations.

NEWARK STATE SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES**Newark, Wayne County****Established 1878**

President, Board of Managers; James A. Randall, 705 S. A. & K. Building, Syracuse; Secretary, Mrs. Edna E. Lampert, 17 South Goodman street, Rochester; Superintendent, Ethan A. Nevin, M. D.

On July 1, 1920, there were present in this institution 978 inmates, and during the fiscal year 186 were received, making a total of 1,164 under care. Of this number 102 were discharged during the year, leaving 1,062 present on June 30, 1921, including 36 who were under sixteen years of age. In addition 25 inmates were on parole.

The purpose of the institution has been the care of feeble-minded women of child-bearing age, of whom a considerable number are capable of benefiting by the school work and industrial training provided. In addition to the routine institutional work, special classes are maintained in sewing, embroidering, knitting, weaving, chair-caning, laundering and dressmaking. Considerable emphasis is given to music, including training in choir singing. Among the inmates are many who could successfully be cared for in colonies and request has been made to the legislature for an appropriation to be used for this purpose.

Under the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Law this institution has been designated as the proper one for the care of children from five to eight years of age for whom inadequate provision has heretofore been made. This change in the purpose of the institution emphasizes the need of its further enlargement to provide for inmates from the western part of the State of both sexes and all ages, unless another institution is established in the vicinity of Buffalo.

ROME STATE SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES**Rome, Oneida County****Established 1893**

President, Board of Managers: Cyrus J. Severance, M. D., Mannsville; Secretary, James A. Douglass, Oriskany Falls; Superintendent, Charles Bernstein, M. D.

The capacity of the institution proper is 1,350, and that of the colonies is 554, making a total available capacity of 1,904. The enrollment, on July 1, 1920, was 1,969, 553 were admitted during the fiscal year, and 218 were discharged during the same period.

The enrollment, on June 30, 1921, was 2,304, including 502 in colonies and 269 on parole.

The facilities for the care of inmates were materially enlarged during the year by an increase in the number of colonies and the extension of the parole work. The institution now maintains nineteen colonies, of which eleven are farm groups for boys, six are centers from which girls go out to do domestic service in the locality, and two are homes for girls employed in mills. With the exception of a colony of 60 boys on the Valatie State Farm and one of 45 girls at East Aurora, these groups range in size from 16 to 30 each.

The provision made at Napanoch for male defective delinquents sixteen years of age and over will relieve this school of a number of male inmates of the delinquent type whose presence with the other inmates of the institution has increased the disciplinary problem. In June, 1921, 58 such inmates were transferred, and additional transfers were contemplated. It is hoped also that the provision made for the care of female defective delinquents in connection with the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills will permit the transfer of some of the more difficult disciplinary cases among the female inmates of the school.

The industrial training in the institution has been reorganized during the year on the basis of the findings of psychological examinations of the inmates. The result is that the course of training as now planned more nearly fits the capacities and needs of the several groups. The school department includes 280 pupils and the teaching staff 15 members.

The presence in the institution of a considerable number of tuberculosis cases emphasizes the need of larger hospital facilities, and there are insufficient accommodations for the care of young children.

LETCHWORTH VILLAGE

Thiells, Rockland County

Established 1907

President, Board of Managers: Mortimer B. Patterson, Nyack; Secretary, Franklin B. Kirkbride, 7 Wall street, New York City; Superintendent, Charles S. Little, M. D.

On July 1, 1920 there were in this institution 811 inmates. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, 506 inmates were received and 88 were discharged, leaving 1,229 present at the close of the year.

Construction work in this new institution has progressed slowly during recent years because of unsatisfactory industrial conditions and the necessity for economy in legislative appropriations. The completion of three additional cottages, and their occupancy during the fiscal year, has greatly increased the bed capacity and has permitted a better classification of the inmates on the basis of sex and mental capacity. The provision of rooms for school classes and for classes in manual training in the wings of Stewart

Hall has made possible a better organization of the school and industrial training. Other buildings are in process of construction and it is expected that when those now authorized are completed the capacity will be approximately 2,000.

During the earlier years of the institution's existence there was much grading of grounds, laying of water mains, road building, and similar construction work which could be done by the male inmates, consequently it did not receive a large proportion of the lower grade defectives or those who were crippled or otherwise physically incapacitated. With the development of the institution, however, inmates of the more helpless class have been received in larger numbers. A larger hospital and other facilities for the care of young children are needed and it is hoped that legislative appropriations during the next few years will be adequate to continue building operations as planned, and provide for a total of 3,500 inmates.

INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS AT NAPANOCH

Napanoch, Ulster County

Established 1921

Superintendent: Walter N. Thayer, Jr., M. D.

This institution, established under the provisions of chapter 483 of the Laws of 1921, is intended to make provision for male defective delinquents over sixteen years of age who may be received on transfer from penal and other institutions or on court commitment. The transfer of inmates to this institution will relieve the difficult disciplinary problems in others for mental defectives resulting from the presence of inmates who are delinquent, and will remove from the prisons and reformatories a number of low-grade prisoners who could not benefit materially by the industrial training attempted in such institutions. It will also provide custodial care for a class of recidivists for whom no permanent provision had heretofore been made.

The buildings are of the prison type and were formerly occupied by the Eastern New York Reformatory, which was closed on May 31, 1921. The new institution is under the control of the State Commission for Mental Defectives and prior to June 30, 1921, had received a total of 108 inmates, of whom 58 had been transferred from the Rome State School for Mental Defectives and 50 from Clinton Prison. It now accommodates approximately 300 inmates.

CRAIG COLONY

Sonyea, Livingston County

Established 1894; opened 1896.

President, Board of Managers: Percy L. Lang, Waverly; Secretary, William P. Biggs, Trumansburg; Superintendent, William T. Shanahan, M. D.

The population of the institution on July 1, 1920 was 1,403. During the fiscal year 276 patients were admitted and 171 were discharged, leaving a census of 1,508 on June 30, 1921.

This institution, which has a capacity of 1,400 beds, is the only institution maintained by the State for the care of epileptics. As it is on the cottage plan, facilities are provided for patients of various grades but accommodations are not sufficient for the reception of all children for whom application has been made and suitable provision for the care of patients of the delinquent type is lacking. The aim of the institution is to place the epileptics under conditions of humane care and scientific treatment which will result in their improvement in the hope that many of them will be able to return to the community with safety. To this end the work is organized to include a large medical and nursing staff, a training school for nurses, and courses in scholastic and industrial training.

An arrangement with the Geneseo Normal School by which teachers are provided by that institution for the school work in the colony has proved to be eminently satisfactory. Not only has the scholastic training been improved but the student teachers have been given a special training in the teaching of the mentally deficient, of whom there are a considerable number in the colony.

This institution furnishes a field for the scientific study of the causes of epilepsy and the proper treatment of the disease. To this end a hospital, a laboratory, and a medical library are maintained and the results of the study of patients by the staff have benefited not only this State but other states and countries.

The upkeep of the buildings of the institution has been seriously neglected during recent years and general repairs are much needed. Additional groups of cottages for special types of inmates and for employees are also needed and a coal trestle would prove a distinct economy in the matter of annual maintenance cost. In addition the power plant needs extensive changes and enlargement. It is hoped that the legislature will make suitable appropriations to meet these pressing needs.

NEW YORK CITY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

Randall's Island, New York City

Superintendent, John S. Richards, M. D.

This is the only municipal institution for the care of the mentally defective in this State, and is under the supervision of the Department of Public Welfare of the City of New York. On July 1, 1920, 1,515 inmates were present. During the fiscal year 473 were received and 648 were discharged, leaving 1,340 present on June 30, 1921.

Construction work which has been in progress during a period of years has resulted in the completion during the fiscal year of twelve buildings of modern design. These include eight dormitory cottages, and the capacity is now estimated at 1,789. The institution, now practically complete, is one of the best of its kind in the country.

While a number of inmates were transferred to Letchworth Village during the year, the State has not made adequate provision for the mentally defective, and particularly is it felt by the Department of Public Welfare that the number of low-grade and crippled children who require much personal care is unduly large in this institution and that many of them should be transferred to State care at the earliest possible date.

REFORMATORIES

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

Bedford Hills, Westchester County

Established 1892

President, Board of Managers: Mrs. Marion Cushman Fiske, 39 Riverside Drive, New York City; Secretary, Mrs. Alice D. Menken, 356 Second avenue, New York City; Superintendent, Amos T. Baker, M. D.

During the early part of 1920 there was a marked reduction in the population of this institution, and on July 1, 1920 there were present 248 inmates, including 19 infants. During the fiscal year a total of 207, of whom 18 were infants, were received and 273 were discharged, leaving a census of 182 on June 30, 1921, which number included 18 infants. In addition 64 inmates were on parole.

Following the undesirable newspaper publicity of the preceding year the discipline within the institution remained extremely difficult although the population continued to decline. After a series of changes in the position of superintendent, Dr. Amos T. Baker assumed this responsibility on May 5, 1921, as the Legislature by Chapter 485 of the Laws of 1921 removed the provision that the superintendent be a woman and substituted the requirement that such officer be a physician.

On account of the low census of the institution and the consequent high per capita cost, the psychiatric department has not been utilized as fully as might be desired, and some of the buildings were closed part of the year because they were not needed to accommodate the inmates. It has also been difficult to keep a full staff of matrons and teachers. This situation is improving, however, and it is expected that by the end of the next fiscal year conditions will be normal. Much repair work is needed and it is particularly desirable that suitable quarters be provided for the laundry now very inadequately housed.

Chapter 364 of the Laws of 1921 permits the establishment in this institution of a division for women over sixteen years of age, who are defective delinquents, makes provision for the transfer of such cases from State schools for mental defectives and from prisons, reformatories and other correctional institutions, and authorizes the commitment to this division of female mentally defec-

tive delinquents over sixteen years of age, such commitments to be for an indeterminate period.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN

Albion, Orleans County

Established 1896

President, Board of Managers: William B. Dye; Secretary, Dr. Thomas D. Parsons, 974 East avenue, Rochester; Superintendent, Mrs. Flora P. Daniels.

On July 1, 1920, the census was 180 which included 15 infants. During the fiscal year 160 inmates of whom 19 were infants were received and 148 were discharged. On June 30, 1921, there were in the institution 192 inmates including 13 infants, and 51 were on parole.

In the school classes an average of approximately 60 pupils is registered, and classes in domestic science are maintained. Nearly all the sewing of the institution, including the making of their dresses, is done by the inmates. They also participate in the gardening.

In addition to general repairs and minor improvements the new nursery cottage has been completed. Buildings in general are in good condition of repair. It is pleasing to note that there have been no serious disturbances among the inmates and that the spirit of the institution continues excellent.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

House of Refuge — Randall's Island, New York City

President, Board of Managers: Isaac Townsend, 1 East 51st Street, New York City; Secretary, Gordon Knox Bell, 20 Exchange Place, New York City; Superintendent, Col. Edward C. Barker.

Capacity 1,000. On July 1, 1920, there were present 550 boys; 371 were received during the fiscal year and 376 were discharged, leaving 545 present on June 30, 1921.

This institution is of the congregate type and receives boys under eighteen years of age, including many who have had previous institutional records.

The usual scholastic classes are maintained and, in addition to the ordinary trade training, there are groups of boys engaged in gardening, in grading, in the construction of roads and walks, and in the erection and repair of buildings. It is believed that such practical forms of employment in connection with the regular class instruction and the social and recreational activities of the institution including military training are beneficial in the reformation of the boys received. It is to be regretted, however, that for many of them, particularly the younger boys, facilities are not available for their separation into small groups for closer personal supervision and care.

The parole work of the institution is in the hands of trained field agents and there were 1,077 boys under such supervision at the close of the fiscal year. Many of these are in military or naval service and a majority of them are reported as doing well.

NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY FOR MISDEMEANANTS

New Hampton, Orange County

Superintendent: Sidney W. Brewster

This institution is under the supervision of the Department of Correction of the City of New York, and receives male inmates between the ages of sixteen and thirty years on commitment for misdemeanors. On July 1, 1920, there were present in the institution 395 inmates; 630 were received during the fiscal year, and 721 discharged, leaving 304 present on June 30, 1921.

New buildings completed during the past year permit the abandonment of the temporary frame dormitory structures which were unsatisfactory in many respects. There is yet much construction work, however, to be done before the plans of the department are completed. The "Honor Camp" at Warwick conducted as a branch of the institution is largely devoted to the dairy, the products of which are used in the main institution and other correctional institutions of the city. The buildings of the women's group at Greycourt are progressing toward completion and will probably be open for the reception of inmates before the end of the next fiscal year. The extensive farm lands of the institution and its branches provide means for outdoor employment for a great majority of the inmates, and in addition trade classes are contemplated.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS IN RECEIPT OF PUBLIC MONEY

In addition to the Brunswick Home for Idiotic, Epileptic, Paralytic and Feeble-minded Children at Amityville, referred to under the heading "Mental Defectives" the following institutions under private control receive payments from counties and cities for the care and maintenance of a portion of their inmates.

Reformatories	Inmates Present June 30, 1921			
	Over 21	16-21	Under 16	Total
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo....	17	38	13	68
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	126	112	12	250
House of the Good Shepherd, Manhattan....	154	103	20	277
House of the Holy Family, Manhattan.....	....	20	39	59
House of Mercy, Valhalla.....	1	13	17	31
Inwood House, Manhattan.....	....	2	*3	5
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy...	53	82	9	144
St. Ann's School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Albany.....	35	27	7	69
Wayside Home, Valley Stream.....	16	19	*4	39
Totals	402	416	124	942

* Infants.

In each of these reformatories commitments are in general made for delinquency but a considerable number are cared for gratuitously or as private charges. The population of these private institutions has not changed materially in the aggregate during the fiscal year. The two exceptions are Inwood House and the House of Mercy, formerly in northern Manhattan. The former, having sold the property occupied for many years, is now located in temporary quarters at 127 East 54th Street, Manhattan, until final plans for its future work have been completed. The latter is pushing forward the erection of new buildings at Valhalla to take the place of the present inadequate accommodations. All reformatories for women have a greatly reduced population as compared with that of five years ago. Because of this fact the St. Ann's School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Albany, has been licensed by the State Commission for Mental Defectives to receive and care for women who come before the courts and are found to be mentally defective. The development of this new department will be of interest.

INCORPORATIONS.

During the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1920, and ending June 30, 1921, pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the State Charities Law, the Board approved the incorporation of the following institutions, societies and associations:

Approved July 13, 1920:

1. Argonne Association of America, principal office, New York City. To develop and demonstrate in France methods of caring for dependent children and preparing them to maintain themselves; to care for dependent children in France, particularly those who have become so as a result of the European War, and prepare them to sustain themselves; to support and supervise the work of the Argonne Association of France.

2. Beth Abraham Home for Incurables, principal office, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. To erect, establish and maintain a home for incurables.

3. Ladies' Malbish Arumin Society of the Uptown Talmud Torah, Inc., principal office, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. To clothe, feed and nourish poor children and to establish and maintain a temporary home in the country for weak, sickly and convalescent children.

4. Stamford Hospital Society, principal office, Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y. To furnish care and medical attendance to the sick and injured.

5. Children's Home Association, Batavia, N. Y., principal office, Batavia. To conduct a home for children.

6. The District Nursing Association of Ossining, N. Y., principal office, Ossining. To maintain a dispensary to provide the services of nurses and medical supplies and assistance to persons who by reason of sickness or ill health may be in need thereof.

7. Friendship Hall Vacation Home, Inc., principal office, Rhinebeck. To found, erect and maintain at Rhinebeck, N. Y., a vacation home for white female Protestant children between the ages of 9 and 16 years who shall have resided continuously in the State for at least five years and who may be selected by the directors of the home, pursuant to the provisions of the will of Blanche Alexzenna Thompson.

8. Police Hospital, principal office, Borough of Brooklyn. To maintain a hospital for sick or disabled persons who are on the active or retired lists of the New York City Police Department, their immediate families and dependents.

Approved October 12, 1920:

9. Surprise Lake Camp of the Educational Alliance and Men's Hebrew Association, principal office, Borough of Manhattan. To maintain, conduct and operate a camp for boys and young men and a home for the temporary shelter of poorly nourished, ill fed, anaemic, homeless and other boys of all ages.

10. A. I. C. P. Clinics, Inc., principal office, Borough of Manhattan. To erect, establish and maintain dispensaries.

11. No. 17 Beekman Place, principal office, Borough of Manhattan. To provide a temporary refuge and home for delinquent and friendless women and girls, and for unmarried and homeless mothers with their babies, where they may be reclaimed and assisted in becoming self-supporting.

12. Mineola Home for Cardiac Children, principal office, Mineola. To erect, establish and maintain a home and hospital for the treatment of children afflicted with diseases of the heart.

13. Potsdam General Hospital, principal office, Potsdam. To erect, establish and maintain a hospital where the sick, infirm and injured may be cared for and treated.

14. Dansville General Hospital, principal office, Dansville. To erect, establish and maintain a hospital and dispensary at Dansville, N. Y.

Approved November 10, 1921:

15. Rosa Meinhard Home, principal office, Borough of Manhattan. To establish and maintain a summer camp for children and young people, and a fresh air home to be conducted in cooperation with the Henry Meinhard Memorial, an incorporated social settlement

16. Jewish Temporary Shelter for Friendless Children, Inc., principal office, Borough of Manhattan. To establish and maintain a home or shelter for the temporary care of orphaned, homeless, destitute and friendless children pending investigation prior to their admission into an institution, or pending investigation and during arrangements for the permanent care of such children.

17. Lutheran Church Home for the Aged and Infirm of Central New York, principal office, Utica, N. Y. To care for aged and infirm persons.

18. Shepard Relief Hospital Association, principal office, Montour Falls, N. Y. To erect, establish and maintain a hospital.

19. Sarah Jane Johnson Memorial Hospital, principal office, Endicott. To establish and maintain a general hospital.

20. Our Lady of Victory Women's and Children's Hospital, Lackawanna, N. Y. To erect, establish and maintain a hospital and dispensary for women and children.

Approved December 14, 1920:

21. Melba Sanitarium, principal office, Borough of Brooklyn. To establish and maintain a hospital.

22. East Hampton Visiting Nurse Association, principal office, East Hampton. To erect, establish and maintain an infirmary and dispensary.

Approved January 18, 1921:

23. Socialist Relief Society, principal office in the Town of Cottekill, Ulster County. To establish, maintain and provide a home for the aged, disabled and incapacitated members of the society.

24. The Park Avenue Clinical Hospital, principal office, Rochester. To erect, establish and maintain a hospital and dispensary.

Approved February 8, 1921:

25. The Tonsil Hospital, principal office, Borough of Manhattan. To erect, establish and maintain a hospital for the treatment of and operation upon the throat, nose and ear.

Approved March 8, 1921:

6. Prospect Hill Shelter for Children, principal office, Borough of Manhattan. For the temporary shelter and care of young children.

7. Rochester Guild for Crippled Children, principal office, Rochester. To conduct an institution to help, aid and assist the crippled children of Rochester and Monroe County.

Approved April 12, 1921:

8. Rotary Community Service Corporation of Utica, N. Y. To promote and improve the spiritual, moral and physical conditions of the less favored ones in Utica, N. Y., and vicinity, particularly crippled children and those of foreign birth and antecedents and to inculcate in them proper ideals of patriotism, good citizenship, American government, laws, history and traditions; to establish and maintain community houses as may be deemed desirable.

The following applications for approval of incorporation were denied for cause after thorough inquiry and investigation and a public hearing at which the applicants were afforded an opportunity to present all facts bearing upon the merits of the applications:

Aspiration Hospital, Inc., Borough of Manhattan. Disapproved July 13, 1920 for the reasons that the quarters proposed to be used were unsuitable and that no public need for the hospital had been shown.

The Children's Farm, Inc., Watkins, N. Y. Disapproved October 12, 1920, for the reason that no public need for such an institution had been shown.

Menorah Hospital, Borough of Brooklyn. Disapproved December 14, 1920 for the reason that no public need for the hospital had been shown.

Daughters of Zion Hebrew Day Nursery. Disapproved January 18, 1921 for the reason that the applicants failed to answer inquiries and furnish information requested.

Zion War Orphanage, Inc., Borough of Manhattan. Disapproved January 18, 1921 for the reason that the incorporators do not contemplate the establishment of an institution for children in this state but to collect funds to use the same for the operation of an institution for children in Palestine, outside of the jurisdiction of this board or any other agency of the State; and if the proposed incorporators desire to contribute funds for the support of such work as is proposed, there are at present in existence an abundance of agencies through which the work may be carried on without the creation of a new one.

Community Hospital of Nunda. Disapproved January 18, 1921 for the reason that the proposed hospital has not the united support of the people of the village.

Greater New York Home for the Neewis Aged. Disapproved May 10, 1921 for the reasons that the need for the institution has not been shown, the financial resources are limited, and no appearance was made at the public hearing on the part of the applicants.

DISPENSARIES LICENSED.

During the fiscal year the following dispensaries were licensed pursuant to the provisions of article 15 of chapter 57 of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 55 of the Consolidated Laws:

Granted July 13, 1920:

Victory Memorial Hospital Dispensary, 7th avenue and 92d street, Brooklyn. License issued to the Victory Memorial Hospital. (Change of name from Dispensary of the Bay Ridge Hospital.)

2. The Booth Memorial Hospital Dispensary, 314 East 15th street, Manhattan, New York City. Issued to the Salvation Army in the United States.

3. The District Nursing Association of Ossining, N. Y., dispensary, 10 Croton avenue, Pleasant square, Ossining. Issued to The District Nursing Association of Ossining, N. Y.

Granted October 12, 1920:

4. Mount Saint Mary's Clinic, Ferry avenue and Sixth street, Niagara Falls. Issued to Mount St. Mary's Hospital.

5. Health Center Free Dispensary No. 7, 122 Hodge avenue, Buffalo. Issued to the Department of Hospitals and Dispensaries, Buffalo.

6. Public Health Station, 2 Hill street, Troy. Issued to the Rensselaer County Tuberculosis Association of the State Charities Aid Association. (Change of name from Relief Station for the Treatment of Communicable Pulmonary Diseases.)

7. Ocean Hill Memorial Dispensary, 343 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn. Issued to Ocean Hill Memorial Dispensary and Hospital. (Change of corporate name from Bedford Dispensary and Hospital.)

Granted November 10, 1920:

8. Judson Memorial Health Center, 239 Thompson street, Manhattan. Issued to New York City Baptist Mission Society.

9. Christodora House Child Health Station, 147 Avenue B, Manhattan. Issued to American Red Cross, New York County Charter. (See No. 16 below.)

10. Bay Ridge Tuberculosis Clinic, 5208 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn. Issued to the Department of Health of the City of New York. (Change of location.)

Granted December 14, 1920:

11. A. I. C. P. Clinic No. 1, 105 East 22d street, Manhattan. Issued to the A. I. C. P. Clinics, Inc. (Surrendered May 10. See No. 30 below.)

12. A. I. C. P. Clinic No. 2, 256 Mott street, Manhattan. Issued to the A. I. C. P. Clinics, Inc. (Surrendered May 10. See No. 31 below.)

13. A. I. C. P. Clinic No. 3, 253 Lafayette street, Manhattan. Issued to the A. I. C. P. Clinics, Inc. (Surrendered May 10, 1921. See No. 32 below.)

14. Stuyvesant Tuberculosis Clinic, 540 East 13th street, Manhattan. Issued to the Department of Health of the City of New York. (Change of location.)

15. Child Health Station No. 2, 27 Barrow street, Borough of Manhattan. Issued to the American Red Cross, New York County Chapter.

16. Child Health Station No. 1, 147 Avenue B, Borough of Manhattan. Issued to the American Red Cross, New York County Chapter (in place of Christodora House Child Health Station, surrendered).

17. Tonsil and Adenoid Clinic, Convention Hall Annex, Rochester, N. Y. Issued to the Tonsil and Adenoid Clinic of Rochester Allied Hospitals.

Granted January 18, 1921:

18. A. I. C. P. Clinic No. 4, 233 Mott street, Borough of Manhattan. Issued to A. I. C. P. Clinics, Inc. (Surrendered May 10, 1921. See No. 33, below.)

19. Olean Anti-Tuberculosis Society Free Dispensary, City Building, Union street, Olean. Issued to the Olean Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

20. Health Center Free Dispensary No. 1, 379 Amherst avenue, Buffalo. Issued to the Department of Hospitals and Dispensaries of the City of Buffalo. (Change of location.)

Granted February 8, 1921:

21. Judson Memorial Dental Clinic, 179 Sullivan street, Manhattan. Issued to the New York City Baptist Mission Society.

22. Buffalo General Hospital Dispensary, 100 High street, Buffalo. Issued to Buffalo General Hospital.

23. Hospital for Joint Diseases, Dispensary Department, 41-43 East 123d street, Manhattan. Issued to hospital for Joint Diseases. (Formerly Jewish Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases.)

Granted March 8, 1921:

24. Public Health Clinic, City Hall, Lackawanna. Issued to Board of Health of City of Lackawanna (Change of name.)

25. Beth David Hospital Dispensary, 1830-1832 Lexington avenue, Manhattan, New York City. Issued to Beth David Hospital. (Change of location.)

Granted April 12, 1921:

26. Public Health Clinic, 462 Grider street, Buffalo. Issued to Department of Hospitals and Dispensaries, Buffalo.

27. St. George's Clinics, 208 East 16th street, Borough of Manhattan. Issued to St. George's Church in the City of New York.

28. Out-patient Department of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, 321 East 42d street, Manhattan. Issued to the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled. (Change of name.)

29. Mount Sinai Hospital Dispensary, Madison avenue and 100th street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Issued to The Mount Sinai Hospital (to replace lost license).

Granted May 10, 1921:

30. Dental Clinic No. 1, 105 East 22d street, Borough of Manhattan. Issued to New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. (In place of No. 11 above.)

31. Clinic No. 2, 256 Mott street, Borough of Manhattan. Issued to New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. (In place of No. 12 above.)

32. Clinic No. 3, 253 Lafayette street, Manhattan, New York City. Issued to New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. (In place of No. 13 above.)

33. Clinic No. 4, 233 Mott street, Manhattan, New York. Issued to New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. (In place of No. 18 above.)

34. Red Cross Dental Clinic, Public School No. 43, Amsterdam avenue and 129th street, Borough of Manhattan. Issued to the American Red Cross, New York County Chapter.

35. Dental Dispensary of Public School 55, St. Paul's place and Washington avenue, Borough of the Bronx. Issued to the American Red Cross, Bronx County Chapter.

36. Fourth Street Clinic of the Samaritan Hospital, 248 Fourth street, Troy. Issued to the Samaritan Hospital of Troy.

37. Schenectady Health Center Dispensary, 508 Union street, Schenectady. Issued to the Bureau of Health of the City of Schenectady. (Change of location.)

Granted June 20, 1921:

38. John D. Wells School Clinic, South Third street and Driggs avenue, Brooklyn. Issued to the Parents' Association of Public School 50.

39. Lincoln Center Child Welfare Station, 98 Church street, Poughkeepsie. License issued to the Board of Health of the City of Poughkeepsie.

40. St. Luke's Hospital Dispensary, Newburgh, N. Y. Issued to St. Luke's Hospital of Newburgh, N. Y.

41. The Day Home Child Welfare Clinic, 1600 Seventh avenue, Troy. Issued to The Day Home.

The following applications for dispensary licenses were refused during the same period:

1. Aspiration Hospital Dispensary, 123 East 123d street, Manhattan. Application by the Aspiration Hospital, an unincorporated association, denied October 12, 1920, for the reason that no need for the dispensary had been shown and that the quarters proposed to be used were unsuitable.

2. A. I. C. P. Clinics, Inc., application for a license to conduct a dispensary at 315 East 158th street, Borough of the Bronx, denied December 14, for the reason that the building in which the dispensary was proposed to be located is a tenement house, a location prohibited by law for the use of a dispensary.

3. Buffalo Osteopathic Clinic. Application by Percy L. Weegar, D. O., to conduct a dispensary at Hutchinson and Midway avenues, Buffalo, N. Y., denied May 10, 1921 for the reason that no need was shown for the proposed dispensary and that it is not the policy of the Board to grant dispensary licenses to individuals.

PLANS FOR BUILDINGS.

During the past fiscal year plans for the construction of buildings for the following charitable institutions were passed upon by the Board:

July 13, 1920:

1. Beth David Hospital; construction of a new building at corner of Lexington avenue and 113th street, Borough of Manhattan.
2. New York Guild for the Jewish Blind; remodeling of building at Jerome avenue, between Park and Vernon place, Yonkers, N. Y., for reception of blind children.
3. The Jewish Sheltering Home, Rochester; remodeling first floor detached cottage for infants.
4. Onondaga Orphan Asylum, Syracuse; group of nine cottages on new site on Salt Springs Road.

October 12, 1920:

5. Albany Hospital, Albany; improvements to buildings used for tuberculosis cases.
6. Staten Island Hospital, New Brighton; one story frame cottage for nurses.
7. Saratoga County Almshouse, Ballston Spa; fire escape.

November 10, 1920:

8. St. Luke's Hospital, Newburgh; alteration of dwelling to serve as maternity pavilion.
9. Auburn Home for the Friendless, Auburn; improvement of attic floor.
10. Cayuga Home for Children, Auburn; remodeling of building formerly used as hospital for reception quarantine and a portion for the care of babies.

January 18, 1921:

11. St. Mary's Maternity Hospital and Infant's Asylum of Syracuse, N. Y.; modification of plans.
12. Onondaga Orphans' Home, Syracuse, Nursery Building and Reception Building.
13. Bethesda Home, Lansingburgh, Troy; fire escapes.
14. Jones Memorial Hospital, Wellsville; reconstruction for hospital purposes of large two story brick residence, and erection of an addition thereto.

February 8, 1921.

15. Hospital Association of the City of Schenectady; remodeling of existing buildings of Ellis Hospital and construction of an employees' building.
16. Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Rockaway Park; four story fireproof structure.

March 8, 1921:

17. Albany Hospital, Albany; improved means of egress from the top floor of the administration building.
18. House of Mercy, Valhalla; administration building, three stories with attic and cellar, and three extended wings.

April 12, 1921:

19. Knickerbocker Hospital, Manhattan, New York City; new building to be known as the Wellington Home for Nurses.

20. Methodist Home for Children, Williamsville; new cottage for twenty-four children.

June 20, 1921:

21. Moses Ludington Hospital, Ticonderoga; two story and basement brick building.

22. Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo; preliminary plans for new fireproof building and remodeling of present main building.

23. Monroe County Almshouse; fire escape, Women's Annex.

SOME EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF CHARITABLE WORK.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

The National Conference of Social Work, formerly the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held its Forty-Eighth Annual Session in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 22-29, 1921. Allen T. Burns, of New York City, Director, Study of Methods of Americanization, was its President.

The Forty-Ninth Conference will be held in Providence, Rhode Island, in June, 1922. Robert W. Kelso, for many years Secretary of the State Board of Charity, Boston, Mass., is its President, and William H. Parker, 25 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, its Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE EDUCATION OF TRUANT, BACKWARD, DEPENDENT, AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN

The Eighteenth National Conference on the Education of Truant, Backward, Dependent and Delinquent Children was held at Jacksonville, Florida, October 25-28, 1921, in connection with the meeting of the National Prison Congress. The President was Joseph M. Frost, Lansing, Michigan.

This conference was merged with other organizations interested in the care of children and the name changed to the American Association of Juvenile Agencies. The next meeting will be held in Detroit, Michigan in the autumn of 1922. Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y., is the President.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

The Twenty-Second New York State Conference of Charities and Correction met in Utica, November 9-11, 1921. Orlando F. Lewis, General Secretary of the Prison Association of New York, was President. The several sessions were devoted to "Delinquency," "Children," "Americanization," "Rural Community Organization," "Public Health," and "Families." The State Board of Charities was represented at the Conference by the Commissioners, the Secretary, and several other members of the

Board's staff and, as has been customary, the November meeting of the Board was held in the Conference city.

Very Rev. Mgr. Francis J. O'Hara of Brooklyn was selected as President of the Twenty-Third Conference which will be held in Albany, November 14-16, 1922. Richard W. Wallace, Superintendent of Inspection of the State Board of Charities, is Secretary.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR

The Fifty-First Annual Convention of the Association of County Superintendents of the Poor and Poor-Law Officials of the State of New York was held at Richfield Springs, on June 28-30, 1921. Arthur L. Smith, Superintendent of the Poor of Cayuga County, was President.

The next meeting will be held at Stamford in June, 1922. Fred. W. Hollis, Superintendent of the Poor of Ontario County, Canandaigua, is President and Leon D. Dexter, Commissioner of Charities of the City of Syracuse, is Secretary.

TWELFTH NEW YORK CITY CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

The Twelfth New York City Conference of Charities and Correction was held May 18-19, 1921. The President was George J. Gillespie, President of the Superior Council for the United States of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The next meeting will be held in May or June, 1922. Alexander Brough, of the Magistrates' Court, is President, and Miss Mary C. Tinney, of the Department of Public Welfare, is Secretary.

NINTH CAPITAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

The Ninth Capital District Conference of Charities and Correction was held March 14 and 15, 1921 in Albany. Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, was President.

The Tenth Conference will be held in Albany, March 27 and 28, 1922. Rev. Joseph Scully is President, and Clarence E. Ford, Superintendent of the Division of Medical Charities of the State Board of Charities, is Secretary.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

President.

Attest:

CHARLES H. JOHNSON,

Secretary.

Dated ALBANY, N. Y., *March* 17, 1922.

**STATISTICAL TABLES APPENDED TO THE
REPORT**

TABLE No. 1

Capacity, total and classified valuation of the State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Capacity	Number of acres	Value of property				Total valuation, real and personal
			Land	Buildings and permanent equipment	Total real estate	Total personal estate	
State Hospital and Asylum for the Insane	755	1,432½	\$184,986 88	\$566,331 53	\$751,298 41	\$248,902 27	\$999,301 68
State Prison	280	171	40,100 00	824,865 00	864,965 00	93,913 19	958,878 19
State Reformatory for Women	215	92½	11,350 00	320,628 75	331,978 75	54,861 50	386,860 25
State Industrial School for the Blind	400	195½	50,000 00	840,798 26	890,798 26	155,387 15	1,046,185 54
State School for the Deaf	1,000	27½	2,000,000 00	500,000 00	2,500,000 00	157,365 64	2,657,365 64
State School for the Blind	600	274	66,213 05	357,365 05	423,578 10	94,652 88	518,230 98
State School for the Deaf	1,045	108½	25,567 00	627,258 00	652,825 00	109,923 62	762,748 62
State School for the Blind	1,350	594½	44,460 00	1,231,071 04	1,275,531 04	243,919 81	1,519,450 85
State School for the Deaf	1,800	2,078½	204,517 25	1,352,023 43	1,556,540 68	275,072 86	1,831,613 54
State School for the Blind	1,500	1,898½	116,300 00	1,134,837 60	1,251,137 60	348,245 73	1,599,383 33
State School for the Deaf	1,400	375½	26,610 00	590,466 00	617,076 00	129,405 69	746,481 69
State School for the Blind	220	178	20,253 25	300,785 69	321,038 94	53,603 11	374,642 05
State School for the Deaf	200	100	226,817 82	226,817 82	453,635 64	45,694 20	499,329 84
State School for the Blind	180	60½	20,000 00	458,000 00	478,000 00	65,114 53	543,114 53
State School for the Deaf	152	93½	30,000 00	76,800 00	106,800 00	56,748 03	163,548 03
State School for the Blind	320	512	10,000 00	491,117 71	501,117 71	85,232 78	586,350 49
Total property valuation.....	11,017	8,195	\$2,850,337 43	\$9,899,165 98	\$12,749,503 41	\$3,223,164 12	\$14,972,667 53

U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, supported by State appropriations.

value.

TABLE No. 2
*Receipts of the State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities for the year
ending June 30, 1921*

¹Under private management, but supported by State appropriations.

TABLE No. 3

Expenditures of the State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Personal service	Food	Fuel, light, power and water	Clothing	Furniture, furnishings and household supplies	Medical and surgical care, supplies and equipment	Farm and garden
State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry	\$166,419 17	\$41,309 59	\$36,531 09	\$23,814 77	\$18,836 45	\$1,097 18	\$18,988 99
New York State Training School for Girls, Hudson	99,211 87	36,664 23	35,993 68	13,474 89	13,344 37	1,352 23	2,059 64
Bedford	49,394 41	17,726 96	17,297 16	5,522 83	5,456 77	764 33	4,205 80
the	99,836 23	24,765 14	41,157 44	6,335 79	7,073 63	1,187 60	6,763 35
the	119,275 48	66,611 04	40,659 34	23,110 62	22,514 86	1,903 29	920 41
the	100,250 65	35,737 18	27,802 93	11,585 67	10,937 68	1,098 71	10,677 94
the	99,696 86	76,474 46	43,131 98	16,711 16	14,955 41	1,161 88	2,247 46
the	211,967 95	112,069 35	64,119 94	47,143 37	48,607 13	2,810 86	56,875 85
the	160,138 46	57,101 62	50,812 91	29,526 30	25,816 40	1,895 48	27,347 90
the	196,609 72	114,929 32	83,822 11	35,949 97	29,129 03	8,956 92	13,860 08
Bath	158,114 03	72,901 27	39,179 59	25,481 16	12,441 32	4,216 52	7,454 35
New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford	47,774 01	13,267 46	18,335 70	514 70	4,975 08	1,482 50	8,272 90
	42,564 20	9,839 66	12,227 36	5,971 41	873 39	245 32	7,677 28
	55,649 19	16,406 11	13,673 17	1,299 17	2,937 21	138 63	1,287 76
	56,372 51	30,946 62	10,637 78	5,401 27	6,152 04	6,038 91	2,698 56
	77,937 63	38,652 08	32,096 86	331 47	11,860 88	8,275 77	949 84
Total maintenance expenses	\$1,723,203 46	\$323,692 06	\$559,964 63	\$261,254 10	\$235,931 50	\$42,626 13	\$172,796 10

TABLE No. 3 — (Continued)
Expenditures of the State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Roads, grounds and walks	General administration	Office expenses	Traveling expenses	Fixed charges and contributions	Repairs and alterations to buildings	Total maintenance expenses
State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry	\$541 43	\$6,424 20	\$2,504 78	\$6,524 22	\$11,983 51	\$14,708 28	\$348,569 21
New York State Training School for Girls, Hudson	142 98	4,076 55	2,399 70	3,448 19	13,124 69	5,975 32	237,103 29
Western Division of Prison for Women, Sing Sing	148 91	1,199 44	1,197 79	3,179 06	4,902 87	3,967 16	116,069 54
Bedford	213 65	3,060 29	2,178 47	4,383 89	7,543 94	5,333 91	300,454 43
the	230 97	7,682 58	2,730 01	3,554 92	1,123 70	31,233 42	331,560 54
the	296 56	4,490 33	1,490 87	1,324 17	6,111 97	7,452 81	219,334 77
the	983 89	3,124 73	1,638 95	1,369 12	10,836 58	14,769 41	264,771 89
the	486 49	6,316 00	3,683 31	5,000 00	18,210 37	18,328 93	589,499 45
the	1,962 67	12,401 19	4,906 44	2,996 71	6,759 48	16,897 47	386,353 67
the	1,077 16	7,091 47	4,419 71	2,215 46	18,010 75	24,723 59	540,794 89
the	997 01	5,123 26	1,930 26	971 93	44,640 04	15,389 86	388,811 20
the	96 48	1,399 53	999 01	983 04	5,289 48	4,002 23	102,363 21
the	146 15	3,294 07	720 59	712 80	1,453 28	9,269 03	94,994 44
the	243 31	3,006 76	676 11	770 89	6,198 07	6,754 17	107,964 25
the	316 84	3,169 76	1,169 30	998 21	5,374 90	5,184 72	136,339 41
the	865 03	3,363 68	1,977 94	5,989 68	4,171 42	4,482 17	249,837 12
Total	\$8,944 72	\$75,276 16	\$34,177 94	\$47,348 10	\$159,306 87	\$187,898 32	\$4,322,431 21

TABLE NO. 3 — (Concluded)
Expenditures of the State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Buildings and improvements	Extraordinary repairs	Remittance to State treasurer	All other extraordinary expenditures	Total extraordinary expenditures	Aggregate expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry		\$757 68	\$3,275 61	.....	\$4,033 19	\$352,602 40	\$11,335 03
New York State Training School for Girls, Hudson	\$486 86	2,082 89	2,325 13	\$636 44	5,530 31	242,633 60	3,253 71
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion	16,744 15	3,666 97	156 31	.....	20,567 43	135,656 97	2,997 15
Bedford State Hospital	8,096 33	.....	6,285 05	.....	14,381 38	214,835 81	.....
State Prison	.....	3,367 50	437 18	.....	3,794 68	325,355 32	8,902 61
State Prison	.....	1,227 50	17,501 75	.....	18,729 25	238,064 02	.....
State Prison	15,350 02	8,174 66	207 33	9,477 37	33,209 38	317,961 27	4,664 11
State Prison	11,750 25	.....	4,178 12	.....	15,928 37	605,427 82	12,967 70
State Prison	611,058 66	.....	8,854 57	66,817 49	686,730 72	1,072,984 69	.....
State Prison	28,444 14	5,101 62	61,644 91	.....	95,190 67	635,985 08	12,064 61
State Prison	29,669 76	10,017 05	707 93	556 24	40,950 98	429,762 18	103,965 17
State Prison	3,776 76	.....	2,141 78	.....	5,918 54	108,281 76	1,414 11
State Prison	13,978 61	.....	1,541 58	.....	15,520 19	110,514 63	1,599 59
State Prison	.....	2,606 85	1,960 66	.....	4,567 51	112,531 76	2,396 93
State Prison	20,061 90	2,028 26	815 18	933 71	32,839 05	168,198 46	3,830 21
State Prison	.....	.....	72,379 51	.....	72,379 51	331,906 63	4,014 25
Total expenditures.....	\$768,437 44	\$30,030 98	\$184,402 49	\$78,420 25	\$1,070,291 16	\$5,392,722 37	\$174,465 18

TABLE No. 4—(Concluded)
 Classified maintenance expenses of the State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of
 Charities for the year ending June 30, 1921, with itemized per capita cost of maintenance

	New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home Oxford	Thomas Indian School, Iroquois	New York State School for the Blind, Batavia	New York State Hos- pital for the Care of Crip- pled and De- formed Chil- dren, West Haverstraw	New York State Hos- pital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Raybrook	Totals and averages
.....	152	180	118	189	308	9,594
.....	\$102,363 21	\$94,994 44	\$107,904 25	\$133,389 41	\$249,527 12	\$4,322,431 21
.....	678 44	537 75	914 95	851 19	823 52	450 53
.....	12 95	10 15	17 59	16 37	15 83	8 66
.....	47,774 01	42,564 20	55,649 19	58,372 51	77,937 63	1,723,208 46
.....	314 30	236 47	471 60	367 12	257 22	179 61
.....	13,267 46	9,839 56	15,406 11	30,946 62	98,652 08	823,692 06
.....	87 29	54 66	180 55	194 63	325 58	85 85
.....	13,325 70	12,227 36	13,673 17	10,637 78	32,096 86	559,984 63
.....	87 74	67 93	115 87	66 91	105 93	58 37
.....	614 70	5,971 41	1,390 17	5,401 27	331 47	251,254 10
.....	4 04	33 18	11 01	83 97	1 09	26 19
.....	4,975 08	873 39	2,937 21	6,152 04	11,860 83	235,931 50
and household	32 73	4 85	24 90	38 69	39 14	24 59
.....	1,482 50	243 32	136 63	6,088 91	8,275 77	42,636 13
care, supplies	9 75	1 36	1 17	37 98	27 31	4 44
.....	8,272 90	7,677 28	1,257 76	2,698 55	949 84	172,798 10
.....	54 43	42 65	10 91	16 97	3 14	18 01
.....	96 48	146 15	243 51	316 84	985 02	8,944 72
.....	63	81	2 06	1 99	3 25	93
.....	1,280 52	8,294 07	3,006 76	2,169 76	2,806 03	76,276 18
.....	8 43	18 30	25 48	13 65	9 26	7 85
.....	899 91	780 59	678 11	1,169 30	1,977 94	24,177 04
.....	5 92	4 06	5 75	7 36	6 53	3 56
.....	982 04	712 80	770 39	906 21	5,000 00	47,348 10
.....	6 46	3 96	6 53	6 70	16 50	4 94
.....	5,299 08	1,453 28	6,123 07	5,374 90	4,171 49	159,306 87
.....	34 90	8 08	51 87	33 90	13 77	16 61
tributions	4,092 23	9,259 03	6,754 17	5,154 72	4,483 17	187,888 32
to buildings	26 92	51 44	57 24	32 42	14 90	19 59

TABLE No. 5
Summary of movement of population of State institutions for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Present July 1, 1920	Received during year	Total cared for	Of which		Dis- charged	Died	Total dis- charged and died	Remain- ing June 30, 1921	Average census
				Public charges	Private charges					
State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry	728	652	1,380	1,380	..	745	..	745	635	672
New York State Training School for Girls, Hudson	357	197	554	554	..	182	4	186	348	300
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion	180	160	340	340	..	146	2	148	192	186
New York State Reformatory for Women	248	207	455	455	..	208	5	273	182	186
Crippled and Deformed Children, West Haverstraw	550	371	921	921	..	375	1	376	545	519
	648	202	850	845	5	119	5	124	726	570
	978	186	1,164	1,164	..	94	8	102	1,062	1,005
	1,989	553	2,522	2,522	..	168	50	218	2,304	2,160
	1,811	506	2,317	1,317	..	69	19	88	1,229	1,005
	1,403	276	1,679	1,529	150	71	100	171	1,508	1,441
	815	394	1,209	1,209	..	291	139	430	679	578
	142	82	224	224	..	22	22	44	170	152
	187	53	240	240	..	52	1	53	187	180
	146	44	192	192	..	31	..	31	161	116
New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Raybrook	165	85	250	250	..	78	1	79	171	159
	318	503	821	821	..	498	8	506	315	303
Total	9,647	4,471	14,118	13,993	125	3,319	305	3,624	10,434	9,594

¹ See footnote, table 1.

² Includes 502 in colonies and 269 on parole.

TABLE NO. 5 — (Continued)
 A. Number received in State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities during
 the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	RECEIVED BY JUDICIAL COMMITMENT		For destitution including acceptance by poor-law officers	From parents or guardians	On their own application	Otherwise received	Total
	For delinquency	For improper guardianship					
.....	474	3	1	.....	.....	174	652
.....	101	26	.....	.....	.....	70	197
.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	160
.....	168	1	6	.....	.....	82	207
.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	371
.....	.....	.....	202	.....	.....	.....	202
.....	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	3	186
.....	.....	.....	553	.....	.....	.....	553
.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	6	606
.....	.....	.....	221	.....	.....	.....	276
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	.....	304
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	82
.....	.....	10	43	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	1	43	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	85
.....	.....	.....	503	.....	.....	.....	503
Total number received.....	1,207	40	2,298	106	476	344	4,471

¹ See footnote, table 1.

TABLE NO. 5 — (Continued)
A. Number received in State institutions subjected to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1921

¹ See footnote, table 1.

TABLE NO. 5—(Continued)
B. Number discharged from State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1921

¹ See footnote, table 1.

TABLE NO. 5—(Continued)
B. Number discharged from State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Men over 21	Women over 21	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
.....	.....	.....	253	159	304	16	93	1	5	6	745
.....	.....	68	.....	59	.....	.....	5	1	7	8	188
Hills Reform New	.....	137	.....	117	.....	.....	5	.....	6	8	148
.....	16	12	252	21	124	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	276
.....	.....	92	29	9	41	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	124
.....	64	24	49	29	39	11	1	.....	1	.....	102
.....	10	5	28	2	26	6	.....	1	.....	.....	218
.....	58	51	23	15	14	9	1	.....	.....	.....	88
.....	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171
rd.....	8	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	530
.....	.....	.....	9	8	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	10	7	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
l and	.....	.....	3	1	34	29	10	2	.....	.....	31
ipient	.....	.....	55	48	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	79
.....	210	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	506
Total number discharged ..	896	623	716	475	709	105	115	5	19	21	3,684

¹See footnote, table 1.

TABLE No. 5 — (Concluded)
C. Number remaining in State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities
 June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Men over 21	Women over 21	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
.....	.....	.....	138	62	359	302	138	.....	2	2	635
.....	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	398
Hills	.....	75	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	1	8	7	192
of Ref-	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	193
f New	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	59	104	328	107	217	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	545
.....	.....	862	43	164	185	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	726
.....	639	383	297	272	520	160	13	5	.....	.....	1,062
.....	196	154	123	141	383	327	3	3	.....	.....	2,304
.....	78	224	184	175	451	336	10	17	2	1	1,229
.....	679	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,508
rd.	17	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	679
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	91	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	170
.....	.....	.....	17	16	77	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	187
rd and	.....	.....	2	2	54	60	33	20	.....	.....	161
ident	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171
.....	110	97	45	59	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	316
Total number June 30, 1921.....	1,778	2,157	1,176	1,168	2,378	1,496	200	47	18	16	10,434

¹ See footnote, table 1.

² Includes 502 in colonies and 200 on parole.

TABLE No. 6
Number remaining in State institutions June 30, 1921, classified by counties

COUNTIES	STATE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, INDUSTRY		NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, BEDFORD HILLS		NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE (OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK), RANDALL'S ISLAND ¹	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany	10	..	..	4	9	..
Allegany	2	..	..	..	..	..
Bronx	..	..	..	3	21	..
Broome	32	..	..	..	12	..
Cattaraugus	7	..	..	..	..	..
Cayuga	13	..	..	..	..	..
Chautauque	14	..	..	..	..	..
Chemung	14	..	..	..	2	..
Chenango	6	..	..	..	2	..
Clinton	4	..	..	..	..	..
Columbia	4	..	..	..	..	..
Cortland	3	..	..	2	10	..
Delaware	4	..	..	..	..	..
Dutchess	8	..	1	4	2	..
Essex	117	..	..	..	45	..
Franklin	4	..	..	..	..	..
Fulton	11	..	..	..	..	..
Genesee	12	..	..	..	2	..
Greene	4	..	..	..	..	..
Hamilton	..	..	..	..	1	..
Herkimer	4	..	..	..	..	..
Jafferson	13	..	..	..	..	..
Kings	..	..	1	33	136	..
Lewis	2	..	..	..	..	..
Livingston	3	..	..	..	..	..
Madison	5	..	..	..	1	..

STATE INSTITUTIONS

[illegible]

See footnote, table 1. : Infants. : Of these, 2 were infants. : Of these, 7 were infants. : Of these, 8 were infants.

TABLE No. 6 — (Continued)
Number remaining in State institutions June 30, 1921, classified by counties

COUNTIES	SYRACUSE STATE SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES, SYRACUSE		NEWARK STATE SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES, NEWARK		ROME STATE SCHOOL FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES, ROME		LETCHWORTH VILLAGE, THIELLS		CRAIG COLONY, SONTA		NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	3	3	19	14	20	14	21	15	17	15	30	.....
Allegany.....	5	5	8	2	6	2	1	4	6	4	3	.....
Bronx.....	4	5	.....	.....	5	.....	24	37	33	34	.....	.....
Broome.....	2	1	12	10	23	10	2	4	5	6	10	.....
Cattaraugus.....	3	3	18	11	9	11	1	1	10	6	2	.....
Cayuga.....	3	3	15	13	17	13	2	4	6	6	3	.....
Chautauqua.....	5	11	8	11	18	11	9	4	7	9	14	.....
Chemung.....	2	9	14	6	16	6	10	13	7	7	17	.....
Chenango.....	1	2	4	9	14	9	4	1	4	4	8	.....
Clinton.....	.....	1	3	6	6	6	2	.....	1	4	.....	.....
Columbia.....	15	11	8	14	14	14	14	12	3	3	.....	.....
Cortland.....	4	2	5	12	8	12	14	8	3	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	2	3	5	8	12	8	3	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	11	16	13	36	16	36	12	13	6	7	10	.....
Erie.....	7	22	69	57	127	57	11	5	40	48	89	.....
Essex.....	1	2	2	4	10	4	.....	.....	3	2	2	.....
Franklin.....	1	2	6	6	12	6	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Fulton.....	2	2	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	7	4	.....	.....
Genesee.....	.....	2	4	3	5	3	.....	2	4	5	2	.....
Greene.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	3	4	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	10	16	10	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....
Herkimer.....	2	3	10	1	17	1	4	.....	1	2	13	.....
Jefferson.....	8	4	12	11	17	11	3	1	3	6	15	.....
Kings.....	24	41	72	47	123	47	52	24	116	116	104	.....
Lewis.....	1	2	5	5	4	5	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Livingston.....	.....	2	7	3	5	3	.....	.....	6	6	12	.....
Madison.....	.....	5	7	6	9	6	.....	1	4	6	10	.....
Monroe.....	11	8	60	41	81	41	.....	.....	42	36	45	.....
Montgomery.....	5	3	9	12	19	12	4	5	4	9	2	.....

Nassau.....	3	108	6	13	10	9	9	5	3	2
New York.....	73	108	364	392	114	270	190	181	205	81
Niagara.....	3	4	13	12	12	3	1	9	5	8
Oneida.....	3	5	11	51	26	1	5	10	14	.....
Onondaga.....	15	31	29	49	18	1	2	29	18	26
Ontario.....	5	3	11	8	2	2	2	8	8	.....
Orange.....	12	20	21	28	52	27	6	11	7
Orleans.....	3	1	5	6	5	1	.....	1	2	.....
Oswego.....	4	5	8	13	20	2	1	6	6	.....
Otsego.....	4	3	7	13	7	2	4	1	6	.....
Putnam.....	1	1	2	2	1	5	5	1	1	.....
Queens.....	6	2	6	13	7	12	2	22	12	.....
Rensselaer.....	1	6	9	23	16	4	1	7	9	.....
Richmond.....	.....	3	.....	6	1	5	.....	12	6	.....
Rockland.....	3	3	5	2	8	18	11	3	5	.....
St. Lawrence.....	5	6	14	25	15	4	2	6	5	.....
Saratoga.....	.....	1	9	10	11	1	.....	7	5	.....
Schenectady.....	5	2	6	22	18	1	3	7	9	.....
Schoharie.....	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	7	5	.....
Schuyler.....	.....	1	1	2	5	4	.....	3	1	.....
Seneca.....	2	1	5	6	3	.....	5	2	3	.....
Steuben.....	4	4	8	22	13	8	3	8	2	.....
Suffolk.....	3	6	11	11	8	16	3	7	11	.....
Sullivan.....	.....	3	6	6	5	3	2	0	8	.....
Tioga.....	1	4	9	6	5	4	6	8	16	.....
Tompkins.....	2	5	10	7	3	2	.....	4	11	.....
Ulster.....	.....	12	16	15	19	14	18	5	14	.....
Warren.....	.....	3	10	14	9	2	.....	6	2	.....
Washington.....	.....	2	7	9	16	7	5	1	9	.....
Wayne.....	2	2	20	18	8	1	4	2	4	.....
Westchester.....	4	19	26	43	30	48	43	26	24	.....
Wyoming.....	1	1	7	7	2	.....	1	2	3	.....
Yates.....	2	4	7	.....	6	.....	.....	4	4	.....
State at large.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other states.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number June 30, 1921.	287	439	1,062	1,479	825	704	525	755	753	679

STATE INSTITUTIONS

County	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	Total number June 30, 1921
Montgomery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Nassau	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
New York	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Niagara	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Oneida	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Onondaga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Ontario	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Orange	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Orleans	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Oswego	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Otsego	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Putnam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Queens	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Rensselaer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Richmond	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Rockland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
St. Lawrence	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Saratoga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Schenectady	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Schoharie	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Schuyler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Seneca	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Steuben	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Suffolk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Sullivan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Tioga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Tompkins	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Ulster	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Warren	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Washington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Wayne	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Westchester	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Wym'ng.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Yates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
State at large	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Other states	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Total number June 30, 1921	17	153	92	95	94	67	89	82	67	89	82	156
	4,884	5,550	159	156	159	156	159	156	159	156	159	10,434

: Of these 15 belong to the Allegany Reservation and 30 to the Cattaraugus Reservation. : Of these, 17 belong to the Allegany Reservation and 39 to the Cattaraugus Reservation.

: Tonawanda Reservation. : St. Regis Reservation. : Tuscarora Reservation. : Onondaga Reservation.

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DIVISION OF CHILDREN

HOMES FOR CHILDREN

HOMES, TEMPORARY, FOR CHILDREN

HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND

SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF

ELEEMOSYNARY-EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND DAY NURSERIES

FRESH AIR CHARITIES

PLACING-OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES

BOARDS OF CHILD WELFARE

TABLE No. 7
Estimated value of the property of homes for children and their indebtedness June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total property valuation	Total indebtedness
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments		
PUBLIC HOMES FOR CHILDREN					
State:					
New York	\$384,965 00	\$93,913 19		\$478,878 19	
State:	751,298 41	248,008 37		\$1,000,306 78	
Thomson	226,817 82	45,694 90		\$272,512 72	
Total property valuation and indebtedness, State institutions	\$1,363,081 23	\$387,610 76		\$1,750,691 99	
City and County:					
Children's Home for the City and Town of Newburgh	\$14,000 00	\$850 00		\$14,850 00	
Home for Destitute Children of Madison County (The Trustees of the), Peterboro	25,000 00	6,000 00	\$23,141 80	\$54,141 80	
Jefferson Farm School, Watertown	12,000 00	4,000 00		\$16,000 00	
Total property valuation and indebtedness, city and county homes for children	\$51,000 00	\$10,850 00	\$23,141 80	\$84,991 80	
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public homes for children	\$1,804,081 23	\$398,460 76	\$23,141 80	\$2,225,683 79	
PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN					
Albany Orphan Asylum, Albany	\$206,000 00	\$9,000 00	\$324,855 06	\$539,855 06	\$10,000 21
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	251,000 00	16,138 00	1,053,984 86	1,321,122 86	14,000 00
Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul (The), New York	224,464 45	5,000 00	20,200 00	\$249,664 45	176,172 30
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauvelt	225,000 00	25,000 00		\$250,000 00	2,620 10
Berkshire Industrial Farm (The), Canaan	160,955 00	24,450 00	123,241 55	\$308,646 55	6,462 63
Blythedale Home, Hawthorne	47,102 52	1,430 00	8,420 55	\$56,953 07	
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society (The)			276,683 41	\$276,683 41	
Herriman Farm School, Monsey	65,055 43		32,950 00	\$98,005 43	
Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	450,000 00			\$450,000 00	
Brooklyn Home for Blind, Crippled and Defective Children, Port Jefferson	168,810 20	28,245 50	32,184 53	\$229,240 23	15,967 83

Children	191, 114 00	5, 000 00	309, 810 00	505, 924 00	32, 583 07
.....	147, 100 00	12, 780 43	.....	160, 890 48	21, 250 95
.....	71, 771 74	6, 925 90	18, 436 88	97, 134 53	1, 357 23
.....	334, 582 31	21, 000 00	219, 341 31	574, 823 63	69, 000 00
.....	65, 804 98	327 92	.....	64, 182 90	45, 420 00
.....	46, 500 00	3, 500 80	95, 012 48	188, 012 48	.....
(Tbe).	199, 095 41	17, 945 04	343, 873 91	560, 934 36	10, 724 98
.....	2, 643, 596 33	70, 212 17	3, 849, 946 47	6, 563, 745 96	20, 438 83
.....	9, 000 00	2, 500 00	.....	11, 500 00	.....
.....	31, 360 18	2, 460 08	38, 800 00	72, 620 21	385 30
.....	28, 000 00	2, 000 00	195, 414 40	325, 414 40	.....
.....	37, 100 00	8, 500 00	85, 599 08	76, 700 96	3, 508 09
.....	104, 500 00	16, 000 00	214, 128 58	420, 628 55	.....
.....	1, 124, 000 00	80, 965 46	39, 443 71	1, 246, 100 18	163, 534 48
.....	44, 500 00	5, 000 00	124, 647 11	184, 647 11	.....
colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	500, 153 00	32, 120 69	896, 784 08	1, 849, 085 73	7, 438 79
.....	240, 000 00	40, 000 00	.....	280, 000 00	12, 816 19
.....	300, 000 00	43, 878 00	.....	243, 878 00	7, 231 94
.....	100, 000 00	10, 000 00	.....	110, 000 00	46, 195 21
.....	16, 367 96	2, 000 00	.....	21, 367 96	1, 236 73
.....	29, 000 00	6, 500 00	.....	35, 500 00	10, 346 92
.....	216, 815 00	71, 703 00	.....	288, 518 00	37, 196 41
.....
.....	26, 889 77	2, 983 68	.....	28, 878 40	11, 591 21
.....	146, 750 00	30, 685 65	1, 400 00	181, 435 65	5, 483 85
.....	80, 000 00	7, 475 00	114, 922 99	202, 397 99	18, 995 00
.....	288, 913 55	11, 270 14	523, 428 95	823, 612 64	8, 668 78
.....	315, 000 00	100, 000 00	1, 200 00	416, 200 00	55, 808 83
.....	55, 400 00	7, 024 75	37, 424 50	99, 849 25	4, 400 00
.....
.....	494, 500 00	.....	.....	494, 500 00	121, 257 61
.....	70, 000 00	4, 000 00	.....	74, 000 00	2, 271 83
of the	65, 000 00	6, 500 00	.....	71, 500 00	.....

trial schools. * For finances and additional statistics, see tables 27-30. * See Brooklyn Home
 asenille. * Finances with parent institution or society. * Includes finances for the aged.
 , 19-22, 23-26, 27-30. * Closed.

TABLE No. 7 — (Continued)
Estimated value of the property of homes for children and their indebtedness June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total property valuation	Total indebtedness
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments		
phan Asylum.	\$19,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$51,346 36	\$72,346 36	\$411,453 00
.....	940,859 75	55,000 00	942,308 23	1,837,867 98	195,608 60
.....	935,114 47	20,611 99	53,005 35	1,007,731 21	115,969 26
.....	278,902 58	19,857 86	144,430 40	453,190 84	.....
.....	600,000 00	20,000 00	55,473 86	675,473 86	.....
.....	295,000 00	95,000 00	209,279 81	599,279 81	.....
.....	49,000 00	15,000 00	76,500 00	140,500 00	.....
.....	143,263 62	10,676 00	116,218 32	369,156 94	25,000 00
.....	300,000 00	14,000 00	.....	314,000 00	.....
.....	16,000 00	8,500 00	.....	19,500 00	.....
.....	34,451 36	8,300 95	90,872 40	128,624 71	.....
.....	200,000 00	.....	.....	200,000 00	35,000 00
.....	50,000 00	3,500 00	25,306 56	78,806 56	.....
(The).	299,297 99	31,461 21	59,737 80	390,497 00	7,956 58
.....	219,768 58	50,000 00	.....	269,768 58	83,770 72
.....	30,164 67	5,819 86	34,357 78	70,242 31	1,247 76
.....	18,000 00	1,500 00	30,250 00	49,750 00	1,808 27
.....	54,714 88	7,000 00	60,023 87	121,738 75	13,000 00
.....	76,426 84	6,153 52	.....	82,580 36	2,771 98
.....	659,951 54	81,776 37	30,000 00	741,728 91	86,138 02
.....	120,830 00	2,500 00	163,298 53	285,628 53	.....
.....	70,000 00	5,700 00	250 00	75,950 00	45,173 40
.....	18,000 00	1,000 00	34,673 92	53,673 92	.....
Fonkers.	672,043 06	7,614 34	781,780 30	1,461,437 72	7,708 40
.....	600,000 00	.....	.....	600,000 00	100,000 00
.....	72,500 00	9,600 00	27,983 00	110,083 00	18,503 27

HOUSES FOR CHILDREN

95

	300,000 00	30,000 00	112,596 74	330,000 00	30,843 19
and	1,563,083 97		112,596 74	1,674,682 71	371,646 15
	1,533,665 31	140,200 00	127,273 63	1,801,138 99	497,500 00
	542,400 87	62,722 39		605,123 26	117,042 20
	81,600 79	10,254 71	36,372 00	128,226 00	46,085 68
	255,001 00	79,000 00		334,000 00	49,066 33
	119,814 56	6,712 82	179,891 19	245,618 57	3,028 53
	24,977 75	2,000 00	134,818 87	161,796 62	1,766 93
	203,000 00	12,000 00	353,947 95	663,948 95	32,712 70
City					
	200,000 00	1,000 00		1,000 00	6,732 15
	40,000 00	45,243 00		245,243 00	59,480 79
	100,000 00	3,000 00		43,000 00	11,132 44
	132,000 00	11,530 00		111,530 00	35,899 97
	25,000 00	10,000 00		142,000 00	25,128 54
	225,000 00	3,539 00	36,294 49	64,833 49	7,000 00
	267,722 66	17,654 00	50 00	242,654 00	63,079 01
		18,448 42		276,221 06	
in the					
	33,000 00	11,912 25		44,812 25	14,500 00
		1,500 00		1,500 00	
	1,328,544 63	372,989 09	268,300 00	1,839,833 72	145,841 76
	55,000 00	4,600 00		59,600 00	30,000 00
Dobbs					
	184,000 00	20,000 00		204,000 00	169,372 72
	125,000 00	34,500 00	28,642 52	188,142 52	71,064 79
	262,000 00	23,000 00		285,000 00	42,762 76
	44,400 00	24,545 00		68,945 00	1,804 80
	79,296 81	11,890 95	19,069 66	110,257 42	24,061 69
	133,000 00	8,700 00	324,210 75	470,910 75	
	75,000 00	5,000 00		800,000 00	
	50,000 00	5,500 00		55,500 00	7,000 00
York,					
	313,000 00	30,000 00	50 00	343,050 00	282,179 00

For finances and additional statistics, see tables 24-27.

See Hillside

TABLE No. 7 — (Concluded)
Estimated value of the property of homes for children and their indebtedness June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	Personal Property		Total property valuation	Total indebtedness
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments		
<i>included</i>					
.....	\$225,000 00	\$32,950 55	.....	\$257,950 55	\$81,200 75
.....	56,500 00	7,550 64	.....	64,050 64	.....
.....	90,000 00	10,000 00	.....	100,000 00	20,000 00
<i>in the City of Troy</i>					
.....	180,000 00	25,000 00	.....	205,000 00	52,550 32
.....	245,508 81	7,676 75	.....	253,185 56	179,815 52
<i>and Monroe County</i>					
.....	22,000 00	65,000 00	\$68,937 40	90,487 40	.....
.....	26,000 00	9,000 00	.....	35,000 00	5,659 13
<i>City of New York</i>					
.....	222,000 00	28,000 00	.....	250,000 00	75,811 18
.....	350,000 00	47,098 20	.....	397,098 20	50,456 86
.....	45,000 00	.....	.....	45,000 00	.....
<i>chester (The)</i>					
.....	150,000 00	30,000 00	.....	180,000 00	25,720 90
.....	110,000 00	9,000 00	.....	119,000 00	.....
.....	60,000 00	11,000 00	.....	71,000 00	.....
<i>Buffalo</i>					
.....	132,000 00	33,300 00	.....	165,300 00	1,573 89
<i>Syracuse</i>					
.....	16,000 00	5,000 00	.....	20,000 00	3,800 00
.....	46,500 00	10,000 00	.....	56,500 00	7,834 77
.....	250,000 00	25,000 00	.....	275,000 00	317,826 67
.....	60,000 00	8,072 97	.....	68,072 97	.....
.....	325,825 00	25,000 00	.....	350,825 00	7,179 71
.....	105,000 00	22,550 00	.....	127,550 00	26,299 06
.....	121,000 00	18,000 00	.....	139,000 00	34,045 99
.....	175,000 00	12,000 00	.....	187,000 00	45,925 50
<i>Troy (The)</i>					
.....	166,076 00	50,500 00	26,000 00	241,576 00	12,853 62
.....	254,500 00	27,100 00	.....	281,600 00	35,357 74
.....	180,000 00	10,000 00	1,000 00	191,000 00	.....
.....
<i>Brooklyn</i>					
.....	481,412 95	66,226 53	21,250 00	568,889 48	33,384 35

Society of the United Helpers, Ogdensburg.....	40,000 00	11,178 55	72,555 23	123,733 78	7,500 00
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	75,000 00	4,000 00	28,329 71	107,329 71	.....
Susan Fenimore Cooper Foundation (The), Cooperstown.....	85,000 00	25,500 00	203,807 93	314,307 93	6,099 23
Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children (The), Binghamton.....	187,210 00	25,962 01	9,000 00	222,172 01	27,552 76
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum (The), Troy.....	128,475 00	26,400 00	.....	154,875 00	116 45
Troy Orphan Asylum (The), Troy.....	325,000 00	25,100 00	380,896 68	730,996 68	10,912 29
Western New York Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children (The), Randolph.....	123,628 39	13,640 67	143,154 62	280,423 68	2,576 88
Wyndham Lawn Home for Children, Lockport.....	57,275 59	11,207 73	62,481 48	130,984 80	.....
Total property valuation and indebtedness, private homes for children.....	\$30,040,033 24	\$2,745,982 09	\$14,353,566 44	\$47,139,581 77	\$5,308,277 61
Total property valuation and indebtedness, city and county homes for children.....	51,000 00	10,850 00	23,141 80	84,991 80	.....
Total property valuation and indebtedness, city and county and private homes for children.....	\$30,091,033 24	\$2,756,832 09	\$14,376,708 24	\$47,224,573 57	\$5,308,277 61
Total property valuation and indebtedness, State homes for children.....	1,843,081 23	387,610 76	.....	2,230,691 99	.....
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public and private homes for children.....	\$31,934,114 47	\$3,144,442 85	\$14,376,708 24	\$49,455,265 56	\$5,308,277 61

¹² Finances include hospital department. ¹³ See Hopewell Society of Brooklyn.

TABLE No. 8
Receipts of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1920	From the State	From counties, cities, towns and villages	From inmates or their relatives or friends for support	From legacies	From membership fees, enter- tainments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contributions
State:							
Public Homes for Children							
for Girls, Hudson	\$2,114 76	\$243,562 19	\$156 58				
School, Industry	1,478 26	360,711 92					
" "	1,108 80	110,572 64					
Total receipts State homes for children..	\$4,703 82	\$714,846 75	\$156 58				
City							
Town of Newburgh			\$10,762 98	\$1,457 77			
dison County (The			16,900 00	251 00			
" "		\$6,962 53	14,756 07	1,060 92			
Total receipts, city and county homes for children		\$6,962 53	\$42,319 05	\$2,769 69			
Total receipts, State, city and county homes for children..	\$4,703 82	\$721,809 28	\$42,475 63	\$2,769 69			
NEW YORK							
Home for the	\$9,329 41		\$29,548 42	\$3,535 84	\$22,000 00		\$14,004 14
York..	46,276 94		16,314 42	16,302 18	32,261 98	\$920 00	11,827 51
velt..	2,523 46		7,816 65	17,045 00	1,457 00		7,169 25
" "	4,692 75		147,508 48	6,057 80		204 60	
" "	22,113 59	\$1,999 86	17,910 62	9,059 91	900 00	31,712 27	67,361 61
" "	472 71		10,703 28	56 00	500 00		13,147 10
" "							
" "	2,402 27			301 00			5 00
" "	19,069 90		172,378 05		1,450 00	\$6,276 72	10,231 94

HOMES FOR CHILDREN

99

13,985 04	44,496 11	15,072 38	6,077 52	1,135 49	20,844 87
9,344 74	10,107 38	9,189 80			5,993 00
3,888 24	11,348 75	414 24		2,314 85	8,169 43
4,370 90	20,121 42	4,492 11	11,347 70		36,310 31
6,102 77	13,604 14	250 00	833 76	1,100 00	60 00
4,365 50	9,706 06	1,546 10		1,308 67	230 31
2,465 28	6,766 42	2,853 00		3,175 00	16,494 33
325,520 21	146,005 77	35,032 69	149,152 68		188,929 94
1,336 41	855 18	2,055 38		961 87	10,250 41
796 45		1,626 00			2,630 36
183 17	6,479 73	649 50	5,000 00		12,924 00
4,140 92	813 00	5,612 40	1,000 00		3,397 31
6,776 27	23,783 91	5,283 42	6,066 07	3,514 75	3,350 23
165 23		2,298 30			2,127 64
4,906 76	174,579 92	2,099 26			10,744 63
1,696 20	188 00	3,633 30			16,783 94
11,435 46	83,334 86	1,063 00	100 00	201 00	1,386 36
5,576 55	65,127 69	4,770 00			4,606 00
31,313 33	166,924 41	16,837 67			2,940 50
793 69	39,175 44	675 00			246 10
3 40	5,541 70				4,248 48
2,787 53	9,221 00	1,291 50	300 00	644 71	9,223 38
205 96	245,991 85	480 00			
783 67	2,182 86	475 52			4,280 68
2,863 56	7,254 28	3,494 00	3,375 00	5,416 44	4,047 17
4,621 77	12,573 34	2,154 82			404 80
7,284 85	48,404 92	645 53	4,032 02		8,495 10
24,955 36	84,591 53	10,163 10	1,437 08	1,826 58	6,938 54

¹ Exclusive of Industrial Schools and Fresh Air Charities.

² For support of Indian poor.

³ See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 8—(Continued)
Receipts of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1920	From the State	From counties, cities, towns, and villages	From inmates or their relatives or friends for support	From legacies	From membership fees enter- tainments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contributions
PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN—Continued							
	\$639 20	\$725 12	\$511 70	\$6,340 82	\$6,427 13	\$2,000 00	\$11,317 28

	631 73	...	538 36	9,958 16	...	...	...
	4,905 89	...	24,955 59	779 03	...	...	17,228 16

	4,413 88	...	1,242 56	1,591 20	1,218 68	...	28,240 06
	1,918 21	...	130 71	3,345 99	...	28 00	1,279 15
	60,518 75	...	288,778 93	...	42,580 93	96,663 75	...

	53,972 04	...	230,291 67	1,854 43	14,340 37	...	214,207 76
	4,692 18	...	6,803 06	13,014 20	17,268 23	...	28,177 46
	57,843 21	...	89,290 41	7,811 22	16,243 35	126 00	94,015 13
	655 32	...	24,124 10	15,033 95	...	...	149,645 22
	2,653 58	...	4,354 61	4,987 75	977 00	...	3,246 90
	1,168 01	...	27,991 53	9,201 93	...	2,834 23	555 80
	3,956 75	...	31,689 47	3,500 27	240 00	600 00	930 77
	...	...	7,207 79	1,695 50	...	...	10,325 52
	458 53	...	6,568 00	1,523 50	1,318 83	567 50	...
	1,902 15	...	73,569 76	4,348 50	...	...	4,058 02

	4,523 88	...	1,896 80	1,740 69	2,305 63	1,104 00	3,895 05

	8,550 37	...	56,490 86	12,110 01	671 83	1,159 91	18,523 09

	199 97	...	76,530 69	3,406 00	...	...	10 00

	6,896 97	...	14,427 00	504 15	500 00	255 56	2,613 12
	59 60	...	53 57	1,215 00	50 00	28 75	509 55
	2,142 58	...	12,002 93	4,776 53	996 53	...	965 57

131 14	11,333 42	553 00	6,000 00	4,926 50	8,539 27
1,923 67	113,871 42	3,076 00	19,907 31	101 20	156,515 23
3,627 27	6,865 76	1,789 23	375 00	24 00	60 00
831 32	4,235 47	19,857 32	6,137 89	256 15	32,267 27
1,935 42	3,345 39	8,574 46	100 00	464 58	996 04
5,118 80	50,463 06	2,634 88	500 00	1,373 00	28,380 25
5,946 59	24,743 28	29,064 24	1,592 55	4,024 91	3,600 80
8,449 44	3,366 85	6,761 99	1,603 60	165 00	31,385 62
4,428 50	218,408 15	10,417 92	233 99	1,110 00	12,603 09
22,816 80	308,815 22	29,042 18	12,046 79	1,238 40	12,662 00
23,561 92	640,830 72	5,418 54	3,399 83	4,060 00	174,840 40
30,785 38	334,352 69	42,272 00	3,920 00	4,109 93	634 20
23,769 04	1,951 50	555 00	20,289 64	20,289 64	56,236 14
452 62	19,536 38	32,118 80	10,121 84	11,837 41	3,621 80
2,984 11	48,117 60	2,205 35	4,025 00	225 00	9,709 85
6,861 91	1,143 50	3,168 70	1,592 55	57 00	17,542 48
7,889 54	14,610 86	17,955 71	1,592 55	7,932 61	2,099 65
285 94	11,676 86	757 00	100 00	1,373 00	22,825 96
6,435 15	92,280 03	3,887 00	500 00	4,024 91	1,110 00
12,063 32	15,757 81	1,342 00	1,603 60	165 00	764 22
210 65	26,609 04	927 00	1,592 55	1,373 00	200 00
1,188 65	38,143 94	7,666 00	1,592 55	4,024 91	325 00
447 04	1,074 98	2,774 92	1,592 55	1,373 00	566 47
1,163 92	7,442 49	10,469 95	1,592 55	4,024 91	3,484 22
	7,830 84	11,420 95	1,592 55	4,024 91	22,062 15
	656 93	6,761 99	1,592 55	4,024 91	1,143 85
	10,417 92	1,603 60	1,592 55	4,024 91	157 02
	233 99	1,603 60	1,592 55	4,024 91	12,603 09
					6,025 03

* See footnote, table 7.

† From apportionment of school money.

‡ Report for three months.

§ And donations.

TABLE NO. 8 — (Continued)
Receipts of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1920	From the State	From counties, cities, towns and villages	From inmates or their relatives or friends for support	From legacies	From membership fees, enter- tainments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contributions
	\$65,614 10		\$340,706 46	\$21,355 74	\$17,077 28	\$0,500 00	\$226,640 71
			4,160 06	460 50			856 39
	976 08		69,184 96	13,113 00			8,530 37
	3,963 28		153,859 42	12,033 55			7,551 27
	6,762 05		58,300 49	9,714 33	1,000 00		1,691 05
	2,846 30		11,066 65	4,723 59	350 00		6,139 03
	721 67		30,477 72	1,808 25	974 82		18,313 38
	9,490 70		6,036 15	4,470 56	6,794 55	1,224 97	11,229 62
	41,384 74		33,388 75	1,370 00		1,246 59	5,857 12
	384 62		7,480 37	4,138 55	100 00	4,202 50	2,361 24
	208 87		53,747 40	136 00			4,144 58
	2,752 82		33,916 31	6,503 82		4,240 00	252 00
	19 73		10,209 75	9,642 13			2,790 81
	504 53		31,988 77	5,923 76	594 28		1,014 26
	936 15		47,696 66	9,401 89		43 00	6,828 79
	42 63		16,424 82	6,478 72	2,019 03		2,227 40
	11,290 01		8,055 48	14,431 29	602 26	1,088 96	13,111 35
	626 09		8,317 46	1,419 00	200 00	2,519 86	4,329 48
	218 86		71,747 27	891 60			12,777 18
	5,747 74		70,768 35	1,098 00	12,339 38	1,204 00	10,475 34

St. Margaret's House and Hospital, Albany	3,913 64	7,202 50	4,166 21	250 00	2,631 00	5,303 62
	9,104 75	16,503 46	8,821 70	694 26	44,235 11	591 00
	344 18	36,430 50	6,461 21	...	...	2,221 50
	438 72	14,202 20	3,445 50	...	1,354 00	1,000 00
	2,402 49	10,228 96	50,733 26	3,713 16	...	803 89
	4,651 02	20,261 64	9,754 54	3,250 00	...	2,828 75
	2,213 20	13,738 51	4,906 74	...	...	3,226 16
	849 03	97,132 93	7,847 05	...	...	202 25
	7,777 93	13,204 95	1,634 65	1,848 11	2,126 16	314 18
	250 86	10,462 63	6,793 09	694 26	...	30,925 84
	1,154 00	47,203 95	2,769 47	100 00	5,426 52	623 80
	14 42	28,118 24	3,694 00	5,300 50	2,440 49	3,069 40
	987 83	31,392 97	...	...	4,570 00	4,265 52
	2,282 48	28,817 39	3,655 32	520 00	1,623 50	1,267 84
	6,740 40	36,643 64	7,845 12	100 00	4,926 85	8,942 10
	5,692 24	32,093 04	5,989 99	250 00	...	8,622 50
	16,937 55	23,172 11	17,968 65	4,821 77	219,537 85	111,786 08
	2,638 57	6,005 60	3,239 64	4,243 66	7,795 47	1,515 50
	3,893 21	9,023 35	4,917 06	...	...	510 00
	...	18,473 47	27,265 55	16,063 90	...	2,668 41
	134 01	26,680 72	5,634 14	332 06	3,500 00	1,126 08
	11,878 00	33,334 35	5,067 00	35,100 00	...	6,293 05
	4,767 94	48,570 21	5,205 82	...	488 58	15,891 39
	4,102 12	23,857 86	4,257 76	5,525 95	...	5,274 43
	6,875 95	12,016 23	1,504 94	12,600 50	...	3,231 42
Total receipts, private homes for children	\$1,255,180 01	\$601,023 98	\$962,404 90	\$567,403 20	\$602,739 23	\$2,319,653 69
Total receipts, city and county and private homes for children	\$1,255,180 01	\$6,543,248 03	\$965,234 59	\$567,403 20	\$602,739 23	\$2,319,653 69
Total receipts, State homes for children	4,703 82	156 58	...	...	...	...
Total receipts, public and private homes for children	\$1,259,883 83	\$6,543,504 61	\$965,234 59	\$567,403 20	\$602,739 23	\$2,319,653 69

¹ See footnote, table 7. ² Support of Indian poor. ³ From apportionment of school moneys.

TABLE No. 8 — (Continued)
Receipts of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments	From money borrowed or advanced by treasurer or other officers	From sale of real estate	From the sale of farm and garden produce	From all other sources	Total receipts including cash on hand July 1, 1920
PUBLIC HOMES FOR CHILDREN							
State:							
New York					\$5 55	\$46 28	\$245,887 31
State of New York					1,797 25		363,987 43
Thomson					432 78		112,114 22
Total receipts, State homes for children...					\$2,235 58	\$46 28	\$721,988 95
CITY AND COUNTY:							
Children's Home for the City and Town of Newburgh							\$12,220 75
Home for Destitute Children of Madison County (The Trustees of the) Peterboro	\$600 00				\$239 08	\$3 00	17,890 08
Jefferson Farm School, Watertown.							22,783 52
Total receipts, city and county homes for children...	\$600 00				\$239 08	\$3 00	\$52,893 35
Total receipts, State, city and county homes for children...	\$600 00				\$2,474 66	\$49 28	\$774,882 31
THE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY	\$16,598 29	\$30,000 72	\$18,200 00	\$15,940 20	\$207 63	\$957 36	\$160,479 00
...	50,478 63	45,711 43				67,064 79	286,467 88
...	1,197 26		18,356 00	20,588 00		148 50	57,745 13
...	79 23					120 68	177,017 44
...	6,375 04	40,000 00		16,000 00	810 52	8,405 25	232,648 67
...	512 54						25,391 63
...	12,517 78	15,760 00			216 75	3,612 10	24,804 90
...	1,954 18					2,149 81	261,608 80
Children,	832 96		8,000 00		211 05	611 09	169,287 07
for Destitute	14,248 23	20,298 80		465 00		111 75	136,785 49

TABLE No. 8 — (Continued)
Receipts of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments	From money borrowed or advanced by treasurer or other officers	From sale of real estate	From the sale of farm and garden produce	From all other sources	Total receipts including cash on hand July 1, 1920
PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN — Continued							
Ark (The)	\$35,223 64	\$203,950 00				\$16,848 63	\$744,573 63
...	1,839 21	553 61				663 03	507,562 12
...	8,225 50	6,535 00	\$1,000 00		\$6,391 53	5 00	94,103 15
...	839 61		15,000 00			592 06	281,815 99
...	9,261 79	6,615 56					216,336 94
...	1,557 68	2,000 00				118 29	19,895 81
...	8,276 00		6,700 00			254 61	52,000 61
...	19 93					7,370 71	48,307 90
...	3,730 75	5,000 00	2,500 00		553 67	485 32	19,714 18
...						770 00	22,993 78
...						10,532 51	94,410 94
...							
...	1,076 65					128 77	16,641 52
1 District	8,587 56	8,700 00	3,500 00			4,743 28	118,047 50
...							
...						312 75	80,489 41
Brooklyn	1,618 96					349 18	27,254 94
n	1,707 91	400 00		\$300 00		219 10	4,243 78
...	3,076 18	8,061 85				727 45	33,043 64
...							
...	3 99					2 06	20,050 48
...	1,723 04		873 00			2,252 71	263,159 12
ew York	6,895 83	4,400 00					
...							
...	2,511 23		7,350 00			133 87	47,245 67
...							47,993 13
nd ew York	27,564 43	49,300 00			249 91		10,602 86
...						17,280 81	198,579 53
...						8,943 32	52,064 60

445 32	...	...	...	162 00	1,161 82	53,443 70
...	...	...	...	...	6,056 08	271,617 97
...
390 35	...	25,000 00	...	3,153 99	14,840 73	690,946 51
...
11,307 63	60,636 00	...	2,209 52	...	13,001 49	765,050 46
...	...	...	...	...	387 65	822,063 84
...
2,155 40	...	16,000 00	...	...	37,111 14	105,453 52
...
56 97	1,000 00	600 00	...	611 58	1,103 07	67,065 87
39 77	3,085 36	1,000 00	...	20 90	263 83	83,616 24
7,104 09	36,019 23	...	...	44 00	...	60,710 58
13,111 59	...	...	...	...	...	90,418 92
...
8 89	...	...	...	153 00	338 00	14,043 75
30 00	...	2,300 00	...	2,763 47	818 08	104,061 20
12 75	...	...	...	...	...	17,568 50
45 05	...	...	...	4,893 32	1,012 71	33,812 12
11 00	...	...	...	...	373 00	40,760 41
1,994 49	1,038 99	...	...	72 35	1,178 16	18,134 20
61 87	...	...	...	...	115 00	54,086 78
...	...	9,838 27	...	...	2,720 25	36,679 72
60 71	4,500 00	...	2,668 08	...	391 43	5,587 45
...	...	...	...	...	...	34,895 94
14 48	...	...	...	...	...	11,031 02
...
5,788 43	...	...	...	4,471 00	1,152 72	702,906 44
...
...	...	...	...	...	5,556 96	11,035 94
...
...	...	500 00	...	...	5,154 47	97,458 88
...	...	...	...	...	...	177,407 62
...	...	...	...	...	...	77,467 92
...	...	...	...	19 20	648 87	25,792 64
1,000 00	...	...	...	...	39 81	53,334 65
17,249 12	15,250 00	3,500 00	...	...	65 00	75,309 67
...
1,366 81	...	...	...	6,930 98	...	91,544 99

1 See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 8 — (Concluded)
Receipts of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments	From money borrowed or advanced by treasurer or other officers	From sale of real estate	From the sale of farm and garden produce	From all other sources	Total receipts including cash on hand July 1, 1920
PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN — Concluded							
Id, New	...	...	...	...	...	\$3,271 77	\$21,939 45
...	...	...	\$32,454 76	...	...	4,615 64	95,307 25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,664 95
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,662 47
... in the	...	...	...	...	...	352 92	40,876 51
...	\$4 30	...	...	...	...	...	64,910 79
Moore	...	...	5,502 12	...	...	1,400 00	34,094 72
be City	2,087 96	...	...	\$4,049 03	...	...	54,696 36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,411 97
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,634 93
...	322 71	...	...	...	...	...	101,935 52
...	2,023 54	...	...	...	...	1,918 97	26,499 48
chester	156 76	...	...	...	...	66 00	80,178 13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,457 48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,426 66
...	91 02	...	...	...	...	1,211 93	69,184 73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,745 95
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400 00	26,484 61
...	89 50	...	...	...	...	...	106,570 77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,985 99
...	40 86	...	...	...	...	65 00	49,232 06
...	...	...	...	...	2,087 60	1,838 34	61,149 68
...	300 00	...	...	...	...	6,034 94	43,781 49
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,208 35	47,646 17
of Troy	873 24	...	...	775 00	...	393 16	40,408 01
(The).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1 See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 9
Expenditures of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Indebtedness existing July 1, 1920	Interest on indebtedness	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced during the fiscal year	Rent	Buildings and improve- ments and new equipment	Purchase of real estate
PUBLIC HOMES FOR CHILDREN						
State: New York State Training School for Girls, Hudson ¹	\$3,529 75	.....
State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry ¹	757 68	.....
Thomas Indian School, Iroquois ¹	13,978 61	.....
Total expenditures, State homes for children.....	\$17,306 04	.....
CITY						
the City and Town of Newburgh.....
Children of Madison County (The Trustees of the), Watertown.....	\$1,064 27	.....
Total expenditures, city and county homes for children.....	1,012 25	.....
Total expenditures, public homes for children.....	\$2,076 52	.....
PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN						
the Friendless, New York:	\$34,800 00	\$1,873 53	\$9,700 00	\$8,124 00	.....	.....
.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	\$6,000 00
.....	2,095 37	4,682 56	.....	\$3,712 47	.....
.....	27,661 54	.....
.....	1,701 89	.....
.....
Children, Port Jefferson.....	10,000 00	40 00	3,000 00	.....	11,412 96	.....
Home for Destitute Children Brooklyn.....	1,413 00	.....	.....	1,079 00	.....
Girls, Brooklyn.....	1,013 96	.....	.....
Williamsville.....	212 00	.....

.....	11,000 00	3,675 70	.....	.....	898 00	.....
.....	1,000 00	1,667 64	.....	.....	281 99	.....
Buffalo:	.....	558 49	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	988 84	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,593 89	.....	.....	.....	58,998 29	.....
.....	2,000 00	126 31	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15 63	.....	.....	7,814 88	.....
.....	.....	25 93	.....	.....	9,809 97	2,500 00
.....	.....	4,980 67	.....	.....	67 66	.....
.....
Children in	228 24	.....	.....	.....	899 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,880 49	.....
.....	.....	1,001 39	.....	.....	2,526 70	.....
.....	.....	390 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	200 00	680 50	.....	.....	4,983 21	.....
.....	126 00	186 00	.....	.....	859 00	.....
.....	.....	880 21	.....	.....	2,495 52	.....
.....	.....	2,433 34	.....	.....	26,110 24	.....
.....	.....	295 60	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,532 29	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,763 85	.....
.....	.....	8,624 63	.....	.....	15,000 00	3,688 00
.....
.....	5,000 00	7,612 50	.....	1,368 26	4,910 69	.....
.....	7,000 00	169 08	.....	.....	10,031 17	.....
.....	.....	4,165 63	.....	.....	84,428 92	.....
.....
.....	.....	1,250 00	.....	.....	766 79	.....

1 See footnote, table 7.

2 See footnote, table 8.

TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)
Expenditures of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Indebtedness existing July 1, 1920	Interest on indebtedness	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, during the fiscal year	Rent	Buildings and improve- ments and new equipment	Purchase of real estate
	\$6,800 00	\$2,240 00	\$2,513 21			
					\$143 30	\$2,000 00
	300 00	1,125 00		\$520 00	847 08	
		60 00			5,270 44	
		789 25				
		1,000 00			6,121 92	
Rochester	500 00	2,381 33	5,850 00		14,405 80	
etc.		5,000 00			5,592 17	
		760 00			3,179 51	6,000 00
					4,758 38	
and Deeth-		15,500 00	25,000 00		2,002 52	
	70,000 00	26,521 67				
		4,162 50		1,032 00		
		1,662 34		1,187 50	22,344 06	9,316 00
	8,060 98	1,215 22	626 00	112 50	1,000 00	

.....	77 87	3,482 50	1,023 01	.....
.....	1,039 16	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	860 00	.....	6,921 24	.....
.....
.....	960 00	.....	4,350 17	.....
.....	.....	.....	140 44	.....
.....
.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	3,127 00	.....	1,595 56	.....
.....	1,682 50	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,021 66	1,166 43	.....
.....	700 00	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	421 17	.....	2,960 77	.....
.....	1,084 76	.....	1,172 45	.....
.....	.....	6,470 00	3,638 96	900 00
.....	131 95	.....	2,119 25	.....
.....	655 00	.....	1,642 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	210 03	.....
.....	2,092 66	.....	749 03	.....
.....	.....	.....	3,669 66	.....
.....	242 88	.....	2,896 76	.....
.....	4,000 00	1,400 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,147 00	.....
.....	1,020 00	.....	12,609 63	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	351 62	.....

1 See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)
Expenditures of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Indebtedness existing July 1, 1920	Interest on indebtedness	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, during the fiscal year	Rent	Buildings and improve- ments and new equipment	Purchase of real estate
State		\$70 00				
County						
City						
Private						
Public						
Children in the City						
Children (The)						
and Dependent						
Total expenditures, private homes for children	\$198,984 85	\$138,693 25	\$106,258 08	\$14,128 22	\$457,075 22	\$41,158 34
Total expenditures, city and county homes for children						
Total expenditures, city and county and private homes for children	\$198,984 85	\$138,693 25	\$106,258 08	\$14,128 22	\$459,151 74	\$41,158 34
Total expenditures, State homes for children					17,300 04	
Total expenditures, public and private homes for children	\$198,984 85	\$138,693 25	\$106,258 08	\$14,128 22	\$476,457 78	\$41,158 34

* See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)
Expenditures of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Investment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
			Of previous year	Of current year		
State: New York State Thomson		\$2,960 86		\$237,103 29	\$242,633 60	\$3,253 71
		3,275 51		348,569 21	352,602 40	11,885 03
		1,541 58		94,904 44	110,514 63	1,599 89
Total expenditures, State homes for children		\$7,777 65		\$680,606 94	\$705,750 63	\$15,238 33
City New York City and County of New York of Madison County (The Trust- town...)				\$12,220 75	\$12,220 75	
				14,314 09	15,378 36	\$2,511 73
				13,523 69	14,535 94	8,245 58
Total expenditures, city and county homes for children				\$40,058 53	\$42,135 05	\$10,758 30
Total expenditures, public homes for children		\$7,777 65		\$720,725 47	\$747,895 68	\$26,996 63
the Friends Children, Port	\$57,568 47	\$872 86	\$2,967 25	\$52,588 49	\$160,370 60	\$108 40
	78,402 48	54,145 07		111,263 86	251,935 41	34,532 47
		9,476 19	37,256 33	32,533 49	28,033 49	19,711 63
	90,022 12	13,010 78	4,878 26	112,644 02	169,866 94	7,150 50
	610 38			56,489 25	202,041 95	20,606 72
				23,068 76	25,381 08	10 60
	16,715 00			17,625 16	33,345 16	1,461 74
	2,854 73	1,945 39		236,777 40	231,877 53	30,131 08
	30,084 53		10,870 36	100,128 70	165,536 55	3,760 53
	15,250 00	311 95	14,535 95	86,518 30	119,008 29	17,727 20

¹ See footnote, table 7.

² See footnote, table 8.

TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)
Expenditures of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Investment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
			Of previous year	Of current year		
Home for Destitute						
Brooklyn	26,924 16		\$1,374 03	\$59,177 73	860,191 69	\$2,636 35
Girls, Brooklyn				14,269 19	22,779 38	3,720 66
Williamsville						
	2,170 25		3,282 48	77,339 52	98,360 95	6,390 13
				21,155 65	23,828 29	2,382 46
	39,907 59			23,144 63	78,892 70	1,916 83
City of Buffalo						
			5,142 73	39,944 87	46,073 44	1,171 67
	226,942 55	\$717,065 07			1,005,569 80	92,921 91
burgh	1,800 00		601 81	8,364 87	12,301 18	3,158 07
	45,060 90			8,296 18	10,718 37	616 90
	7,369 42			14,755 42	67,631 20	6,200 26
	18,000 00			11,941 12	21,826 17	549 08
				68,439 85	87,575 75	2,526 18
				4,848 59	4,848 59	
Rochester (The)			13,719 54	164,171 93	186,389 85	14,492 30
Benefit of Colored	10,000 00	58 25		28,352 26	28,410 61	2,383 49
			4,473 61	120,901 61	136,472 46	20,951 70
(The)			7,696 44	67,442 89	81,019 82	6,616 39
Brooklyn			6,623 25	186,964 60	192,287 85	27,962 11
Idner Memorial			16,565 25	19,452 31	39,545 65	1,488 18
Jamaica			262 78	9,819 66	9,782 44	11 23
Crippled Children's Guild (The), Buffalo		764 35	1,164 03	18,136 84	20,445 22	3,256 61

TABLE NO. 9 — (*Continued*)
Expenditures of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1921

TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)
Expenditures of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Investment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
			Of previous year	Of current year		
Continued						
Catholic Children	\$7,367 38	\$215,790 40	\$13,493 57	\$120,455 02	\$384,654 01	\$18,308 91
.....	4,685 00	2,125 18	.....	19,096 94	26,814 50	1,760 06
.....	11,000 00	.....	.....	16,795 88	21,488 88	1,458 35
.....	.....	212 71	1,667 95	63,564 41	62,483 14	702 59
.....	2,500 00	2 41	4,579 68	42,752 33	100,358 22	425 93
.....	52,196 68	24 00	759 41	45,578 92	46,262 33	19,108 80
.....	5,525 98	2,007 94	5,266 20	76,280 17	162,174 86	4,547 62
.....	19,242 20	.....	2,758 87	88,653 30	50,401 91	1,434 57
.....	.....	.....	.....	20,706 92	41,476 57	2,455 28
Total expenditures, private homes for children.....	\$1,305,333 72	\$1,293,568 59	\$782,093 15	\$9,004,296 00	\$12,401,699 42	\$1,067,304 55
Total expenditures, city and county homes for children.....	.....	.....	.....	40,058 53	42,135 05	10,758 30
Total expenditures, city and county and private homes for children.....	\$1,305,333 72	\$1,293,568 59	\$782,093 15	\$9,044,354 53	\$12,443,724 47	\$1,078,062 85
Total expenditures, State homes for children.....	.....	7,777 65	.....	680,666 94	705,780 63	16,238 35
Total expenditures, public and private homes for children.....	\$1,305,333 72	\$1,301,346 24	\$782,093 15	\$9,725,021 47	\$14,149,475 10	\$1,094,301 18

TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)
A. Maintenance expenses of homes for children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing of children	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment	School supplies and equipment
PUBLIC HOMES FOR CHILDREN								
Ining School for and Industrial	\$89,211 87	\$36,064 28	\$13,474 89	\$35,908 68	\$1,352 23	\$2,299 70	\$13,244 27	.....
I, Iroquois	166,419 17	41,209 59	23,814 77	35,531 69	1,097 18	2,504 78	18,826 45	.....
	42,564 20	9,839 56	5,971 41	12,237 36	245 32	730 59	873 39	.....
Maintenance expenses, State homes for children	\$308,195 24	\$87,113 43	\$43,261 07	\$83,757 73	\$2,694 73	\$5,535 07	\$33,044 11	.....
is City and Town	\$3,350 23	\$2,851 24	\$1,874 37	\$670 43	\$238 96	.....	\$266 30	.....
children of Medi-Trustees of the)	2,709 58	2,168 11	1,158 03	3,369 55	114 65	\$76 59	385 68	.....
, Watertown	4,520 52	3,042 50	1,214 27	1,387 38	219 53	75 83	794 63	\$67 86
Maintenance expenses, city and county homes for children	\$10,586 33	\$8,061 85	\$4,246 67	\$5,427 36	\$573 14	\$152 43	\$1,576 61	\$67 36
Maintenance expenses, public homes for children	\$318,781 57	\$95,175 28	\$47,507 74	\$89,185 09	\$3,267 87	\$5,687 49	\$34,420 72	\$67 36
PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN								
Albany Orphan Asylum, Albany	\$14,793 92	\$14,199 13	\$3,306 17	\$7,678 89	\$631 10	\$5,494 54	\$3,241 08	\$193 12
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	37,553 47	28,472 78	4,518 20	6,812 85	506 49	1,916 79	5,203 71	212 38
Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul (The), New York	5,846 53	13,987 33	847 13	2,810 98	667 33	2,709 93	928 43	.....
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauvelt	42,186 69	59,463 13	11,255 20	11,766 40	643 79	1,097 78	8,787 25	1,758 06

¹ See footnote, table 7. ² See footnote, table 8.

TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)
A. Maintenance expenses of homes for children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing of children	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment	School supplies and equipment
Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	\$24,709 87 8,289 72	\$11,323 25 5,599 01	\$1,749 09 339 87	\$8,491 49 2,298 69	\$2,453 56 1,282 69	\$1,780 11 108 29	\$3,755 62 1,051 19	\$981 57
Brooklyn Home for Blind Criminals and	4,482 92	3,607 36	962 60	1,331 40	818 18	306 36	900 87	94 33
	69,418 51	86,763 37	15,231 06	16,187 90	754 05	2,844 07	10,896 97	3,860 78
	28,185 59	29,725 80	16,990 48	2,608 51	4,388 97	2,191 09	6,943 69	2,353 30
	32,411 92	31,766 45	7,320 15	8,941 88	444 06	1,142 24	6,869 53	62 42
	14,043 21	18,255 73	1,005 17	6,449 09	2,712 66	1,318 74	8,509 42	
	5,186 00	4,714 18	674 06	2,815 95	198 06	308 94	354 85	84 64
	25,304 40	15,511 04	3,696 05	12,838 50	325 27	641 87	2,800 14	
	8,330 00	4,909 95	1,133 20	1,956 67	132 18	354 35	1,023 26	170 37
	6,713 67	4,749 94	1,016 30	4,225 87	505 80	1,268 89	1,483 32	163 26
	14,115 83	14,082 27	342 20	4,534 18	155 77	225 51		
	2,744 26	1,497 64	131 11	503 60	35 53	89 88	2,074 83	
	3,284 18	1,899 06	549 80	1,744 91	91 40	130 22	214 04	7 17
	5,420 22	4,288 53	1,138 16	1,809 18	838 02	207 16	208 68	13 19
(The Children's Home of Utica (The)	3,786 49 13,064 31	3,530 22 10,723 10	240 66 5,087 49	572 28 8,059 24	72 59 1,095 32	150 24 336 06	213 52 2,575 87	807 20

2,161 64	1,425 24	12,585 25	336 72	39 94	173 46	152 76	1,561 10
47,236 72	58,301 54	26,230 57	26,230 57	195 19	3,236 37	11,800 14	
9,483 27	7,754 84	173 71	2,104 91	224 34	470 69	2,913 53	84 49
30,894 45	31,398 94	11,605 83	20,298 05	364 54	882 03	7,923 65	155 44
16,206 54	30,041 26	8,522 43	6,159 96	262 77	695 98	3,877 15	1,130 54
29,769 28	38,995 62	12,694 12	8,599 03	817 23	606 94	4,172 22	920 29
8,691 54	15,253 10	4,986 68	2,528 19	40 86	248 78	2,800 60	231 44
4,040 52	3,038 29	758 63	1,322 73	138 00	213 52		
8,967 57	5,030 32	919 04	1,036 91	1,028 44	468 81	302 41	
47,302 07	103,359 83	25,812 81	16,507 63	1,972 60	623 57	4,494 43	18,809 71
2,355 55	1,030 98	239 19	992 92	72 03	101 04	294 48	43 45
8,567 00	2,394 41	325 47	3,732 45	810 86	339 84	779 41	301 76
7,890 04	4,347 84	1,630 36	3,672 09	135 12	94 34	845 21	86 29
25,578 42	16,819 64	11,815 88	8,418 18	7-3 70	1,601 95	3,712 14	487 45
19,362 46	35,906 16	9,461 49	9,770 38	1,765 80	444 35	3,768 45	1,040 25
6,288 08	2,612 61	127 27	1,350 42	51 28	258 58	2,112 88	21 37
2,004 79	5,980 45	214 68	1,913 69	53 44	83 34	574 41	83
10,325 53	15,256 77	2,979 26	3,215 75	704 92	550 53	1,124 90	1,325 54
5,057 24	4,557 58	1,316 23	876 78		197 21	307 25	
2,349 75	2,421 17	432 41	1,532 50	167 94	104 21	320 59	48 11
159,989 06	111,125 19	35,174 04	40,009 11	3,138 08	4,479 21	6,733 01	3,350 31

* See footnote, table 7.

* See footnote, table 8.

TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)
A. Maintenance expenses of homes for children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing of children	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment	School supplies and equipment
<i>NEW — Cont'd</i>								
Society of New Pleasantville	\$119,123 58	\$72,318 42	\$37,859 74	\$45,484 78	\$1,854 35	\$3,499 49	\$23,183 27	\$1,096 86
Lockester	19,483 36	17,493 64	8,790 02	7,828 01	70 75	458 21	2,256 34	65 91
the City of								
.....	77,368 43	50,787 20	6,510 01	18,212 84	2,124 43	1,081 64	9,718 23	15 00
.....	31,350 40	17,623 55	4,439 89	11,412 91	1,725 04	3,544 83	6,359 12	2,445 95
.....	5,160 00	7,379 13	166 34	2,211 37	96 64	295 76	1,017 76	.....
The), Utica	14,475 72	15,350 08	2,791 26	7,613 59	444 47	163 75	2,599 27	241 18
County of								
.....	7,044 83	18,481 11	4,763 16	1,016 20	372 08	214 72	3,898 25	23 40
Apple (The),	5,072 03	7,625 28	110 64	2,836 59	243 83	142 01	158 37	.....
Association,								
Hudson	4,805 85	4,057 64	1,210 32	1,796 44	571 12	134 07	363 14	94 33
Immaculate Heart of Mary Asylum (The),	4,781 24	29,813 17	21,597 61	15,407 53	426 25	215 74	975 85	1,428 55
Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,497 76	2,575 53	550 82	999 91	147 15	136 14	122 98	.....
.....	30,133 23	32,385 36	8,043 72	8,628 50	732 27	1,070 11	5,511 80	262 95
.....	18,957 14	32,572 12	7,172 90	7,768 80	391 39	667 46	6,471 77	4,503 06
.....
.....	7,156 21	5,142 36	928 29	1,477 87	43 92	615 56	903 31	112 67
.....	1,919 45	1,340 00	1 00	927 51	2 65	41 58	12 00	37
.....	6,112 98	7,451 97	1,804 06	2,346 69	81 59	17 00	299 75	26 20
.....	8,069 06	4,632 14	945 34	2,542 14	136 17	586 19	1,527 92	202 19
.....	59,474 72	35,823 20	13,734 70	28,790 70	299 55	1,013 14	8,703 37	1,171 74

7,444 16	6,122 77	1,795 70	1,961 12	90 41	283 98	632 14	198 90
9,001 16	6,291 97	2,453 82	2,800 31	182 29	550 91	1,474 95	263 91
3,745 77	1,919 33	113 98	1,909 58	76 05	337 71	20 38	70 07
40,719 99	28,899 57	9,896 01	12,474 46	2,410 41	9,112 32	10,856 32	594 39
9,800 26	12,365 10	2,896 23	5,388 59	.....	316 35	2,857 57	.....
3,728 26	2,807 03	177 67	1,706 37	43 22	296 21	213 63	123 93
74,705 36	96,703 80	31,035 58	21,989 63	1,329 13	1,010 09	17,999 71	1,336 23
.....
95,043 94	142,513 32	60,240 51	62,760 67	2,098 07	954 19	10,198 87	29,653 66
.....
.....
136,907 57	221,829 38	60,853 00	66,145 83	1,539 45	9,063 45	36,720 27	6,678 36
.....
102,515 23	131,859 67	22,750 01	30,872 73	5,656 44	3,199 08	19,606 70	.....
.....
14,622 41	6,027 44	1,135 45	1,595 80	294 13	1,087 01	.....	684 10
.....
6,894 15	17,972 16	3,132 09	10,993 49	486 33	152 06	2,150 28	186 76
19,183 81	14,400 96	3,024 56	9,160 85	749 78	294 12	4,083 46	.....
6,054 53	3,599 45	632 02	3,423 98	82 86	74 03	700 65	627 25
27,531 30	24,636 01	7,987 70	9,542 29	432 48	673 53	2,846 60	270 16
.....
1,441 00	3,728 65	2,678 65	1,385 29	139 93	261 91	1,360 75	215 78
22,836 00	27,194 72	10,144 28	4,977 33	462 95	181 23	13,061 37	540 32
3,636 45	5,640 31	1,190 40	690 68	69 81	75 20	571 70	109 55
8,696 51	12,896 92	3,929 58	1,685 47	212 93	95 27	3,011 67	260 79
11,010 00	14,645 97	5,060 77	3,581 46	277 04	145 59	4,047 48	392 70

¹ See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 9—(Continued)
A. Maintenance expenses of homes for children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing for children	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment	School supplies and equipment
PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN—Continued								
Oswego Orphan Asylum, Oswego.....	\$4,579 36	\$1,520 56	\$278 42	\$1,091 52	\$54 27	\$110 91	\$531 05	.....
Ottolie Orphan Asylum Society of New York, Jamaica.....	6,573 00	11,123 45	5,224 82	3,968 57	226 19	940 64	2,543 77	.....
Our Lady of Victory Infant Home, Lackawanna.....	5,704 47	13,582 15	3,060 27	5,923 69	1,075 41	138 20	833 71	\$21 23
.....The Cotarie Association	409 00	578 79	27 90	228 77	10 88	121 02	156 36	.....
.....for Unprotected Children,	8,442 58	6,214 57	805 95	1,188 77	114 70	444 74	1,344 91	.....
Home (Theodora House),	3,327 97	1,978 46	97 03	631 07	7 80	60 55	730 41	25 45
Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	118,246 07	169,507 10	63,229 06	47,957 80	2,359 76	2,821 39	28,304 82	6,417 28
.....
.....
.....	765 50	5,611 07	1,376 27	973 84	81 20	148 16	351 77	.....
.....	17,949 00	37,701 00	6,117 34	6,657 75	630 77	639 00	1,876 79	1,432 19
.....	36,368 74	50,324 03	14,861 83	14,885 94	1,031 63	884 77	12,590 21	10,532 16
.....	12,740 61	26,132 33	4,501 18	10,582 93	2,043 51	419 16	712 48	150 00
.....	817 00	8,906 37	2,916 46	2,159 41	178 77	355 39	2,023 59	482 19
.....	7,255 32	19,767 86	6,040 22	4,877 85	271 01	164 12	1,153 50	2,401 02
.....	13,885 99	12,352 65	1,026 20	5,454 04	277 96	830 87	878 10	315 75
.....	30,051 74	16,080 69	2,873 98	4,961 14	118 97	177 81	1,807 75	1,117 01

HOMES FOR CHILDREN

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1,642 96	3,747 23	773 77	2,326 24	226 85	280 23	1,486 86	601 59
24,493 92	12,711 31	6,906 23	11,626 33	413 46	504 56	6,309 31	1,456 14
4,700 00	28,140 00	3,450 75	5,850 00	525 50	150 75	1,215 50	497 50
5,661 00	7,601 31	5,000 36	2,243 04	121 20	70 85	653 64	148 53
8,245 00	17,363 31	3,991 33	4,708 78	373 11	552 11	268 94	134 50
13,635 73	20,162 52	2,608 43	11,710 56	138 74	239 48	3,178 63	46 80
1,156 16	13,421 56	3,191 13	4,961 45	431 40	29 96	1,435 97	97 27
6,034 28	11,650 00	2,464 14	2,629 00	71 68	104 11	356 72	...
5,279 73	5,232 20	1,131 26	1,983 06	93 29	281 56	939 33	15 00
12,778 38	28,050 00	7,700 00	5,378 05	1,026 25	174 75	1,870 00	646 08
15,019 56	26,679 72	10,781 71	8,906 24	365 79	518 40	3,658 95	4,722 13
7,578 49	7,347 68	582 89	3,607 05	484 60	330 84	502 75	...
11,147 10	25,130 51	8,201 26	3,416 65	226 42	139 14	5,836 66	731 84
14,983 68	15,175 52	4,460 28	4,802 69	485 55	357 61	1,349 40	620 19
2,144 00	10,294 32	1,742 80	2,868 69	342 21	197 71	922 02	800 02
13,271 89	28,920 36	1,000 00	6,309 13	874 43	517 54	2,113 53	...
6,696 10	15,708 27	3,465 98	2,097 12	351 64	798 79	2,835 15	...
2,306 73	6,865 99	2,731 51	2,360 37	524 84	195 45	1,891 27	385 20
23,529 44	36,721 48	14,055 13	10,027 09	305 73	247 53	4,265 84	2,431 09
3,589 61	6,886 46	1,670 92	1,612 20	140 24	167 07	1,942 97	542 71
7,690 07	17,188 55	6,435 83	4,913 17	449 62	109 38	4,062 26	355 12
11,859 83	16,618 32	5,559 02	2,496 71	419 35	341 76	2,653 02	1,826 81
10,823 94	12,620 72	3,855 36	4,657 78	510 42	191 53	1,517 50	499 11
2,579 58	18,694 24	2,491 00	2,018 34	115 29	287 17	201 66	...
4,404 02	19,426 61	2,712 86	6,189 54	948 02	157 74	3,336 70	411 75
10,931 98	23,527 07	6,045 34	11,483 87	118 59	236 49	5,722 84	4,400 14
4,266 94	23,276 45	4,100 17	6,606 87	607 82	391 98	1,075 76	...
...
5,272 93	46,509 35	8,249 26	20,183 10	2,246 59	10,490 90	6,812 14	41 00
8,022 85	4,659 30	669 86	2,715 21	271 98	499 38	612 73	17 85

1 See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)
A. Maintenance expenses of homes for children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Expenses of farm and garden	Board of children in family homes	Expenses of placing children in family homes	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
State: New York State Thomson	\$2,959 64 18,988 98 7,677 28				\$5,965 32 14,703 23 9,259 03	\$26,402 41 25,478 36 5,606 30	\$237,103 29 348,569 21 94,994 44
Total maintenance expenses, State homes for children	\$26,625 91				\$29,957 58	\$57,482 07	\$680,666 94
City							
Town of Newburgh		\$1,511 25	\$251 76		\$901 54	\$304 53	\$12,230 75
Madison County (The)	\$2,609 19		65 98	\$310 14	530 63	815 96	14,314 09
	1,315 80			49 83	900 04		13,523 69
Total maintenance expenses, city and county homes for children	\$3,924 99	\$1,511 25	\$317 74	\$359 97	\$2,332 20	\$1,120 54	\$40,058 53
Total maintenance expenses, public homes for children	\$33,550 90	\$1,511 25	\$317 74	\$359 97	\$32,289 88	\$58,602 61	\$720,725 47
to Friend	\$1,049 23	\$1,397 83		\$3,727 74	\$937 80	\$436 05	\$54,088 70
		408 60	\$1 13	783 08	19,556 94	5,322 44	111,253 86
				106 26	3,487 78	141 73	32,533 49
	3,796 28			1,986 42	3,117 10	1,335 22	147,210 32
	4,269 56			1,286 19	4,668 72	3,630 22	69,089 35
			263 97	326 36	21 55	3,429 42	23,068 76
	1,731 44			298 33	1,767 34	1,327 03	17,628 16
Children,		4,903 67	360 31	2,613 35	9,159 75	4,843 53	226,777 40
	6,253 06			2,193 19	10,782 36	1,976 26	114,597 33
				526 52	4,378 03	4,217 24	97,101 46

See footnote, table 7. See footnote, table 8.

TABLE No. 9 -- (Continued)
 A. Maintenance expenses of homes for children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

Expenses of farm and garden	Board of children in family homes	Expenses of placing children in family homes	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
.....	\$4,668 62	\$2,120 06	\$69,177 73
.....	1,196 73	102 99	15,636 42
.....	8884 75	616 21	18,721 31	77,839 52
\$372 96	2,832 09	.....	21,155 65
.....	2,443 77	585 72	23,144 63
250 46	7,140 79	8,322 79	49,169 80
.....
.....	18 50	519 41	660 12	8,364 87
25 50	516 25	258 33	8,691 36
.....	\$178 26	.....	119 90	596 33	457 09	14,756 42
.....	248 82	3,093 19	65 11	11,941 12
7,998 75	85 71	.....	1,094 70	2,424 63	4,485 97	58,439 65
.....	528 81	4,848 59
2,676 50	3,144 12	2,324 59	7,740 43	177,082 57
.....
.....	2,715 83	2,427 05	28,362 36
.....
833 70	4,067 47	631 08	1,806 75	5,561 73	1,800 79	127,283 90
.....
171 50	543 96	3,455 29	1,771 70	72,909 08
.....	81,969 75	.....	293 76	10,204 54	3,833 76	192,896 54
.....	453 64	265 89	147 80	35,647 52
.....	272 13	390 35	672 23	10,746 39
.....	32 80	1,355 49	1,342 47	20,488 76

2,280 53	.....	.....	.....	3,076 09	27,436 24	11,415 52	260,810 50
1,265 38	.....	.....	.....	8 19	507 61	226 14	8,169 11
2,357 47	.....	.....	.....	662 39	1,541 34	.....	21,271 32
12,981 70	.....	.....	.....	592 82	3,151 59	494 21	26,257 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,036 18	9,226 50	3,010 26	105,622 47
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,557 31	5,425 62	561 82	89,073 59
.....	.....	.....	.....	41 74	974 21	234 11	14,072 51
.....
266 70	.....	.....	.....	75 05	743 05	3,711 24	14,631 70
552 39	.....	.....	.....	431 05	4,266 57	154 20	40,857 51
.....
1,131 57	.....	.....	.....	79 95	1,701 24	297 29	15,522 84
.....	.....	.....	.....	41 40	184 64	20 00	7,572 72
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,522 16	48,413 29	13,924 91	466,267 61
479 43	.....	.....	.....	1,278 19	6,805 22	9,226 80	368,344 63
6,375 70	.....	.....	.....	270 31	1,425 74	5,016 06	64,534 05
24 50	.....	.....	.....	379 90	11,605 36	9,764 34	187,800 88
23,497 72	.....	.....	.....	3,816 13	3,596 84	1,255 87	110,167 37
.....	.....	.....	.....	87 47	2,086 67	1,169 86	19,601 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,971 86	497 72	47,883 20
1,718 43	.....	.....	.....	30 00	1,898 10	751 23	39,710 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	316 72	644 74	2,563 07	19,714 13
34 74	.....	.....	.....	523 19	791 23	1,511 23	15,793 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	814 26	4,328 93	4,618 22	84,807 35
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	77 49	595 54	13 42	10,866 56
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	950 89	6,925 10	2,799 67	97,463 10
432 74	.....	.....	.....	1,320 20	3,060 13	69 81	83,676 54
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	731 34	624 81	17,735 44
46 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 38	10 00	4,324 79
.....	.....	.....	.....	543 45	1,112 20	1,207 56	21,050 20
.....
30 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	454 73	1,072 43	20,772 94
1,014 83	.....	.....	.....	496 55	11,061 33	10,862 61	166,968 50
.....
40 80	.....	.....	.....	18 53	1,311 09	1,059 40	20,858 44
.....	.....	.....	.....	476 19	823 30	13 45	24,836 16
.....	.....	.....	.....	148 9 1	448 80	.....	8,800 47
.....
13,750 27	.....	.....	.....	2,741 88	6,016 64	5,230 43	136,692 69

! See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)
 A. Maintenance expenses of homes for children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Expenses of farm and garden	Board of children in family homes	Expenses of placing children in family homes	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
	\$1,248 04			\$845 13	\$1,227 52	\$10,044 83	\$26,098 85
				199 95	623 05	977 86	21,112 94
					15,145 99		202,343 40
	8,854 13	\$310 00	\$1,455 06	3,216 27	39,080 39	82,945 61	544,347 71
	4,760 16	2,507 50	7,900 00	7,410 46	77,519 44		689,754 87
	2,200 05	135,835 10	11,391 89	3,302 14	56,897 31	6,099 76	532,186 11
		934 80	350 32	703 54	237 30	15,660 73	43,823 02
	9,583 05			173 52	4,658 18	1,523 04	57,835 10
	144 87			110 75	2,445 06	1,734 33	60,187 09
					1,115 27	242 49	16,597 40
				360 72	3,500 29	3,366 91	31,087 99
	2,894 16			2,516 82	3,765 12	167 61	15,030 64
				456 68	12,892 26	1,137 41	96,808 85
	1,511 12			1,270 63	1,767 37	104 29	14,262 44
	611 57			396 35	4,548 81	404 43	38,704 12
				367 43	2,707 25	254 88	42,449 48
				1,197 95	1,590 73	151 64	11,427 57
					2,094 41	1,942 37	35,865 17
					4,474 37	1,414 71	36,218 41
					105 43	44 82	1,692 97
				26 00	3,062 18		21,677 40
				2 75	38 97	738 70	8,130 16

TABLE NO. 9 — (Concluded)
 A. Maintenance expenses of homes for children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Expenses of farm and garden	Board of children in family homes	Expenses of placing children in family homes	Insurance and taxes	Cbdary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN — Continued							
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn	\$17 56	\$72 00	\$212 94	\$1,196 96	\$25,202 12	\$27,835 55	\$153,840 90
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children				288 05	585 22	570 51	19,096 94
Wanna					475 28	442 50	16,796 88
Cooperstown	5,402 81			1,406 01	4,884 96	1,517 44	65,536 68
School for Indigent	1,908 67			959 20	3,527 15	1,595 95	46,715 70
Troy	1,188 34			571 89	2,067 90	693 46	46,695 37
on of Homeless and	5,268 44			2,556 86	8,666 14	195 96	76,692 46
port	5,331 51			1,595 06	921 98	576 77	41,220 18
	111 68			102 10	1,995 57	438 30	20,706 92
Total maintenance expenses, private homes for children	\$190,161 86	\$337,541 72	\$27,080 26	\$102,549 67	\$724,542 01	\$432,216 76	\$9,890,636 49
Total maintenance expenses, city and county homes for children	3,924 99	1,511 25	317 74	359 97	2,332 80	1,120 54	40,063 53
Total maintenance expenses, city and county and private homes for children	\$194,086 85	\$339,052 97	\$27,398 00	\$102,909 04	\$726,974 81	\$433,337 30	\$9,930,699 02
Total maintenance expenses, State homes for children	28,626 91				29,987 86	57,452 07	690,666 94
Total maintenance expenses, public and private homes for children	\$222,712 76	\$339,052 97	\$27,398 00	\$102,909 04	\$756,962 67	\$490,819 37	\$10,611,361 96

¹ See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 10
Summary of movement of population of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Present July 1, 1920	Received during year	Total cared for	Of which		Dis- charged	Died	Total dis- charged and died	Remain- ing June 30, 1921	Average census
				Public charges	Private charges					
State:										
New York	357	197	554	554	.....	182	4	186	365	360
State of Thomson	738	652	1,390	1,390	.....	745	.....	745	635	673
	187	53	240	240	.....	53	1	53	187	180
Total, State homes for children.....	1,272	902	2,174	2,174	.....	979	5	984	1,190	1,213
City										
Town of New- ludson County	21	21	22	52	.....	21	.....	21	31	29
.....	20	27	66	66	.....	28	.....	28	28	20
.....	32	15	47	42	.....	20	.....	20	27	26
Total, city and county homes for children.....	102	63	165	160	5	79	.....	79	86	95
Total, public homes for children.....	1,374	965	2,339	2,334	5	1,058	5	1,063	1,276	1,308
..... or the	129	104	233	184	49	84	3	87	146	132
.....	175	59	234	62	172	53	.....	53	181	184
.....	153	69	222	24	198	85	.....	85	137	147
.....	636	189	825	721	104	173	3	176	649	616
.....	113	52	165	91	74	70	.....	70	95	110
.....	35	22	57	44	13	22	.....	22	35	38
.....	208	155	363	115	248	167	2	169	192	178
.....
.....	691	149	840	307	533	142	.....	142	696	705
..... active	320	58	408	337	71	90	8	97	311	313

See footnote, table 7. : Statistics with parent society.

17	12	20	20	20	18	7	7	22	22	33
32	20	52	52	34	18	12	12	40	40	38
928	204	1,312	1,197	15	15	279	283	929	931	931
.....
15	11	20	15	14	14	3	3	20	20	23
68	31	90	46	53	53	35	35	64	67	67
59	25	84	60	24	24	27	27	57	54	54
167	68	285	190	36	36	67	67	168	154	154
395	317	712	532	180	180	270	272	440	433	433
42	38	80	6	74	74	20	20	41	40	40
18	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	18	.....	12	12
123	47	170	142	28	28	46	47	123	121	121
57	10	67	7	60	60	7	7	60	61	61
31	14	45	4	41	41	13	13	32	32	32
1,319	363	1,572	1,414	156	156	230	203	1,279	1,223	1,223
700	180	919	390	20	20	200	210	709	723	723
164	69	233	52	181	181	52	53	180	180	180
383	244	627	570	57	57	243	264	373	365	365
199	43	232	108	129	129	46	46	186	186	186
74	47	121	17	104	104	51	51	70	65	65
155	72	227	154	73	73	70	77	180	161	161
185	58	243	179	64	64	63	62	181	180	180
46	23	69	35	34	34	24	24	45	44	44
39	45	87	74	13	13	40	40	47	43	43
317	217	534	498	46	46	177	180	354	326	326
40	10	50	94	26	26	19	20	30	31	31
347	92	430	300	139	139	153	153	286	295	295
.....
341	65	406	371	35	35	120	121	285	304	304
33	3	36	33	3	3	10	10	26	29	29
14	11	25	2	23	23	8	8	17	13	13

¹ See footnote, table 7. ² Statistics with parent society.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)
Summary of movement of population of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Present July 1, 1920	Received during year	Total cared for	Average number
Y of	46	91	137	45
....	226	100	326	232
....	179	80	259	176
....	89	48	137	92
ital,	88	160	248	95
lum,	126	156	284	123
....	119	49	168	115
....	392	129	521	390
....	102	29	131	96
....	148	77	225	16
....	177	125	302	191
....	162	43	205	164
....	107	35	142	104
Y of	172	43	215	149
....	197	70	267	180
....	200	48	248	205
ren,	....	....	....	....
olic	386	328	714	386
....	56	59	115	54
....	69	48	117	64
Susan Fenimore Cooper Foundation (The), Coopers- town,.....	121	29	150	118
Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children (The), Binghamton,....	130	89	219	119
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum (The), Troy,....	167	61	228	158
Troy Orphan Asylum (The), Troy,....	189	148	336	204

Western New York Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children (The), Randolph.....	127	29	156	131	25	52	.....	52	104	116
Wyndham Lawn Home for Children, Lockport.....	57	53	115	101	14	50	.....	50	65	55
Total, private homes for children.....	31,075	14,824	45,899	34,464	11,435	14,862	710	15,572	30,327	30,367
Total, city and county homes for children.....	102	63	165	160	5	79	.....	79	86	95
Total, city and county and private homes for children.....	31,177	14,887	46,064	34,624	11,440	14,941	710	15,651	30,413	30,462
Total, State homes for children.....	1,272	902	2,174	2,174	.....	979	5	984	1,190	1,213
Total, public and private homes for children.....	32,449	15,789	48,238	36,798	11,440	15,920	715	16,635	31,603	31,675

¹ See footnote, table 7. ² Statistics with parent society.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)
A. Number received in homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	By JUDICIAL COMMITMENT		For destination, including also acceptance by poor law officials	From parents or guardians	By return from foster homes	By transfer from other institutions and return from hospitals	Otherwise received	Total
	For delinquency, including truancy	For improper guardianship						
PUBLIC HOMES FOR CHILDREN								
State								
New York State Thon	101	26	1	1	1	2	68	197
for Girls, Hudson School, Industry	474	10	43	1	1	1	174	652
Total, State homes for children	575	36	44	1	1	2	242	902
City and County								
Children's Home for the City and Town of Newburgh			21	1	1	1	1	21
Home for Destitute Children of Madison County (The Trustees of the), Peterboro	11	1	17	3	4	1	1	27
Jefferson Farm School, Watertown								15
Total, city and county homes for children	11	7	38	3	4	1	1	63
Total, public homes for children	586	46	82	3	4	2	242	965
PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN								
for the Friendless	4	4	61	34	3	2	1	104
for the Friendless		2		50	1	1	1	59
		12	115	69	1	6	1	69
	26	2	1	22	1	1	1	189
		9	9	8	2	1	1	52
		20	3	140	1	1	1	222
Active Children, Port			67	1	3	20	1	149
		1	47	23	1	7	1	89

[illegible]

Statistics with Parent society.

¹ See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)
A. Number received in homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	By JUDICIAL COMMITMENT		For destitution, including also acceptance by poor law officials	From parents or guardians	By return from foster homes	By transfer from other institutions and return from hospitals	Otherwise received	Total
	For delinquency, including truancy	For improper guardianship						
Continued								
York, (The), Orphan		28	64	17		41		150
York.		1	5	63				69
		53	122	36	2	22		244
		3	4	35		1		43
			1	40		6		47
		2	31	36	3			72
Syracuse		18	11	15	1	18		56
City, L. I.			8	7		8		23
l.	1	17	30	6		2	2	45
lalo:		4	194	4	2	13		217
			6	2	1	1		10
ern District (The)		34	10	35		13	1	92
he), Brooklyn.		2	37	23		3		65
			2	1				8
town.		1		10				11
	158	5	5	14	3			22
					47			210
rn New York (The).								
		3	6					9
ortland			5	25		2		32
ew York, Yonkers.	1	8	6	12	2			29
y	1	23	23	66	1	10	1	133
		3	25	68	3	1		93
			7	13				20

111	99	70	268	2	1	283
257	138	161	578	21	1	578
36	80	45	1,714	55	24	1,714
60	448	274	811	3	4	811
60	9	6	15			15
24	111	88	263			263
63	48	73	115			115
1	3	11	136	1	1	136
	5	29	34	2		34
	104	45	53			53
188		76	381	9		381
3	8	18				
2	6	43	29			29
	1	240	43	1		43
	20	68	264	1		264
4		9	1			1
			89			89
			13			13
18	100	164	292	10		292
36	54	128	236	8		236
	4	17	26	5		26
1	40	68	111	2		111
48	67	134	256	5		256
6	16	10	28	2		28
14	16	43	92	4	1	92
	12	16	44	1	1	44
	3	38	36			36
5	24	5	61	26		61
7	2	27	36			36

177. LUTHERAN & LUTHERAN CHURCHES AND ST. FRANCIS' HOME, OREGON.

1 See footnote, table 7. 1 Statistics with parent society. 1 Statistics with St. John's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.

Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of Buffalo (The), Lackawanna.....	165	.....8	1	160	.....6	2	.....	328
Society for the United Helpers, Ogdenburg.....	.....	.....	18	27	.....	.....	.....	59
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	.....	10	18	19	1	.....	.....	48
Susan Fenimore Cooper Foundation (The), Cooperstown.....	.....	.....	8	30	.....	.....	1	39
Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children (The), Binghamton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum (The), Troy.....	13	16	51	18	4	.....	.....	89
Troy Orphan Asylum (The), Troy.....	3	8	12	9	.....	19	.....	61
Western New York Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children (The), Randolph.....	2	28	70	32	4	3	8	148
Wyndham Lawn Home for Children, Lockport.....	.....	5	11	11	.....	.....	.....	29
	.....	3	46	3	3	2	1	58
Total, private homes for children.....	2,154	2,139	4,361	4,977	482	636	75	14,824
Total, city and county homes for children.....	11	7	38	3	4	.....	.....	63
Total, city and county and private homes for children.....	2,165	2,146	4,399	4,980	486	636	75	14,887
Total, State homes for children.....	575	39	44	.....	.....	2	242	902
Total, public and private homes for children.....	2,740	2,185	4,443	4,980	486	638	317	15,789

1 See footnote, table 7. 2 Statistics with parent society.

TABLE NO. 10 — (Continued)

A. Number received in homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1921, classified by sex and age

211	26	23	24	20	43	62	3	2			211
7	2	2	4	1	2	4	1				7
50				11	11	18					50
25			1	7	15	12					25
111	7	7	11	9	27	42	6	2			111
24			4	2	7	9	1	1			24
7				4	2	1					7
10			3	5	4	4					10
21			3	4	4	10	2	3			21
27			3	3	9	7		1			27
32	5	8	2	2	7	6		183			32
471						265					471
24			2	2	18				1		24
91			7	3	38	43					91
626	75	97	128	150	141	33	3				626
12					5		7				12
20	1			50	12	6			1		20
284			34		57	143	1				284
11	4			1	2	4					11
31			3	4	9	16					31
25	1		3	1	9	12					25
68			6	1	33	20	3	2			68
317	3	4	33	44	106	126	4	2			317
38	1		5	5	3	20	2	3			38
47					20		25		2		47
10				4	3	3					10
14			1	2	9	2					14

See footnote, table 7. ¹Statistics with parent society.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)

A. Number received in homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1921, classified by sex and age

HOMES FOR CHILDREN

151

1	17	10	337	145	38	30	578
35	503	54	927	76	15	5	1,714
			8	9	34	44	811
1	1		6	5	1		15
			10	7	40	37	303
1	1	5	41	32	15	9	115
	5	5	48	43	17	15	136
			14	9	3	3	34
			24	17	5	6	53
	3	13	175	106	56	30	381
			9	10	5	5	20
			13	15	5	5	43
				10	18	10	254
				1			1
	6	1	35	32	6	7	80
		8		5			13
	8		271	13			393
		17	8	170	5	5	236
				7			26
	8	1		88		21	111
1	4	4	101	75	34	38	258
3			6	11	8	2	28
		34		55			92
		2	15	21	3	3	44
		1	12	19	1	2	36
		1	42	11	8	4	61

¹ See footnote table 7. ² Statistics with parent society. ³ Statistics with St. John's home for boys, Brooklyn.

¹ See footnote, table 7. : Statistics with parent society.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)
 B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or legal guardians	Placed by institutions in free homes	Discharged to take employment	Discharged to placing-out agents or agencies	Returned to committing officers	Transferred to other institutions	Left without permission	Otherwise discharged	Died	Total
PUBLIC HOMES FOR CHILDREN										
State:										
New York State Training School for Girls, Hudson:	65		79		15	22		1	4	186
State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry:	434	19	56		2	18		4		745
Thomas Indian School, Iroquois:	48		4						1	53
Total number discharged, State homes for children:	547	19	139		17	40	212	5	5	964
CITY										
and Town of	12			4		5				21
of Madison	19			1		18				38
Peterboro:	17			1		2				20
Total number discharged, city and county homes for children:	48			6		25				79
Total number discharged, public homes for children:	595	19	139	6	17	65	212	5	5	1,069
	63			3	1	10	2		3	87
	40			3		6		2		53
	81		1	1		2				85
	140		3	16	2	12			3	176
	59		1	1	3	4		2		70
	20					2				23
	146			13		6		3	2	169

[illegible]

Statistics with parent society.

See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)

B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or legal guardians	Placed by institutions in free homes	Discharged to take employment	Discharged to placing-out agents or agencies	Returned to committing officers	Transferred to other institutions	Left without permission	Otherwise discharged	Died	Total
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	27	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	35
	24	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	27
	46	...	2	4	...	...	...	14	...	67
	247	1	3	10	...	9	...	...	3	273
	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	34	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	39
	5	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	18
	37	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	1	47
	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
	213	...	29	1	...	16	...	21	4	294
	149	1	43	3	1	9	3	...	1	210
	50	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	53
	121	2	...	22	3	100	...	...	6	254
	39	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	46
	43	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	51
	49	8	1	6	...	6	...	...	7	77
	52	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	62

11	1	11	1	12	1	12	1	24
17	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	40
149	1	17	1	6	2	6	3	180
7	4	6	1	3	1	3	1	20
104	9	4	6	20	1	20	1	153
83	27	27	1	10	1	10	1	121
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
13	2	7	2	7	6	7	3	22
211	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	233
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
25	4	1	1	3	1	3	1	33
83	2	4	1	4	1	4	3	99
77	2	9	1	26	1	26	10	123
14	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	19
248	1	40	8	30	1	30	3	329
418	27	33	10	14	27	14	2	589
1,079	42	91	1	60	45	60	1	1,918
405	1	175	1	45	1	45	203	839
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2

1 See footnote, table 7.

2 Statistics with parent society.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)
B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1921

[illegible]

Statistics with St. John's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.

Statistics with parent society.

See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)
 B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or legal guardians	Placed by institutions in free homes	Discharged to take employment	Discharged to placing-out agents or agencies	Returned to committing officers	Transferred to other institutions	Left without permission	Otherwise discharged	Total
	55	1	7	1	.....	2	..	..	67

	311	.....	5	.....	.....	2	1	.....	330
	36	12	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	66
	36	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
	25	1	.....	13	3	4	.....	9	55
	77	3	.....	7	6	4	1	.....	99
	61	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
	78	11	3	5	1	12	.....	1	113

	34	.....	1	3	3	5	1	.....	52
	27	4	1	5	1	12	.....	.....	50
Total, private homes for children.....	11,830	183	334	806	162	1,198	179	87	15,573
Total, city and county homes for children.....	48	.....	.....	6	.....	25	.....	.....	79
Total, city and county and private homes for children.....	11,877	182	334	802	162	1,218	179	87	15,651
Total, State homes for children.....	547	19	130	.....	17	40	212	5	984
Total, public and private homes for children.....	12,424	201	473	903	179	1,258	391	92	16,535

: See footnote, table 7

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)
B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1921, classified by sex and age

INSTITUTIONS	Boys over 16	Girls over 16	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
State: New York State Thom.	258	159	304	14	98	2	.....	1	5	5	186
for Girls, Hudson School, Industry ¹	9	8	7	7	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	745
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Total number discharged, State homes for children.	267	167	401	21	104	13	.....	1	5	5	984
City	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	9	1	3	.....	.....	21
Levburgh, County	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	16	3	2	.....	.....	38
.....	3	.....	5	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Total number discharged, city and county homes for children.	3	.....	7	2	34	24	4	5	.....	.....	79
Total number discharged, public homes for children.	270	167	408	23	128	37	4	6	5	5	1,063
Private Homes for Children	.....	1	1	1	36	25	12	6	1	2	57
..... or the	.....	4	.....	2	23	17	4	3	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	3	.....	9	29	42	2	.....	.....	.....	85
.....	8	10	11	9	67	56	7	8	.....	.....	176
.....	10	.....	36	.....	24	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
.....	2	2	6	3	12	43	18	13	13	9	223
.....	6	.....	12	4	59	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142
.....	9	6	7	7	33	26	2	2	.....	.....	97

¹ See footnote, table 7.² Statistics with parent society.

TABLE NO. 10 — (Continued)

B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1921, classified by sex and age

TABLE NO. 10 — (Continued)

B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1921, classified by sex and age

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)
 B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1921, classified by sex and age

INSTITUTIONS	Boys over 16	Girls over 16	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
.....	.....	2	2	2	16	10	3	3	.....	.....	36
.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	45	.....	7	.....	.....	53
.....	9	.....	27	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
.....	.....	11	.....	8	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
..... of Troy	.....	6	.....	9	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	9	.....	13	.....	39	.....	2	.....	.....	53
.....	5	14	20	14	74	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
..... Children.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
.....
.....	21	.....	78	.....	221	14	6	5	13	5	320
.....	.....	1	1	1	22	30	3	3	.....	.....	66
.....	.....	13	4	9	15	14	1	2	.....	.....	44
.....	.....	4	4	8	24	36	5	8	.....	.....	55
.....	7	.....	13	6	42	26	8	8	.....	.....	92
.....	4	9	4	6	34	8	.....	.....	6	8	62
.....	7	6	11	6	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	113
.....	.....	1	.....	3	18	13	6	6	.....	2	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Total, private homes for children.	651	505	1,703	753	5,299	3,316	944	938	837	756	15,572
Total, city and county homes for children	3	.....	7	2	34	24	4	5	.....	.....	79
Total, city and county and private homes for children	654	505	1,710	755	5,333	3,340	948	943	837	756	15,651
Total, State homes for children.....	267	167	401	21	104	13	.....	1	5	5	954
Total, public and private homes for children..	921	672	2,111	778	5,437	3,353	948	944	832	761	16,606

¹ See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)
C. Number remaining in homes for children June 30, 1921, classified by sex and age

INSTITUTIONS	Boys over 16	Girls over 16	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
Total number June 30, 1921, State homes for children.....	136	63	369	234	139	68	1	...	2	2	363
City and County:											636
Children's Home for the City and Town of Newburgh.....	...	...	...	...	79	74	...	...	...	...	187
Home for Destitute Children of Madison county (The Trustees of the), Peterboro.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson Farm School, Watertown.....	...	...	4	3	14	9	...	...	...	...	28
Total number June 30, 1921, city and county homes for children.....	...	...	13	2	69	17	3	4	...	...	86
Total number June 30, 1921, public homes for children.....	186	66	394	254	266	150	3	4	2	2	1,376
or the	...	1	9	10	60	45	11	9	...	1	146
...	...	...	...	16	84	70	9	3	...	...	181
...	...	...	...	8	57	73	1	...	...	...	137
...	6	15	39	40	316	206	18	3	...	...	649
...	5	...	35	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	95
...	...	...	1	6	16	11	2	1	...	...	35
...	2	...	14	9	74	53	17	13	7	3	193
...
Chil-	17	6	60	36	363	221	...	2	...	...	696
...	7	14	19	23	123	106	13	6	...	2	311
as for	8	4	13	13	114	106	13	7	...	...	373

¹ See footnote, table 7. ² Statistics with parent society.

TABLE NO. 10—(Continued)
C. Number remaining in homes for children June 30, 1921, classified by sex and age

INSTITUTIONS	Boys over 16	Girls over 16	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
dyn irls,	7	7	23	26	24	27	114
une-	...	13	...	21	...	8	...	...	...	...	42
...	3	4	69	30	21	16	10	10	172
...	...	1	2	1	16	9	1	...	...	...	29
y of	2	2	22	7	4	1	3	1	42
...	1	4	16	21	4	...	...	...	46
...	28	15	168	103	23	21	6	6	370
...	1	1	8	6	1	2	...	...	19
...	1	18	9	2	4	...	...	21
...	1	28	13	7	3	...	...	43
...	...	1	3	3	60	19	2	3	1	...	50
...	198	1	2	34	3	2	2	...	107
...	51	...	...	...	269	1	1	...	...	...	9
eter	508
...	...	2	...	1	2	19	1	3	...	...	28
it of	2	2	154	116	3	5	...	...	287
...	3	...	...	22	241	492	184	176	66	62	1,261
yns	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lad,
...	...	7	2	11	...	4	...	...	...	...	22
...	2	4	31	3	10	17	2	...	...	...	40
ork	24	532	242	66	34	...	...	929
...
eter	1	2	1	2	7	6	3	2	...	2	26

TABLE NO. 10 — (Continued)

C. Number remaining in homes for children June 30, 1921, classified by sex and age

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)
C Number remaining in homes for children June 30, 1921, classified by sex and age

INSTITUTIONS	Boys over 16	Girls over 16	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
	2	13	100	31	66	127	...	...	...	...	169
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
	16	...	106	...	272	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	1	4	19	7	6	4	2	6	304
	...	...	3	3	20	27	7	2	...	...	49
	2	9	2	20	27	39	4	2	...	...	73
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
	1	...	10	6	49	40	9	5	...	...	120
	...	...	15	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	156
	1	9	23	13	69	68	12	15	8	5	228
	4	7	16	13	43	21	...	...	...	...	104
	...	...	3	4	25	14	12	3	...	...	65
Total, private homes for children	406	547	2,295	1,488	12,538	8,771	1,635	1,342	671	634	30,337
Total, city and county homes for children	...	...	13	2	48	17	2	4	...	...	86
Total, city and county and private homes for children	406	547	2,308	1,490	12,586	8,788	1,637	1,346	671	634	30,413
Total, State homes for children	138	65	371	282	217	142	1	...	2	2	1,190
Total, public and private homes for children	544	612	2,679	1,742	12,803	8,930	1,638	1,346	678	636	31,603

¹ See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)

D. Number of public charges in homes for children June 30, 1921. Showing (a) distribution by counties. (b) Institutions in which cared for. (c) Number of years during which such charges have been retained in institutions

INSTITUTIONS	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 6 years	6 to 7 years	7 to 8 years	8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
..... the Benefit	4	3	7	3	14	7	4	3	3	3	4	60
..... Watervliet	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
..... ny (The) Asylum of	2	7	3	1	6	1	3	2	.....	2	1	1
.....	15	13	23	7	7	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	45	16	26	13	11	5	8	1	5	.....	9	74
.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139
.....	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	16	11	15	11	21	10	6	4	3	4	3	7
.....	10	14	26	12	13	10	7	5	6	2	1	104
Total.....	94	73	100	50	73	38	34	21	17	11	18	529
..... Buffalo	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
..... of Homeless	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	5	5	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	16
Total.....	2	1	5	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	19
BROOKS:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... School, Troy	7	5	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
.....inghamton	25	13	23	14	10	9	3	4	5	3	6	125
..... Roman Catholic	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
..... Industrial School for	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	37	8	10	6	12	6	4	2	5	3	4	97
Total ..	81	28	38	21	22	15	9	6	10	6	10	246

[illegible]

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)

D. Number of public charges in homes for children June 30, 1921. Showing (a) distribution by counties. (b) Institutions in which cared for. (c) Number of years during which such charges have been retained in institutions

INSTITUTIONS	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 6 years	6 to 7 years	7 to 8 years	8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Albany	25	11	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	39
Albany	..	..	2	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	10
Albany	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Albany	2	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Albany	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Albany	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Albany (The)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	37	22	31	2	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	90
CORTLAND:												
House of Providence of the County of Onondaga, Syracuse	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
King's Daughters' Home for Children (The), Cortland	9	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum of Syracuse	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	10	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Albany	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Albany	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Albany	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
Albany	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Albany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Albany	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Total	15	2	8	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	23

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)

D. Number of public charges in homes for children June 30, 1921. Showing (a) distribution by counties. (b) Institutions in which cared for. (c) Number of years during which such charges have been retained in institutions

INSTITUTIONS	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 6 years	6 to 7 years	7 to 8 years	8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Exam — Concluded:												
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children (The), Lackawanna	24	7	6				1					38
Western New York Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children (The), Randolph	5	12	2	2								31
Total	423	221	178	77	63	51	21	19	17	13	3	1,086
he), Watervliet school, Troy	7											7
asylum (The), Albany	3		2				3					3
many as City of Troy	1	3	1	1		1						3
ay							1					1
ly	4	3	1	5	3							15
Total	18	9	10	9	3	1	8		1			59
Troy	1		1		1	1						3
(The) of Troy, Catholic	2	8	2	2	2		3	1	1			11
				1								22
	2		2									4
	1	2			1							4
Total	6	10	5	3	4	2	3	1	1			35

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 10 — (Continued)

D. Number of public charges in homes for children June 30, 1921. Showing (a) distribution by counties. (b) Institutions in which cared for. (c) Number of years during which such charges have been retained in institutions

INSTITUTIONS	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 6 years	6 to 7 years	7 to 8 years	8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
JEFFERSON —												
Jefferson	5	19	4	6	1	9	5	8	1	1	...	59
Jefferson (The)...	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Ogdensburg	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Joseph	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Patrick	7	6	5	11	7	1	3	...	...	1	2	43
Society for Children (The), Lackawanna.	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total.....	22	35	16	23	9	11	10	8	1	2	2	139
LEWIS:												
Boy	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(The).....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
.....	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total.....	2	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
LAVERGNE:												
.....	...	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
ity of	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
atholic	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
.....	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total.....	3	1	3	5	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	17

MADISON: Guardian Angel Home and Industrial School, Troy Home for Destitute Children of Madison County (The)	1
--	-------	---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-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TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)

D. Number of public charges in homes for children June 30, 1921. Showing (a) distribution by counties. (b) Institutions in which cared for. (c) Number of years during which such charges have been retained in institutions

INSTITUTIONS	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 6 years	6 to 7 years	7 to 8 years	8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
for the	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	4	7	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	28
...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	8
...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	4	5	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	25
...	1	4	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	12
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total	37	40	33	31	15	7	6	5	3	1	...	183
for the	3	12	9	5	4	4	3	7	...	...	...	47
...	6	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	75	82	46	45	14	31	25	17	23	550
...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
...	11	12	8	1	2	7	2	...	...	69
...	14	78	36	66	37	36	24	17	...	670
...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	48	26	13	19	23	7	4	6	10	240
...	19	33	10	9	5	9	6	3	1	164

New

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)

D. Number of public charges in homes for children June 30, 1921. Showing (a) distribution by counties. (b) Institutions in which cared for. (c) Number of years during which such charges have been retained in institutions

INSTITUTIONS	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 6 years	6 to 7 years	7 to 8 years	8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Borough of Brooklyn in the	48	100	123	41	10	13	42	16	4	4	6	407
in Ridge, S. I.	77	64	52	45	26	18	23	21	20	12	.....	360
Homeless Women and Children,	1	4	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	13
Total.....	4,320	2,895	2,804	1,800	1,237	1,096	862	602	403	269	254	16,634
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	3	6	.....	2	7	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	7	5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	1	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10
.....	7	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	23	13	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Total.....	66	42	26	7	9	1	5	2	2	.....	.....	160

Gu Mon St. St. St. St. Soc C	School, Troy..... ica..... ica.....
---	--

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)

D. Number of public charges in homes for children June 30, 1921. Showing (a) distribution by counties. (b) Institutions in which cared for. (c) Number of years during which such charges have been retained in institutions

INSTITUTIONS	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 6 years	6 to 7 years	7 to 8 years	8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
ORANGE:												
Young Girls Newburgh	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
or the Benefit	1	11	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	23
City of New York	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	5	3	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	8
...	7	7	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total.....	25	27	18	4	7	1	3	...	1	3	2	101
ORLEANS:												
...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total.....	6	...	3	5	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	17
OSWEGO:												
Guardian Angel Home and Industrial School, Troy	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jefferson Farm School, Winstons	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Oswego Orphan Asylum	7	4	10	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
St. Francis Home, Oswego	3	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)

D. Number of public charges in homes for children June 30, 1921. Showing (a) distribution by counties. (b) Institutions in which cared for. (c) Number of years during which such charges have been retained in institutions

INSTITUTIONS	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 6 years	6 to 7 years	7 to 8 years	8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
WASHINGTON:												
St. Vi	2	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
St. Vi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
St. Vi	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Troy	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Troy	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Total...	12	11	19	8	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	58
WAYNE:												
Dorsey Home for Dependent Colored Children, R. D., No. 2, Rochester	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hillside Home for Children, Rochester	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Our Lady of Victory Infant Home, Lackawanna	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saint Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum of the City of Rochester	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
St. Patrick's Orphan Girls' Asylum, Rochester	...	1	8	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	8
Total...	1	3	3	1	8	2	3	...	...	...	...	20
WARREN:												
Catholic Institute for the Blind, New York	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Children's Home of Poughkeepsie	...	14	12	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Children's Village (The), Chautauque	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York	1	1	...	4	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	12
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Brooklyn (The)	14	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York (The)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Orphan Asylum, Pleasantville	5	4	4	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
Home for Hebrew Infants of the City of New York	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hops Farm, Verbank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
House of St. Giles the Cripple (The), Garden City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leake and Watts Orphan Home in the City of New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yonkers	12	10	1	8	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	46
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, Peekskill	34	62	57	26	23	16	7	7	5	2	5	244

Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children, Mount Loretto, S. I.	40	1	2	13	5	2	60	49	28	17	11	12	6	5	3	152	3
New York Catholic Protectory (The), New York		50	20	7	1					1						18	
New York Foundling Hospital (The), New York		2	7														
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital (The), New York		1	2	1					1							4	4
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, West Park																1	1
Saint Agnes' Hospital (for Crippled and Atypical Children), White Plains																1	1
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, Rye								1								1	1
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry								4								18	
St. Germain's Home (of the House of the Good Shepherd, New York), Peekskill	4	1	1													6	6
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	3															3	3
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	1															1	1
Total	153	164	117	60	49	117	60	49	28	17	11	12	6	5		622	
WYOMING:																	
Immaculate Heart of Mary Asylum (The), Buffalo		4														4	4
St. Vincent's Infant Home, Troy		1														1	1
Western New York Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children (The), Randolph				1												1	1
Total				1												6	6
YATES:																	
Children's Home of Utica (The)			3													3	3
Western New York Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children (The) Randolph	1															1	1
Total	1		3													4	4
MASSACHUSETTS:																	
Saint Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum of the City of Rochester				1												1	1
MICHIGAN:																	
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children (The), Lackawanna		1														1	1
NEW JERSEY:																	
Hope Farm, Verbank	1															1	1
Jewish Protectory and Aid Society (The), Hawthorne	1															1	1
Total	2															2	2

TABLE No. 10 — (Concluded)

D. Number of public charges in homes for children June 30, 1921. Showing (a) distribution by counties. (b) Institutions in which cared for. (c) Number of years during which such charges have been retained in institutions

INSTITUTIONS	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 6 years	6 to 7 years	7 to 8 years	8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
NEW YORK:												
Maternity Hospital and Infant Home of Albany (The).....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
St. Margaret's House and Hospital, Albany	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Troy Orphan Asylum (The).....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Western New York Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children (The), Randolph .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total	4	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
OHIO:												
St. Agnes' Training School for Girls (The), Buffalo.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Lackawanna.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children (The), Lackawanna	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
PENNSYLVANIA:												
Gerry H. ....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Society	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Child	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9
Western	5	5	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
VIRGINIA:												
St. Agnes' Training School for Girls (The), Buffalo.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
WEST VIRGINIA:												
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children (The), Lackawanna.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grand total	6,281	4,157	4,076	2,474	1,760	1,464	1,130	775	543	351	303	23,373

TABLE No. 11
Estimated value of property of homes for children, temporary and special, and their indebtedness June 30, 1921

[illegible]

Total property valuation and indebtedness.

³ Finances on tables 7-9. ⁴ Finances with City Hospital.

Finances with Ben View Hospital.

Finances with parent institution.

TABLE No. 12—(Concluded)
Receipts of homes for children, temporary and special, for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks, and other investments	From money borrowed or advanced by treasurer or other officers	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1920
dren of	\$2,160 06	\$4,800 00	\$765 00	\$6,263 00	\$111,059 88
.	4,667 17			38,189 56	56,111 35
.	4,412 37			14,683 42	33,672 42
.	88 40			7,220 57	21,614 78
.	15 36		11,000 00		16,420 25
.					
.					
quest					
York.	1,085 00			3,244 53	18,253 16
.	2,488 60		26,000 00		95,583 00
Total receipts.....	\$14,867 56	\$4,800 00	\$37,765 00	\$69,571 06	\$320,869 91

¹ See footnote, table 11.

TABLE No. 13
Expenditures of homes for children, temporary and special, for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Indebted- ness existing July 1, 1920	Repay- ment of money borrowed or advanced	Buildings and improve- ments and new equip- ment	Purchase of real estate	Miscel- laneous expendi- tures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expendi- tures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
						Of previous year	Of current year		
Children's Aid and Society for the Prevention of Neglect, N. Y., rk: ¹	\$4,000 00	.....	\$775 52	\$6,058 29	\$1,092 76	\$400 00	\$84,077 74	\$86,064 31	\$14,905 57
Home, New York	.....	.....	13,404 46	.....	.....	3,759 62	38,947 27	56,111 35	.....
New York	.....	.....	1,065 00	.....	.....	632 36	31,185 07	32,872 42	.....
Recent Children,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,170 38	20,444 40	21,614 78	.....
Public Welfare:	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	14,489 57	14,490 57	929 78
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sea View	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
n. Preventorium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
r York Catholic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children, Farm-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures	2,046 59	\$23,000 00	.....	.....	25,100 04	12,115 04	58,199 87	95,422 33	1,155 67
	\$6,048 59	\$23,000 00	\$15,234 98	\$6,058 29	\$6,254 63	\$17,737 39	\$259,244 54	\$333,576 42	\$17,293 49

¹ See footnote, table 11. ² Of this amount, \$4,000 for investment and \$1,100.04 for rent.

TABLE No. 13 — (Continued)
 A. Maintenance expenses of homes for children, temporary and special, for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage
Child-						
ment,	\$31,836 45	\$12,526 95	\$2,225 74	\$4,463 64	\$546 68	\$2,638 83
New	11,136 94	8,970 92	3,126 43	3,088 94	262 33	668 02
ment,	14,074 61	6,194 98	3 00	3,326 91	.....	1,168 69
New	9,546 35	5,160 43	6 00	2,380 16	5 12	858 27
ment,	5,467 68	4,553 81	178 65	510 81	309 15	554 71
ment,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ment,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New	3,022 00	6,740 87	.....	600 60	.....	201 84
ment,	25,019 18	21,867 23	1,330 47	6,504 55	205 84	400 19
Total maintenance expenses.....	\$100,103 21	\$66,005 18	\$6,873 29	\$20,888 41	\$1,320 12	\$6,490 55

¹ See footnote, table 11

TABLE No. 13 — (Concluded)
A. Maintenance expenses of homes for children, temporary and special, for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Household furnishings and equipment	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
Cruelty to Children of	\$2,012 55	\$2,953 40	\$2,363 53	\$24,350 63	\$31,680 40
.....	1,435 09	544 12	981 97	10,891 14	40,903 90
.....	1,603 88	448 32	1,442 34	3,755 64	32,029 87
.....	415 66	246 38	645 26	1,762 79	21,089 42
White Plains.....	188 13	130 12	100 49	2,496 22	14,489 57
.....
.....
Department, Nanuet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
factory), New York	850 16	.....	311 76	173 39	11,900 62
Bedale, N. J.....	7,006 85	621 07	1,040 03	767 72	64,753 12
Total maintenance expenses.....	\$13,912 33	\$4,043 41	\$6,835 38	\$44,208 53	\$371,639 40

¹ See footnote, table 11.

TABLE No. 14
Summary of movement of population of homes for children, temporary and special, during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Present July 1, 1920	Re- ceived during year	Total cared for	OF WHICH		Dis- charged	Died	Total dis- charged and died	Remain- ing June 30, 1921	Average census
				Public charges	Private charges					
Cruelty do.	68	723	791	583	208	743	.....	743	48	66
.....	76	487	563	17	546	512	.....	512	51	57
.....	52	1,110	1,162	105	1,057	1,113	.....	1,113	50	67
.....	54	835	889	80	800	828	.....	828	61	64
.....	30	69	108	41	67	71	.....	71	37	40
.....	137	2,170	2,307	3,307	.....	2,115	24	2,139	168	148
.....	.....	306	336	336	.....	291	.....	291	45	42
.....	98	377	475	475	.....	372	.....	372	108	96
.....	44	32	76	.....	76	31	.....	31	45	45
.....	195	441	636	593	43	456	.....	456	180	120
Total.....	763	6,590	7,343	4,546	2,797	6,343	24	6,367	788	745

TABLE NO. 14 — (Continued)
A. Number received in homes for children, temporary and special, during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	RECEIVED BY JUDICIAL COMMITMENT		For destitution and acceptance of poor law officials	From parents or guardians	By transfer from other institutions	Otherwise	Total
	For delinquency, including truancy	For improper guardianship					
County to Child	6	16	472	43	81	105	723
.....	320	25	133	487
.....	28	120	962	1,110
.....	65	72	698	835
Plains.....	69	69
.....	2,170	.....	.....	2,170
Department,	336	336
..... (factory), New York.....	377	.....	.....	.....	377
Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children, Farmingdale, N. J.....	413	26	.....	32	53
Total number received.....	6	16	1,262	2,663	298	2,335	6,590

TABLE NO. 14 — (Continued)
 A. Number received in homes for children, temporary and special, during the year ending June 30, 1921, classified by age and sex

INSTITUTIONS	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
Cruelty	112	9	274	102	65	51	11	9	723
Dependent	.....	.....	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	487
Delinquents	.....	.....	1,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,110
White	.....	.....	835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	835
Black	.....	.....	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Dependent	.....	.....	782	563	300	226	167	132	2,170
Delinquents	.....	.....	175	132	12	17	.....	.....	336
Dependent	.....	.....	184	161	12	20	.....	.....	377
Delinquents	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Dependent	8	.....	203	156	32	41	3	6	441
Total number received	120	9	4,004	1,263	421	266	181	147	6,580

TABLE No. 14 — (Continued)
 B. Number discharged from homes for children, temporary and special, during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or legal guardians	Discharged to take employment	Placed by institutions in free homes, including those placed for adoption	Transferred to other institutions (including hospitals)	Returned to committing officers	Otherwise discharged	Died	Total
of Cruelty to Children.	250	35	11	320	28	90	.....	742
.....
.....	349	11	118	11	.....	23	.....	512
.....	315	400	.....	20	.....	377	.....	1,112
.....	390	94	.....	25	.....	319	.....	838
White Plains.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	71
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,115	.....	.....	24	2,139
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201	.....	291
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	.....	.....	372
.....	13	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	31
.....	13	.....	.....	.....	443	.....	.....	456
Total number discharged.....	1,330	540	129	2,500	843	1,189	24	6,555

TABLE No. 14 — (Continued)
B. Number discharged from homes for children, temporary and special, during the year ending June 30, 1921, classified as to age and sex.

INSTITUTIONS	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
Cruelty to	116	12	281	192	71	50	12	0	743
.....	.....	.....	512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512
.....	.....	.....	1,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,112
.....	.....	.....	838	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	838
White .....	.....	.....	21	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
.....	.....	.....	759	555	302	232	104	127	2,139
.....	.....	.....	152	116	8	15	.....	.....	291
Depart- mentary), .....	.....	.....	167	178	12	90	.....	.....	379
.....	38	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	208	167	20	42	8	2	456
Total number discharged.....	143	17	4,040	1,253	422	359	184	138	6,556

TABLE No. 14 — (Concluded)
 C. Number remaining in homes for children, temporary and special, June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
Cruelty a:	5	1	21	13	■	6	..	..	48
k.	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	51
White	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	50
..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	61
..	..	..	11	28	..	..	..	..	37
..	..	..	48	42	23	14	33	6	108
Depart- ment	..	..	23	16	4	2	..	..	45
..	..	..	52	51	..	..	..	..	103
..	32	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	45
..	..	..	75	66	15	13	2	9	180
Total number June 30, 1921.	37	1	405	214	45	34	37	15	783

.., a many a married (as was even a woman's factory),
 New York.
 Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children, Farmingdale,
 N.J.

TABLE No. 15

Estimated value of the property of homes and schools for the blind and of schools for the deaf and their indebtedness
June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total property valuation	Total indebtedness
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments		
HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND					
STATE					
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia.....	\$478,000 00	\$66,114 53	.....	\$544,114 53	.....
Private					
and Sunshine	\$10,151 00	\$5,819 25	\$8,367 85	\$24,338 10	\$45,420 00
.....	65,804 98	327 92	.....	66,132 90	1,247 76
.....	20,164 67	5,819 84	34,357 78	70,342 31	45,085 68
.....	81,600 79	10,254 71	36,372 50	128,228 00	43,051 19
.....	1,474,642 79	47,069 48	1,539,182 50	3,060,894 77	.....
Virgin, New	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
Total property valuation and indebtedness, homes and schools for the blind	\$1,662,384 23	\$69,291 22	\$1,618,280 63	\$3,349,936 08	\$134,754 53
SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF					
Albany Home	\$279,382 57	\$8,000 00	.....	\$8,000 00	\$8,113 97
Association for	130,000 00	.....	.....	317,137 24	25,404 84
Central New York	.....	16,500 00	.....	146,500 00	15,113 15
Le Conte and St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes	450,000 00	35,400 00	.....	485,400 00	41,298 45
Buffalo,	900,000 00	26,000 00	914,209 91	1,840,209 91	.....
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb (The), New York	188,125 00	26,881 00	.....	218,006 00	.....
Salome	99,655 54	82,856 00	58,971 24	241,483 38	22,810 85
of Deaf Mutes:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	171,810 00	3,750 00	.....	175,560 00	43,377 72
.....	508,539 00	14,990 25	.....	523,529 25	425,000 66
.....	496,774 00	6,879 83	.....	503,653 83	10,266 72
Total property valuation and indebtedness, schools for the deaf.....	\$3,282,286 11	\$221,257 08	\$1,610,935 82	\$4,514,479 61	\$591,483 36

¹ See also tables 7-10 for finances and statistics. ² Finances with parent institution, tables 7-9.

TABLE No. 16
Receipts of homes and schools for the blind and of schools for the deaf during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1920	From the State	From counties, cities, towns and villages	From pupils, or their relatives or friends for support	From legacies	From membership fees, entertainments, benefits and other like sources
HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND						
STATE						
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia	\$2,607 03	\$110,351 00	\$1,562 37			
PRIVATE						
The International Sunshine	\$5,086 57	\$3,522 00	\$13,604 14	\$4,638 77	\$833 76	\$3,739 60
Brooklyn	6,102 77		14,427 00	250 00	500 00	1,100 00
Conkers	6,886 97		1,951 50	555 00		355 56
(The), New York	23,769 04		1,345 09	120 00	23,957 90	20,289 64
of the Immaculate Virgin	6,477 05					
Total receipts, homes and schools for the blind	\$48,322 40	\$34,778 60	\$31,327 73	\$6,117 92	\$25,291 66	\$25,484 80
SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF						
Albany	\$1,002 36	\$11,091 63	\$11,537 84	\$7,808 75		\$20 00
New York	371 92	53,317 20	46,488 75			
of Deaf Mutes	56 39	38,799 49	20,896 59			
mb (The), New		26,344 76	26,523 28	2,879 19		121 00
tes:	7,418 10	108,473 04	69,823 06	3,063 10	\$4,944 66	
	12,748 51	25,833 74	17,079 69			
	7,114 66	45,001 57	30,233 02	170 00	5,000 00	
	40 90	17,042 13	15,728 37	200 00		
	3,110 32	47,738 49	30,805 70	566 00		
	34 85	30,982 87	17,352 29	734 00		
Total receipts, schools for the deaf	\$31,903 51	\$414,473 95	\$311,777 81	\$15,471 04	\$9,944 66	\$141 00

¹ See footnote, table 15.

TABLE No. 16 — (Concluded)
Receipts of homes and schools for the blind and of schools for the deaf during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	From donations and voluntary contributions	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments, principal	From money borrowed or advanced by treasurer or other officers	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1920
HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND						
<i>Private</i>						
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$308 29	\$114,918 89
<i>Parvate</i>						
Blind Babies (of The International Sunshine Society).....	\$9,287 28	\$280 28	.....	.....	\$13,349 85	\$39,933 78
Blind Babies (of The International Sunshine Society).....	60 00	115 08	.....	\$4,140 00	.....	26,305 75
Blind Babies (of The International Sunshine Society).....	2,613 12	1,618 96	.....	.....	349 18	27,254 94
The Pines, Yonkers.....	3,621 80	2,155 40	.....	16,000 00	37,111 14	105,453 52
Blind Babies (of The International Sunshine Society).....	1,360 00	70,362 57	\$15,100 00	.....	\$70,744 31	220,723 52
Blind Babies (of The International Sunshine Society).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts, homes and schools for the blind.....	\$16,912 18	\$74,542 24	\$15,100 00	\$20,140 00	\$121,653 98	\$419,571 51
<i>any</i>						
York.....	\$27,336 11	\$1,900 42	.....	\$2,050 76	.....	\$24,080 96
Blind Babies (of The International Sunshine Society).....	.....	.....	.....	23,381 16	\$6,457 47	167,712 23
Blind Babies (of The International Sunshine Society).....	276 90	65 24	.....	3,600 00	50 75	63,726 75
Blind Babies (of The International Sunshine Society).....	40 00	46,832 96	\$6,007 51	11,000 00	719 73	87,996 49
Blind Babies (of The International Sunshine Society).....	.....	1,480 40	2,000 00	.....	1,824 31	339,246 76
Blind Babies (of The International Sunshine Society).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780 47	56,193 41
Blind Babies (of The International Sunshine Society).....	310 00	.....	.....	8,430 00	3,486 86	102,486 51
Blind Babies (of The International Sunshine Society).....	266 00	308 98	.....	130,485 00	1,447 34	44,754 74
Blind Babies (of The International Sunshine Society).....	95 30	.....	.....	13,175 00	318 11	219,113 60
Total receipts, schools for the deaf.....	\$38,824 31	\$50,678 00	\$68,007 51	\$203,171 92	\$21,843 48	\$1,176,185 99

¹ See footnote, table 15. ² Received from other states. ³ Of this, \$9,707.65 from New Jersey and \$60,000 from sale of real estate.

TABLE No. 17

A. Expenditures of homes and schools for the blind and of schools for the deaf during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Indebtedness existing July 1, 1920	Interest on indebtedness	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced	Rent	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Purchase of real estate
HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND						
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia.....					\$2,606 85	
Private						
for Blind Babies (of the International Sun- New York 1	\$1,000 00	\$1,667 64		\$440 00	\$802 93	
International Sunshine Branch for the Blind (The), Brooklyn 1				520 00	847 08	
New York Guild for Jewish Blind, "The Pines," Yonkers 1		1,662 34		1,187 50	23,344 06	\$9,816 00
New York State School for the Blind (The), New York 1					9,899 09	
St. John's Mission of the Immaculate Vir- gin,						
Total expenditures, homes and schools for the blind.....	\$1,000 00	\$3,329 98		\$2,147 50	\$33,863 16	\$9,816 00
Schools for the deaf						
Deaf (The), Albany.....		\$267 40	\$23,500 00	\$2,650 00		
Deaf (The), New York.....	\$2,500 00				\$6,445 46	
Instruction of Deaf	10,000 00	1,329 10				
and Dumb (The), New		66 06	11,000 00			
York.....	2,799 32	1,435 68			3,473 47	
Deaf Mutes:						
.....		1,700 00	80,080 00			
.....		1,431 49	10,580 00			
Total expenditures, schools for the deaf.....	\$15,299 32	\$6,229 75	\$125,130 00	\$2,650 00	\$9,917 93	

1 New footnote, table 15.

TABLE No. 17 — (Continued)
B. Maintenance expenses of homes and schools for the blind and of schools for the deaf incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTION	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment
HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND					
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia.....	\$55,649 16	\$15,406 11	\$1,299 17	\$13,673 17	\$138 63
PRIVATE					
Arthur Home and Kindergarten for Blind Babies (of the International Sunshine Society), Summit, N. J.....	\$7,545 77	\$10,397 92	\$426 38	\$1,660 37	\$357 43
.....	8,330 00	4,908 95	1,183 20	1,956 67	122 18
.....	7,156 21	5,143 36	928 39	1,477 57	43 92
.....	14,622 41	6,027 44	1,135 45	1,595 80	294 13
New York.....	55,443 72	14,655 42	634 37	9,165 00	15 00
Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Loretto, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total maintenance expenses, homes and schools for the blind.....	\$93,098 11	\$41,133 09	\$4,307 79	\$15,857 31	\$332 66
.....	89,455 20	\$6,757 54	\$1,044 55	\$1,830 49	\$241 95
.....	75,951 39	34,555 12	4,591 49	12,201 54	345 31
.....	24,643 76	15,993 11	2,311 65	8,010 42	407 80
Deaf Mutes, Buffalo, N. Y.....	36,267 16	17,844 31	9,562 98	6,460 18	487 99
.....	140,924 70	46,126 34	21,331 33	19,454 43	1,111 40
.....	19,390 80	6,377 98	3,193 71	7,902 26	449 56
.....	48,157 34	14,248 48	1,635 05	5,312 01	1,165 68
.....	18,363 73	12,819 39	2,117 22	5,173 16	565 40
.....	51,669 17	30,867 70	5,802 14	10,594 62	580 50
.....	29,569 07	14,384 56	1,361 31	6,276 44	220 71
Total maintenance expenses, schools for the-deaf.....	\$451,412 11	\$190,000 00	\$45,955 04	\$81,816 50	\$6,065 39

See footnote, table 15.

TABLE No. 17 — (Continued)
B. Maintenance expenses of homes and schools for the blind and of schools for the deaf incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment	School supplies and equipment	Expenses of farm and garden	Traveling and transportation
HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND					
<i>DATA</i>					
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia.....	\$678 11	\$9,937 21	.....	\$1,287 76	\$770 39
PRIVATE					
International Sunshine Society).					
.....	\$2,531 05	\$1,610 22	\$234 95	\$949 64	\$401 39
.....	354 35	1,023 26	170 37	272 98	.....
.....	615 55	902 31	112 67	.....	.....
.....	1,087 01	.....	884 10	.....	.....
New York.....	3,483 14	2,292 41	2,380 97	.....	.....
Immaculate Virgin, New York).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
Total maintenance expenses, homes and schools for the blind.....	\$8,051 11	\$5,838 20	\$3,613 06	\$922 63	\$401 39
.....					
.....	\$277 22	\$979 14	\$305 07	.....	.....
.....	1,052 85	3,309 35	1,727 68	.....	.....
.....	85 59	198 52	599 42	.....	\$906 75
Autes, Buffalo.	301 31	4,464 09	590 16	\$556 63	401 49
sw York.....	7,129 72	9,188 82	5,232 95	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,611 74	.....	2,574 06	689 70
.....	1,232 60	4,348 07	1,339 78	454 79	888 97
.....
.....	122 13	1,347 27	204 89	166 36	148 65
.....	215 01	2,718 90	1,706 33	3,077 73	216 15
.....	140 40	1,430 98	236 99	1,286 74	108 39
Total maintenance expenses, schools for the deaf.....	\$10,556 83	\$29,498 88	\$11,916 10	\$8,116 31	\$3,213 19

¹ See footnote, table 15.

TABLE No. 17 — (Concluded)

B. Maintenance expenses of homes and schools for the blind and of schools for the deaf incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS		Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND					
STATE					
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia .....		.....	\$6,754 17	\$9,370 34	\$107,964 25
PRIVATE					
National Sunshine Society, Summit, N. J.		.....	\$1,392 27	\$593 19	\$27,830 58
.....		.....	2,832 59	.....	21,155 65
.....		.....	731 34	624 81	17,735 44
New York.....		\$703 54	237 30	16,945 84	43,333 02
Immaculate Virgin, New York, Mount		29,141 81	5,285 81	.....	122,479 25
Total maintenance expenses, homes and schools for the blind.....		\$29,845 35	\$10,479 41	\$18,163 84	\$232,533 94
.....		\$1,230 77	\$1,133 00	\$2,502 82	\$24,931 96
.....		471 20	2,072 27	1,440 91	139,088 67
Mutes, Buffalo		645 02	6,501 97	579 88	58,593 07
New York.....		.....	2,307 32	180 23	73,038 71
.....		.....	7,117 95	8,979 22	266,596 86
.....		674 41	533 09	3,718 41	46,290 19
.....		.....	.....	683 67	78,155 41
.....		591 25	3,398 67	.....	45,039 43
.....		6,201 87	1,399 86	1,437 65	116,400 77
.....		717 11	1,289 97	.....	56,712 67
Total maintenance expenses, schools for the deaf.....		\$10,521 63	\$26,259 10	\$19,832 78	\$904,827 76

¹ See footnote, table 15.

TABLE No. 18

Summary of the movement of the population of homes and schools for the blind, and of schools for the deaf for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Present July 1, 1920	Received during year	Total cared for	By WHICH		Dis- charged	Died	Total dis- charged and died	Remain- ing June 30, 1921	Average census
				Public charges	Private charges					
HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND										
New York State School for the Blind.....	146	44	192	192	.....	31	...	31	161	118
Private										
(of the Interna-	33	18	51	37	14	5	1	6	45	39
.....	29	7	36	33	3	7	...	10	29	28
), Brooklyn	33	3	36	33	3	10	...	2	26	28
Yonkers	...	15	15	9	6	2	...	13	13	10
(The), New York.	95	24	120	128	1	34	1	35	94	85
n of the Immacu-	41	3	44	8	36	2	...	2	42	41
.....										
Total, homes and schools for the blind.....	231	80	311	245	63	60	2	62	249	231
SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF										
be Deaf (The).	63	8	60	32	28	13	.....	13	47	46
Mutes (The).	241	31	272	241	31	23	1	24	248	232
.....	109	12	116	116	.....	15	1	16	100	101
Instruction of	165	25	190	184	6	25	.....	25	165	162
Deaf and Dumb	295	48	443	431	12	63	...	63	380	305
alone.....	98	12	110	110	...	14	...	14	96	93
.....	188	21	209	207	2	26	3	29	180	186
of Deaf Mutes:	82	3	85	78	7	10	...	10	75	78
.....	201	24	225	204	21	27	1	28	197	197
.....	126	11	137	124	13	29	...	29	108	117
Total, schools for the deaf.....	1,851	196	1,847	1,737	120	245	6	251	1,606	1,608

TABLE No. 18 — (Continued)

B. Number of pupils discharged from homes and schools for the blind and from schools for the deaf during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or legal guardians	Discharged to take employment	Returned to committing officers	Transferred to other institutions	Otherwise discharged	Died	Total
HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND							
<i>State</i>							
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia.....	20		1	1			31
<i>Private</i>							
Sunshine	4			2	1	1	8
.....	5						7
.....	10						10
.....	2						2
.....	34					1	35
St. Virgin,	2						2
Total number discharged, homes and schools for the blind	57		2	2	1	2	62
SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF							
St. The, Albany	9		1	3			13
St. The, New York	8	10		3	2	1	24
.....	5	4		2		1	16
Instruction of Deaf Mutes,	24			1			25
Dumb (The), New York	63						63
.....	12				2		14
.....	12			2	12	3	29
Deaf Mutes:							
.....	9			1			10
.....	25	2				1	28
.....	25			4			29
Total number discharged, schools for the deaf	192	16	1	10	20	6	261

TABLE No. 18 — (Continued)
B. Number of pupils discharged from homes and schools for the blind and from schools for the deaf during the year ending June 30, 1921, classified by age and sex

INSTITUTIONS	Boys over 16	Girls over 16	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Total
HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND									
STATE									
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia.....	10	7	1	1	4	8			31
PRIVATE									
(of the International Sun-									6
.....									7
Brooklyn Conkers The, New York of the Immaculate Virgin.	2		1		3	2		1	10
.....					4	5	1		2
.....	13	3	7	12					35
.....									2
Total number discharged, homes and schools for the blind....	15	3	8	12	11	11	1	1	63
SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF									
Albany New York	9	3	1	2	4	3			13
.....	3	6			6	3			24
.....		2				5			16
.....	8	9			6	2			25
.....	26	22	1	2	7	5			63
.....	2	3	2	1	2	4			14
.....	10	8	1	1	3	6			29
Mutes:		9							10
.....	19	18	5		3	1	1		28
.....						6			29
Westchester Branch, Girls' Department.....									
Total number discharged, schools for the deaf.....	77	80	10	11	37	36	1		251

TABLE NO. 18— (Concluded)
C. Number of pupils remaining in homes and schools for the blind and in schools for the deaf June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Boys over 16	Girls over 16	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys under 5	Girls under 5	Total
HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND									
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia.....	17	15	18	13	59	30	.....	.....	161
PRIVATE									
International Sun-.....	1	.....	1	.....	19	11	7	6	45
.....	.....	1	2	1	15	9	1	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	8	1	4	24
.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	5	.....	1	13
New York.....	15	10	21	5	29	14	.....	.....	94
Maculate Virgin.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	42
Total number June 30, 1921, homes and schools for the blind.....	16	48	25	7	80	53	9	11	249
SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF									
of The, Albany.....	1	5	9	1	17	14	.....	.....	47
The, New York.....	65	60	.....	.....	71	62	.....	.....	243
.....	16	15	.....	.....	43	26	.....	.....	100
Instruction of Deaf.....	23	33	.....	.....	66	44	.....	.....	165
ed Dumb, The, New.....	92	53	25	7	125	73	.....	.....	380
.....	6	11	17	11	32	18	.....	1	96
.....	23	27	10	9	63	58	.....	.....	180
Deaf Mutes.....	.....	19	.....	11	.....	45	.....	.....	75
.....	26	.....	40	.....	116	.....	5	.....	197
.....	.....	29	.....	16	.....	61	.....	2	108
Total number June 30, 1921, schools for the deaf.....	261	263	101	55	593	396	5	3	1,596

TABLE No. 19

Estimated value of the property of eleemosynary educational institutions, and of day nurseries, and their indebtedness
June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total	Total indebtedness
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments		
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York: ¹					
Industrial School No. 1	\$11,000 00	\$573 73		\$11,573 73	
Industrial School No. 7	10,000 00	709 31		10,709 31	
Industrial School No. 8		439 58		439 58	
Industrial School No. 12		607 26		607 26	
York: ²					
	54,250 00	750 00		55,000 00	\$319 03
	79,250 00	750 00		80,000 00	245 57
	47,250 00	750 00		48,000 00	248 57
	291,174 18	2,512 12		293,686 30	593 85
	110,537 00	750 00		111,287 00	149 85
	78,550 08	1,750 00		80,300 08	153 50
	85,085 00	1,000 00		86,085 00	317 57
	87,657 00	750 00		88,407 00	554 45
	95,000 00	2,000 00		97,000 00	236 61
	99,250 00	750 00		100,000 00	237 59
Total property valuation and indebtedness, eleemosynary educational institutions	\$1,042,606 24	\$14,092 00		\$1,056,698 24	\$3,035 49
	39,000 00	\$1,000 00		\$10,000 00	\$3,000 00
		500 00		500 00	92 54
	12,000 00	2,000 00	\$4,000 00	18,000 00	6,359 99
	20,000 00	2,000 00	5,454 95	27,454 95	2,000 00
	10,000 00	500 00	625 00	11,125 00	
Total property valuation and indebtedness, day nurseries	\$51,000 00	\$6,000 00	\$10,079 95	\$67,079 95	\$11,452 43

¹ Finances and additional statistics on tables 7-10. ² Finances on tables 7-9.

TABLE No. 20
Receipts of eleemosynary educational institutions and of day nurseries for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand, July 1, 1920	From counties, cities, towns and villages	From inmates or their relatives or friends for support	From benefits, membership fees and donations	From interest and dividends on investments	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1920
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York¹							
Industrial School No. 1		\$11,000 11		\$271 25			\$11,967 36
Industrial School No. 7...		22,474 38		431 35			23,905 73
Industrial School No. 8		14,728 32		86 25			14,814 57
Industrial School No. 12...		14,466 20		312 25		\$342 00	15,020 45
Children's Aid Society, New York¹							
Evening Schools		5,878 09		5,470 51	\$361 60	3,304 83	15,515 03
Avenue B School.		15,592 48		2,861 26	120 66	12,020 01	32,723 51
Fifty-third Street School		7,456 30		2,102 90	120 62	11,166 44	20,836 26
Henrietta School...		11,303 09		5,142 07	163 70	13,024 59	29,633 55
Italian School		34,551 38		11,102 45	2,389 77	11,082 00	59,075 61
Jones School		13,142 84		2,025 00	3,670 84	9,091 75	27,930 43
Rhineland School.		117 85		1,095 14	4,661 32	9,076 73	14,951 05
Sixth Street School.		11,194 89		3,995 49	1,197 62	8,357 85	24,745 85
Sullivan Street School		10,060 90		1,669 34	1,981 62	11,427 26	25,139 12
Tompkins Square School.		7,778 29		2,115 23	2,274 62	10,538 80	23,702 04
West Side School....		14,127 23		4,065 37	2,403 86	9,319 96	29,926 41
Total receipts, eleemosynary educational institutions		\$195,568 46		\$43,785 97	\$20,746 23	\$109,696 31	\$369,796 97
	\$1,826 73	\$108 00	\$1,235 01	\$4,726 73	\$47 71	\$373 24	\$8,417 42
	802 10	2,500 00	300 00	934 76			2,734 76
	606 79	300 00	286 11	1,072 73		196 85	2,657 79
	734 68	440 20	1,380 16	4,217 64	213 75		6,950 53
	3,551 23	610 00	815 90	3,172 55	268 31	751 00	5,742 42
	370 26		372 83	6,413 30	152 21	86 00	11,186 56
Total receipts, day nurseries.....			258 96	2,458 11			3,085 33
	\$7,983 77	\$3,958 20	\$4,746 95	\$22,995 82	\$681 98	\$1,407 09	\$41,773 81

¹ See footnote, table 19.

TABLE No. 21
Expenditures of eleemosynary educational institutions and of day nurseries for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Indebtedness upon real estate principal and interest	Rent	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
					Of previous year	Of current year		
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York:								
Industrial School No. 1		\$540 00		\$403 43		\$11,023 93	\$11,967 36	
Industrial School No. 7		2,844 00		5,026 43		16,025 30	23,905 73	
Industrial School No. 8		2,640 00		1,842 38		10,832 19	14,814 57	
Industrial School No. 12		2,100 00				12,920 45	15,020 45	
Children's Aid Society, New York:								
Evening Schools					\$183 16	15,331 87	15,515 03	
Avenue B School					618 53	32,107 98	32,723 51	
Fifty-third Street School					145 00	20,691 17	20,836 26	
Henrietta School					260 06	29,373 50	29,633 56	
Italian School					854 60	59,121 01	59,975 61	
Jones School					137 48	27,792 95	27,930 43	
Rhinelander School			\$1,285 00		288 20	13,377 85	14,663 05	
Sixth Street School			895 00		234 85	24,511 00	24,745 85	
Sullivan Street School					332 82	23,911 30	25,139 12	
Tompkins Square School					250 06	22,451 98	22,702 04	
West Side School					386 00	29,549 51	29,935 51	
Total expenditures, eleemosynary educational institutions		\$8,124 00	\$2,180 00	\$7,272 24	\$3,688 74	\$348,531 99	\$389,796 97	
	\$1,194 45	\$720 00	\$541 68	\$450 00		\$4,719 01	\$5,913 46	\$2,503 96
		220 00		* 285 00	302 20	2,437 90	3,609 58	35 18
	00 59					1,496 76	2,215 76	442 03
						5,895 02	6,373 22	577 31
						5,356 16	5,456 75	286 67
						4,319 16	4,319 16	6,866 40
						2,553 75	2,553 75	531 58
Total expenditures, day nurseries	\$1,204 04	\$940 00	\$541 68	\$765 00	\$392 20	\$26,577 76	\$30,530 68	\$11,243 13

* See footnote, table 19. * For investment. * For interest.

TABLE No. 21 — (Continued)
A. Maintenance expenses of eleemosynary educational institutions and of day nurseries incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing of inmates	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephones and postage
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York: 1	\$9,113 96	\$161 60	.....	\$447 99	.....	\$31 40
Industrial School No. 7	13,712 73	261 24	.....	489 56	.....	32 54
8	9,189 71	321 40	.....	270 43	.....	33 63
12	11,407 71	245 25	.....	139 23	.....	33 00
New York: 1	10,409 01	68 98	.....	904 66	.....	229 78
2	23,853 54	2,596 64	4,590 55	1,138 28	\$47 87	169 76
3	13,831 86	2,168 68	265 95	1,343 86	41 59	165 16
4	19,002 40	2,071 60	1,028 45	2,475 35	40 73	196 68
5	41,663 19	4,261 10	1,249 65	4,469 42	83 38	297 34
6	19,726 84	1,950 20	176 60	2,404 83	47 39	137 52
7	6,370 17	1,637 18	269 40	1,639 87	30 78	169 27
8	17,335 34	2,075 52	662 40	1,222 31	45 84	134 17
9	16,019 42	2,515 24	85 27	1,356 01	40 96	171 03
Tompkins Square School	13,897 81	2,307 42	289 23	2,159 83	34 09	220 79
West Side School	21,404 10	1,749 26	1,163 19	1,351 98	18 28	173 40
Total maintenance expenses, eleemosynary educational institutions.	\$246,427 29	\$24,371 31	\$5,710 68	\$22,002 70	\$431 41	\$2,195 49
.....	\$2,154 13	\$1,023 23	\$3 65	\$498 81	\$21 50	\$133 48
.....	973 96	713 41	46 27	374 80	13 07	\$2 36
.....	830 00	594 70	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,734 00	496 12	.....	84 75	.....	.....
.....	2,805 90	1,072 33	.....	832 44	30 82	165 45
.....	1,992 75	1,217 92	.....	284 05	3 00	148 00
.....	1,116 00	616 04	.....	309 09	.....	208 06
Total maintenance expenses, day nurseries	\$12,096 74	\$6,733 85	\$30 02	\$2,321 84	\$58 39	\$737 35

* See footnote, table 19.

TABLE No. 21 — (Concluded)
 A. Maintenance expenses of eleemosynary educational institutions and of day nurseries incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Household furnishings and equipment	School supplies and equipment	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
Society and Home for the Friendless, New York:						
.....	\$50 19	\$224 29	\$26 80	\$499 28	\$469 42	\$11,028 93
.....	58 81	362 55	3 88	429 68	694 31	16,035 30
.....	6 70	202 72	.....	.....	307 60	10,332 19
.....	14 03	327 19	3 89	220 88	529 28	12,920 45
York:						
.....	1,081 95	678 60	.....	38 63	2,022 14	15,433 75
.....	153 97	378 81	108 32	1,550 12	1,844 08	32,427 01
.....	252 12	170 22	73 02	1,581 09	1,543 89	20,936 74
.....	198 92	420 82	166 96	1,342 50	2,671 76	29,616 17
.....	593 89	1,225 65	757 64	2,557 84	2,485 27	59,704 86
.....	208 90	355 85	54 60	1,053 95	1,827 42	27,942 80
.....	144 81	39 81	149 38	1,474 30	1,481 88	13,535 35
.....	229 07	345 40	112 31	987 96	1,578 28	24,728 57
.....	391 79	144 79	136 78	1,808 88	1,795 78	24,465 75
.....	276 56	209 07	185 19	1,458 00	1,750 61	22,786 58
.....	116 98	457 57	63 95	1,354 43	1,894 21	29,777 40
Total maintenance expenses, eleemosynary educational institutions...	\$3,797 48	\$5,543 04	\$1,847 72	\$16,446 41	\$22,895 83	\$351,669 26
.....	\$92 52	\$135 72	\$20 58	\$172 22	\$525 07	\$4,719 01
.....	21 58	58 85	8 60	121 60	28 30	2,437 90
.....	.....	.....	.....	33 06	38 00	1,495 76
.....	2,142 17	.....	72 25	336 62	.....	5,355 91
.....	119 00	.....	90 63	743 98	.....	5,356 16
.....	200 00	.....	14 52	458 92	.....	4,319 16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	304 56	2,553 75
Total maintenance expenses, day nurseries.....	\$2,575 87	\$194 57	\$206 58	\$1,871 41	\$890 93	\$26,737 65

: See footnote, table 19.

TABLE No. 22
Statistics of eleemosynary educational institutions and of day nurseries for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	AGGREGATE NUMBERS ENROLLED DURING YEAR			AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE			NUMBERS ENROLLED JUNE 30, 1921			Number of days institution was open during year
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York:										
Industrial School No. 1	203	316	519	183	227	410	169	211	380	193
Industrial School No. 7	532	613	1,145	309	329	638	297	306	603	193
Industrial School No. 8	290	379	669	214	282	496	209	281	490	193
Industrial School No. 12	326	357	683	222	260	482	213	247	460	193
Children's Aid Society, New York:										
Evening Schools	789	481	1,270	484	262	746	361	175	536	165
Avenue B School	390	354	744	274	257	531	251	244	495	193
Fifty-third Street School	186	164	350	130	108	238	133	101	234	193
Henrietta School	245	269	514	185	193	378	194	193	387	193
Italian School	566	615	1,181	573	599	1,172	553	602	1,155	193
Jones School	254	310	564	203	243	446	198	230	428	193
Rhineland School	106	102	208	67	69	136	85	96	171	188
Sixth Street School	293	215	508	207	132	339	201	151	352	193
	244	233	477	149	157	306	134	145	279	193
	321	173	494	137	111	248	140	117	257	193
	309	347	716	250	234	484	254	223	482	193
Total, eleemosynary educational institutions.	5,129	4,929	10,058	3,592	3,488	7,080	3,402	3,317	6,719	.....
	48	49	97	11	10	21	19	21	40	257
	69	81	150	7	8	15	28	33	61	265
	45	44	89	5	7	12	9	13	22	306
	86	102	188	16	19	35	29	36	65	254
	31	32	63	14	15	29	16	14	30	298
	50	33	83	11	10	21	13	14	27	313
	18	22	40	7	8	15	11	13	24	209
Total, day nurseries	347	363	710	71	77	148	130	143	273	.....

TABLE No. 23
Estimated value of the property of fresh air charities and their indebtedness June 30, 1921 (exclusive of summer homes connected with other institutions)

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total property valuation	Total indebtedness
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments		
Syracuse), Syracuse.....	\$10,000 00	\$2,000 00	.....	\$12,000 00	.....
.....	406,019 66	.....	\$688,024 16	1,054,043 82	\$184,000 00
.....	.....	3,553 33	553,204 98	556,847 21	.....
ork Harbor.....	145,000 00	16,400 75	.....	161,400 75	.....
.....	124,116 51	18,116 66	21,206 93	163,442 10	2,847 37
.....	50,443 93	4,660 62	747 89	55,852 44	6,000 00
Total property valuation and indebtedness.....	\$795,580 10	\$41,780 28	\$1,163,275 96	\$2,000,586 82	\$192,847 37

¹ Finances on tables 27-29. ² For finances and statistics, see tables 34-37.

TABLE No. 24
Receipts of fresh air charities for the year ending June 30, 1921 (exclusive of summer homes connected with other institutions)

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1920	From counties, cities, towns and villages	From inmates or their relatives or friends for support	From legacies, benefits, donations and voluntary contributions	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments	From sale of real estate	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1920
	.....	\$331 00	\$644 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,117 04	\$6,092 46
Floating Hospital (Helen C. Juillard), New York Harbor	\$327 05	6,510 40	103 00	\$5,946 89	\$30,874 81	\$94,536 00	\$760,000 00	50 36	\$38,357 51
Seaside Hospital, New Dorp ¹	240 72	.....	.....	7,222 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,473 44
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Rockaway Park	4,261 18	28,906 26	.....	69,565 52	32,392 30	44,695 14	.....	9,853 96	183,673 35
Seaside Home for Crippled Children, Avenue, L. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,902 27	54,902 27
	8,898 71	9,535 40	7,000 00	56,695 45	1,539 57	5,474 27	.....	10,043 16	96,596 58
	12,057 52	4,739 59	.....	15,700 32	169 16	.....	.....	.....	33,666 59
Total receipts	\$26,875 19	\$50,122 64	\$7,747 42	\$124,480 89	\$34,975 84	\$144,615 41	\$760,000 00	\$73,974 81	\$1,372,762 20

¹ See footnote, table 23. ² From the parent society. ³ Of this \$10,000 "from money borrowed."

TABLE No. 25
Expenditures of fresh air charities for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTION	Repay- ment of money borrowed or advanced, including interest	Rent	Buildings and im- prove- ments and purchase of real estate	Invest- ment	Miscel- laneous expendi- tures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
						Of previous year	Of current year		
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Rock- away Park.....	.....	.....	91,235 97	.....	.....	.....	94,856 49	96,092 46	.....
Seaside Home for Crippled Children, Averne, L. I.....	\$6,111 24	.....	438,984 67	\$397,873 95	\$23,177 38	.....	22,474 58	888,121 82	\$235 69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	3,249 17	7,249 17	224 37
.....	4,911 74	\$1,200 00	27,869 86	.....	\$109,629 89	\$112 50	23,636 62	167,360 61	16,312 74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54,902 27	54,902 27	.....
.....	10,189 56	833 30	6,320 55	1,730 37	5 78	5,305 51	62,404 77	86,789 84	11,806 74
.....	180 60	497 58	23,326 03	.....	.....	.....	9,018 12	33,918 70	747 89
Total expenditures.....	\$21,392 54	\$2,530 85	\$497,637 08	\$399,104 52	\$136,813 05	\$5,418 01	\$180,539 02	\$1,243,434 87	\$29,327 33

¹ See footnote, table 23. ² Including maintenance of Floating Hospital, Helen C. Juilliard, and Seaside Hospital.

TABLE No. 25 — (Concluded)
 A. Maintenance expenses of fresh air charities incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Household furnishings and equipment	Traveling and transporta- tion	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
ation of Syracuse), Syracuse brooklyn: ¹	\$39 21	.....	\$35 00	\$107 89	\$474 20	\$4,856 49
.....	954 23	\$1,416 78	1,902 67	533 10	1,216 80	22,474 58
.....	.....	153 04	.....	.....	22 66	3,249 17
.....	.....	172 70	38 02	.....	3,820 48	23,636 63
.....	1,363 03	12 15	2,040 63	8,696 34	10,980 65	54,902 27
.....
.....	1,553 83	863 01	3,430 08	21,148 83	615 60	65,252 14
.....	606 42	278 90	441 24	1,732 00	519 87	9,015 12
Total maintenance expenses.....	\$4,515 73	\$2,885 58	\$7,887 64	\$32,218 16	\$17,660 24	\$183,386 39

¹ See footnote, table 23.

TABLE No. 26

Statistics of fresh air charities for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Number of days institution was open during year	Number of persons afforded fresh air relief	Number of days fresh air relief was afforded
Baby Camp (of the Visiting Nurse Association of Syracuse), Syracuse.....	115	50	2,692
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, The, Brooklyn: ¹			
Seaside Home, Coney Island.....	62	1,134	12,627
Summer Relief Work.....	75	1,038	14,532
Saint John's Guild, (Administration), New York):			
Floating Hospital (Helen C. Juilliard), New York Harbor.....	50	37,190	38,887
Seaside Hospital, New Dorp ¹.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Rockaway Park.....	332	1,686	32,185
Seaside Home for Crippled Children, Arverne, L. I....	110	137	4,211
Total.....	744	41,185	105,134

¹ See tables 34-37.

TABLE No. 28
Receipts of agencies, county, city and private, for placing out children in families for year ending June 30, 1921

AGENCIES	Cash on hand July 1, 1920	From counties, cities, towns and villages	From inmates or their relatives or friends for support	From entertain- ments and voluntary contribu- tions	From interest and dividends on in- vestments	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1920
COUNTY AGENCIES							
Cayuga County Agency	.....	\$2,115 22	.....	\$136 25	.....	.....	\$2,251 47
Chautauque County Agency	\$998 98	3,900 00	.....	952 69	.....	.....	5,781 67
Chemung County Agency	.....	1,800 00	.....	335 18	.....	.....	2,135 18
Columbia County Agency	315 77	2,499 96	.....	576 00	.....	.....	2,391 73
Dutchess County Board of Child Welfare	9,114 46	15,884 14	\$5,463 63	.....	.....	.....	20,461 23
.....	.....	150,038 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	150,038 48
.....	740 29	1,200 00	.....	471 25	.....	\$1,339 25	3,750 79
.....	.....	2,024 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,024 50
.....	287 13	1,515 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515 53
.....	.....	2,853 33	.....	305 00	.....	13 50	3,458 96
.....	.....	2,675 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,675 49
.....	.....	16,090 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,090 00
.....	.....	5,324 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,324 16
.....	138 02	2,208 33	.....	957 00	.....	.....	3,303 35
.....	1,500 00	2,314 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,814 25
.....	611 26	1,500 00	.....	63 00	.....	605 11	3,779 37
.....	.....	7,325 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,325 00
.....	200 28	1,000 00	.....	1,038 75	.....	205 04	2,444 07
.....	.....	13,284 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,284 51
.....	.....	1,247 96	630 00	2,441 77	.....	900 10	5,328 83
.....	.....	1,200 00	.....	1,312 28	.....	.....	2,512 28
.....	.....	3,693 59	.....	234 00	.....	.....	3,927 59
.....	.....	41,939 23	13,963 90	.....	.....	.....	55,902 13
.....	.....	1,200 00	.....	800 00	.....	.....	2,000 00
CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES							
Newburgh City and Town Agency for Dependent Children	1,005 17	2,370 48	2,865 48	3,214 48	.....	.....	9,455 61
New York City Department of Public Welfare:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Investigations, Boarding Out and Inspection,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, .....	.....	17,672 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,672 98

TABLE No. 29

Expenditures of agencies, county, city and private, for placing out children in families for the year ending June 30, 1921

AGENCIES	Rent	Investment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
				Of previous year	Of current year		
COUNTY AGENCIES							
.....	\$1,764 76	\$1,764 76	\$486 71
.....	5,396 73	5,396 73	384 94
.....	2,135 18	2,135 18	.....
.....	2,656 08	2,656 08	735 64
Welfare.....	20,700 74	20,700 74	9,760 48
.....	150,038 48	150,038 48	.....
.....	3,064 02	3,064 02	688 77
.....	2,024 80	2,024 80	.....
.....	1,515 53	1,515 53	.....
.....	3,201 27	3,201 27	267 60
.....	2,875 48	2,875 48	.....
.....	13,060 94	13,060 94	3,029 06
.....	5,324 16	5,324 16	.....
.....	3,077 46	3,077 46	225 89
.....	2,700 94	2,700 94	1,113 31
.....	2,779 37	2,779 37	.....
.....	7,225 06	7,225 06	.....
.....	1,774 42	1,774 42	699 65
.....	12,800 50	12,800 50	434 01
.....	4,768 63	4,768 63	560 20
.....	2,412 74	2,412 74	99 54
.....	3,892 91	3,892 91	24 68
.....	55,902 13	55,902 13	.....
.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....
Westchester County Department of Child Welfare.....
Yates County Agency.....
CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES							
Newburgh City and Town Agency for Dependent Children.....	3,462 99	3,462 99	992 63
New York City Department of Public Welfare:
Bureau of Investigation, Boarding-Out and Inspection, New York.....	17,672 93	17,672 93

PLACING-OUT CHILDREN. AGENCIES FOR

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Bohemian City Agency for Dependent Children	10,038 55	10,038 55	10,038 55	10,038 55
Syracuse City Agency for Dependent Children	52,203 46	52,203 46	52,203 46	52,203 46
Total expenditures, county and city agencies	\$401,269 98	\$401,269 98	\$401,269 98	\$401,269 98
ITC				
1.	\$126,127 77	\$126,127 77	\$126,127 77	\$126,127 77
2.	\$1,240 00	\$1,240 00	\$1,240 00	\$1,240 00
3.	711 00	711 00	711 00	711 00
Total of				
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Total expenditures, private agencies	\$422,291 31	\$422,291 31	\$422,291 31	\$422,291 31
Total expenditures, county, city and private agencies	\$823,561 29	\$823,561 29	\$823,561 29	\$823,561 29

¹ See footnote, table 27. ² Interest.

See footnote, table 27.

TABLE No. 29 — (Concluded)
A. Maintenance expenses of agencies, county, city and private, for placing out children in families incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

AGENCIES	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Clothing	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses	Board of children in family homes	Transportation and traveling expenses	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
COUNTY AGENCIES								
Welfare	\$1,176 82	.....	.....	\$581 54	.....	.....	\$6 40	\$1,764 76
.....	3,508 15	.....	.....	553 44	.....	.....	982 00	5,396 73
.....	1,800 00	.....	.....	259 08	.....	.....	.....	2,136 18
.....	1,800 00	.....	.....	143 75	.....	.....	74 75	2,656 09
.....	6,411 83	.....	.....	851 23	\$11,015 92	2,421 76	.....	20,700 74
.....	10,400 00	\$19,545 47	.....	.....	118,166 91	1,926 10	.....	150,038 48
.....	1,200 00	1,318 18	.....	.....	.....	79 83	466 01	3,064 02
.....	1,080 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	944 50	.....	2,024 50
.....	900 00	.....	.....	.....	496 05	120 48	.....	1,515 53
.....	1,776 00	12 00	.....	113 75	886 65	380 62	23 25	3,201 27
.....	1,860 00	.....	.....	100 95	795 50	238 54	171 50	2,675 49
.....	5,550 33	.....	.....	135 44	6,775 00	600 17	.....	13,060 94
Placing of Dependent								
.....	2,583 23	.....	.....	304 04	.....	824 35	1,612 44	5,324 16
.....	2,439 95	23 30	.....	116 65	.....	346 33	151 23	3,077 46
.....	1,800 00	17 53	.....	420 98	15 06	437 11	20 26	2,700 94
.....	1,991 43	150 00	30 50	.....	76 00	212 54	319 90	2,770 37
.....	1,500 00	119 27	.....	.....	5,082 80	522 99	.....	7,225 06
.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	774 42	.....	.....	.....	1,774 42
.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	9,429 54	1,102 01	1,068 95	12,800 50
.....	1,860 61	100 21	5 52	318 63	908 67	597 74	968 25	4,768 63
.....	1,772 00	.....	.....	345 51	.....	295 23	.....	2,412 74
.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	39 49	2,193 59	434 21	25 62	3,892 91
.....	25,838 43	.....	.....	4,048 51	21,659 98	4,335 21	.....	55,902 13
.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	500 00	300 00	.....	2,000 00
CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES								
Newburgh City and Town Agency for Dependent Children	1,080 00	349 71	.....	260 41	4,039 50	413 93	510 44	6,402 99
New York City Department of Public Welfare; Bureau of Investigations, Boarding-Out and Inspection, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,673 03	.....	.....	17,673 03

! See footnote, table 27. † Includes \$1,025.12 for fuel, light, and power and small sums for household furnishings, insurance, taxes and repairs.

TABLE No. 30

STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, COUNTY, CITY AND PRIVATE, FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921

*Summary of movement of population of agencies, county, city and private, for placing out children during the year
ending June 30, 1921*

AGENCIES	Number under super- vision July 1, 1920	Received during year	Total under super- vision	Dis- charged from super- vision	Died	Total dis- charged and died	Remain- ing under super- vision June 30, 1921
COUNTY AGENCIES							
.....	50	18	68	35	.....	35	33
.....	37	26	76	37	1	38	37
.....	14	16	30	14	1	15	15
.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	1
Welfare	68	88	156	83	.....	83	73
.....	878	678	1,556	531	9	540	1,016
.....	20	41	61	23	1	23	38
.....	45	44	89	66	1	67	22
.....	23	3	26	12	.....	12	14
.....	17	6	23	16	.....	16	7
.....	75	43	118	49	5	54	64
.....	52	42	94	31	.....	31	63
.....	140	84	224	101	2	103	121
.....	8	28	36	20	.....	20	16
.....	24	31	45	13	.....	13	32
.....	8	5	13	3	.....	3	10
.....	47	21	68	19	1	20	48
.....	19	16	35	14	.....	14	21
.....	33	61	74	46	.....	46	28
.....	24	54	78	52	.....	52	26
.....	13	27	40	17	.....	17	23
.....	12	6	18	9	.....	9	9
.....	101	114	215	94	4	98	117
.....	12	10	22	12	.....	12	10
of Child Welfare							

Newburgh City	24	21	45	16	10	29
New York City	74	...	74	22	23	52
Bureau of	69	30	103	53	55	53
Schenectady C	41	18	59	33	34	35
Syracuse City						
Total, county and city agencies...	1,929	1,523	3,452	1,431	1,449	2,003
PRIVATE AGENCIES, INCLUDING THOSE CONNECTED WITH HOMES FOR CHILDREN						
.....	339	320	659	256	267	392
.....	260	156	416	169	171	245
.....	21	48	69	45	45	24
.....	1,575	124	1,700	134	137	1,563
.....	1,679	308	1,987	603	613	1,374
.....	518	100	618	104	105	513
of Colored Children.						
.....	65	21	86	25	26	60
.....	55	38	93	44	44	49
.....	180	180	360	163	163	197
.....	201	129	340	130	131	209
.....	312	88	400	145	147	253
.....	4,730	515	5,245	932	939	4,306
.....	431	263	694	273	309	385
.....	1,200	142	1,342	265	271	1,071
Total, private agencies	11,558	2,443	14,000	3,289	3,368	10,641
Total, county, city and private agencies	13,495	3,966	17,461	4,710	4,817	12,644

TABLE No. 30 — (Continued)
 STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, COUNTY, CITY AND PRIVATE FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921
 A. Number of children received during the year ending June 30, 1921, and number placed in free homes or at employment

AGENCIES	From orphan asylums and similar institutions	From poor law officers (i. e. without intervention of institutions)	Through commitments by courts	From parents and friends	Other-wise	Total	Number first placements in free homes	Number first placements at employment
COUNTY AGENCIES								
.....	3	7	3	.....	5	18	11	1
.....	.....	22	6	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	3	.....	.....	16	5	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Child Welfare.....	11	64	13	.....	.....	88	1	.....
.....	.....	678	.....	.....	.....	678	103	.....
.....	9	30	1	.....	1	41	.....	.....
.....	7	36	.....	.....	1	44	9	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....
.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....
.....	19	13	11	.....	.....	43	3	1
.....	7	31	4	.....	.....	42	6	1
is Placing of Dependent Children.....	28	21	.....	.....	25	84	84	.....
.....	5	23	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	18
.....	13	7	1	.....	.....	21	11	.....
.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	2	19	.....	.....	.....	21	2	2
.....	.....	12	4	.....	.....	16	2	.....
.....	.....	22	14	.....	.....	41	.....	.....
.....	.....	11	20	.....	5	54	6	1
.....	7	14	4	.....	23	27	.....	.....
.....	2	3	1	.....	2	6	3	.....
.....	38	75	1	.....	1	114	1	2
State County Agency.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	10	.....	.....

CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES								
Newburgh City and Town Agency for Dependent Children.....	.....	19	2	.....	.....	21	2	1
New York City Department of Public Welfare:								
Bureau of Investigations, Boarding Out and Inspection,								
New York.....	36		3	.....	.....	39	7	.....
Schenectady City Agency for Dependent Children.....	14	4	.....	.....	.....	18	17	.....
Syracuse City Agency for Dependent Children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, county and city agencies.....	168	1,180	100	75	1,523	343	28	.....
VIRTS HOMES								
Brooklyn.....	.....	185	62	73	.....	320	.....	6
New York.....	20	3	9	115	29	156	13	.....
Schenectady.....	124	25	.....	1	.....	48	125	.....
Syracuse.....	111	19	.....	131	47	308	239	.....
Benefit of.....	.....	43	55	2	.....	100	35	1
Total, private agencies.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1	21	6	4
Total, county, city and private agencies.....	77	13	11	14	.....	38	.....	.....
Total, county, city and private agencies.....	33	58	25	10	.....	180	.....	.....
Total, county, city and private agencies.....	69	74	18	14	.....	139	70	18
Total, county, city and private agencies.....	.....	.....	.....	19	88	.....	175	.....
Total, county, city and private agencies.....	.....	111	69	53	515	263	.....	.....
Total, county, city and private agencies.....	31	111	.....	.....	142	.....	142	.....
Total, private agencies.....	485	645	250	429	2,443	805	29	.....
Total, county, city and private agencies.....	653	1,825	359	429	3,906	1,148	57	.....

TABLE No. 30 — (Continued)
STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, COUNTY, CITY AND PRIVATE FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921

A. Number of children received during the year classified by age and sex

AGENCIES	Boys 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
.....	3	8	1	1	.....	1	13
.....	10	11	4	.....	2	2	26
.....	4	5	1	.....	0	.....	10
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
..... are	29	25	8	9	5	1	88
.....	6	100	136	59	26	53	45	678
.....	2	9	10	3	10	2	5	41
.....	8	12	3	5	1	2	44
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	6
.....	13	7	2	2	9	0	43
.....	11	10	2	.....	1	.....	42
..... of Dependent Chil-
.....	2	14	17	10	5	13	9	84
.....	11	8	5	2	2	.....	28
.....	1	6	3	4	3	.....	1	21
.....	2	7	1	1	.....	1	5
.....	3	5	2	1	1	4	21
.....	6	5	2	4	1	.....	16
.....	14	14	3	.....	1	.....	41
.....	2	16	17	3	1	3	1	54
.....	5	13	5	.....	1	.....	27
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	6
..... Child Welfare.	40	33	9	7	6	3	114
.....	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	10
.....	7	5	2	.....	1	.....	21

CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES
Newburgh City and Town Agency for Dependent Children
New York City Department of Public Welfare:
Bureau of Investigations, Boarding Out and Inspect-
tion, New York

[illegible]

TABLE No. 30—(Continued)
 STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921
B. Discharged from supervision during the year ending June 30, 1921

AGENCIES	By legal adoption	Returned to parents or relatives	Returned to institu- tions	Trans- ferred to other placing out agencies	Became self- support- ing	Died	Other- wise dis- charged	Total
CORPORATE AGENCIES								
.....	5	25	7	13	3	1	2	35
.....	.....	16	1	2	.....	1	1	36
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Child Welfare.....	81	32	30	2	1	.....	18	83
.....	.....	208	43	.....	16	9	93	540
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1	7	23
.....	1	12	17	.....	.....	1	36	67
.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	2	33	3	3	1	5	7	54
.....	4	21	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	76	15	4	.....	4	2	2	103
.....	.....	6	1	11	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	1	7	3	.....	2	.....	.....	12
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	2	.....	1	1	1	1	1	20
.....	.....	6	6	3	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	1	5	6	12	.....	.....	14	20
.....	1	13	.....	11	3	.....	17	46
.....	1	30	3	4	1	.....	1	52
.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	3	3	4	.....	.....	1	9
.....	.....	30	24	15	1	4	24	98
.....	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	5	12
CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES								
Newburgh City and Town Agency for Dependent Children.....	3	11	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	16
New York City Department of Public Welfare:								
Bureau of Investigations, Boarding Out and Inspection, New York.....	.....	15	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	22

Bebeueatdy City Agency for Dependent Children.....	9	44	..... 4	..... 11	..... 3	2	.....	55
Syracuse City Agency for Dependent Children.....	6	0	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	34
Total number discharged, county and city agencies.....	195	681	180	106	40	28	219	1,449
WIRE HOMES								
oklyn.....	25	143	85	.....	.....	11	3	267
.....	1	150	8	.....	.....	2	3	171
York.....	45	4	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	94	101	25	.....	.....	3	16	137
.....	12	23	140	.....	238	10	30	613
adit of Colored	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	56	105
.....	1	4	14	.....	4	1	2	26
.....	10	14	.....	.....	4	.....	10	44
.....	.....	36	94	.....	29	.....	4	163
.....	.....	60	61	.....	9	1	.....	131
.....	.....	29	61	.....	42	2	13	147
.....	217	.....	390	.....	315	7	10	939
.....	.....	149	71	45	.....	36	8	309
.....	113	20	20	.....	44	5	69	271
Total number discharged, private agencies.....	524	732	1,020	45	744	79	224	3,363
Total number discharged, county, city and private agencies.....	719	1,413	1,200	151	784	107	443	4,817

TABLE No. 30 — (Continued)
STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921

B. Discharged from supervision during the year ending June 30, 1921

AGENCIES	Boys over 16	Girls over 16	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
.....	2	4	5	3	8	6	3	1	.....	1	35
.....	.....	.....	2	2	11	11	5	4	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	6	1	1	.....	.....	15
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
.....	5	13	14	31	29	24	6	53	43	33	540
.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	6	1	4	1	3	23
.....	1	7	6	14	13	16	1	4	2	3	67
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	2	1	2	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	8	.....	2	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	2	7	14	8	3	6	.....	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	3	8	8	10	3	2	1	4	31
ing of Dependent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103
.....	4	4	1	11	23	20	12	7	8	4	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	2	1	1	.....	13
.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	5	.....	2	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	10	3	.....	.....	1	30
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	1	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	2	2	16	17	5	4	1	.....	46
.....	2	3	3	4	15	13	5	4	1	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	7	2	3	1	.....	17
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	2	7	5	31	20	0	0	2	3	93
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	4	.....	.....	1	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	2	1	.....	4	4	2	3	.....	.....	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES
Newburgh City and Town Agency for Dependent Children
New York City Department of Public Welfare:
Bureau of Investigations, Boarding Out and Inspe-
ction, New York.....

PLACING-OUT CHILDREN, AGENCIES FOR

Sebasteady City Agency for Dependent Children.....
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Schenectady City Agency for Dependent Children.....	9	44	4	11	3	2	55
Syracuse City Agency for Dependent Children.....	6	9	1	34
Total number discharged, county and city agencies.....	195	681	180	106	40	28	219	1,449			
Homes											
.....	25	143	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3	267
.....	1	180	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	171
.....	.....	4	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	45	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16	137
.....	94	101	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	30	613
.....	12	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	56	105
Colored											
.....	1	4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	26
.....	16	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	44
.....	.....	36	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	163
.....	.....	60	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	131
.....	.....	29	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	147
.....	.....	.....	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	10	939
.....	217	149	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	8	309
.....	113	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	69	271
Total number discharged, private agencies.....	524	732	1,020	45	744	79	224	3,866			
Total number discharged, county, city and private agencies.....	719	1,413	1,200	151	784	107	443	4,817			

Schenectady City Agency for Dependent Children.....	1	1	.....	3	2	15	12	6	8	4	4	55
Syracuse City Agency for Dependent Children.....	1	1	.....	4	2	7	5	2	5	2	6	34
Total number discharged, county and city agencies..	23	40	60	103	403	388	136	160	86	61	1,449	
Wren												
Allyn	2	10	7	3	12	7	97	92	82	27	267	
York	37	24	5	10	26	39	13	19	12	9	171	
City of	282	89	29	46	42	18	5	1	.....	.....	45	
.....	5	8	14	12	31	63	14	14	.....	19	187	
.....	7	5	2	.....	9	16	9	7	3	1	612	
.....	1	3	1	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	105	
.....	3	14	10	15	67	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	
.....	.....	.....	8	11	53	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	
.....	58	23	29	1	29	53	1	.....	.....	.....	163	
.....	184	136	2	5	82	91	174	165	81	19	181	
.....	..	60	11	.....	42	37	51	47	78	59	147	
.....	36	.....	.....	11	43	46	26	31	8	4	939	
Total number discharged, private agencies.....	615	877	118	116	539	479	292	283	219	189	3,366	
Total number discharged, county, city and private agencies.....	638	417	178	219	931	867	529	533	305	200	4,817	

TABLE No. 30 — (Continued)
 STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921
 C. Number remaining under supervision June 30, 1921

AGENCIES	In free homes	At employ- ment	In boarding homes	In hospitals or other institutions	Other- wise	Total
COUNTY AGENCIES						
.....	23	2	3	2	3	33
.....	6	1	25	.....	.....	37
.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	15
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Child Welfare.....	5	.....	55	12	.....	73
.....	215	4	793	4	.....	1,016
.....	.....	.....	28	4	6	38
.....	13	1	8	.....	.....	22
.....	11	.....	3	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
.....	10	.....	5	3	46	64
.....	9	7	44	3	.....	63
is Placing of Dependent Children.....	116	.....	5	.....	.....	121
.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	16
.....	23	.....	9	.....	.....	32
.....	12	1	10	.....	.....	23
.....	5	.....	35	.....	.....	43
.....	9	.....	16	.....	.....	21
.....	14	2	19	.....	.....	28
.....	5	1	8	3	.....	26
.....	14	.....	15	.....	2	33
Tioga County Agency.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	9
Ulster County Agency.....	.....	.....	106	8	.....	117
Washington County Agency.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	10
Westchester County Department of Child Welfare.....	6	1	6	.....	.....	13
Yates County Agency.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	9
CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES						
Newburgh City and Town Agency for Dependent Children.....	7	.....	15	6	1	29
New York City Department of Public Welfare.....	.....	.....	50	2	.....	52
Bureau of Investigations, Boarding Out and Inspection, New York..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Schenectady City Agency for Dependent Children.....	11	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	53
Syracuse City Agency for Dependent Children.....	19	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	25
Total number under supervision June 30, 1921, county and city agencies.....	533	20	.....	1,849	43	58	2,003
THE HOMES FOR CHILDREN							
.....	41	9	.....	367	6	.....	392
.....	1	.....	.....	166	26	3	245
.....	855	673	.....	23	.....	.....	24
.....	1,306	.....	.....	59	10	25	1,563
.....	50	73	.....	270	10	.....	1,374
.....	34	19	.....	15	9	2	513
.....	4	.....	.....	45	2	.....	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	197	.....	.....	49
.....	4	.....	.....	196	3	.....	197
.....	160	92	.....	.....	1	7	209
.....	3,726	.....	.....	561	.....	.....	253
.....	.....	.....	.....	351	34	.....	4,306
.....	901	64	.....	43	64	.....	385
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,071
Total number under supervision June 30, 1921, private agencies.....	7,079	920	.....	2,431	164	37	10,641
Total number under supervision June 30, 1921, county, city and private agencies.....	7,612	950	.....	3,780	207	95	12,644

TABLE No. 30 -- (Concluded)
 STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921
C. Number remaining under supervision June 30, 1921, classified by age and sex

AGENCIES	Boys over 16	Girls over 16	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total	Number under supervision in free homes outside of State
.....	3	1	3	2	5	17	.....	2	.....	1	33	.....
.....	1	.....	1	7	7	14	.....	1	1	2	37	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	1	4	.....	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Fellars.....	8	15	3	1	26	20	.....	5	3	1	73	.....
.....	.....	.....	50	83	208	257	53	74	53	45	1,016	.....
.....	1	.....	1	3	7	11	2	9	2	3	33	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	.....
Placing of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	5	11	9	24	26	4	11	9	9	131	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	4	1	.....	.....	16	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	7	2	2	.....	.....	32	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	2	3	.....	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12	5	7	1	3	48	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	11	2	1	.....	.....	29	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8	1	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	6	1	.....	.....	.....	23	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
.....
of Child	1	7	6	5	43	34	7	.....	.....	.....	117	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....

[illegible]

TABLE No. 31
Receipts of county and city boards of child welfare for the year ending June 30, 1921

COUNTIES	Balance available July 1, 1920	From counties, cities, towns and villages	From all other sources	Total receipts, including balance July 1, 1920
Albany.....	\$17,898 31	\$48,000 00	\$623 04	\$66,521 32
Allegany.....	1,953 00	2,700 00	.....	4,653 00
Bronx ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	6,668 31	35,464 25	45 00	42,177 56
Cattaraugus.....	1,911 43	4,500 00	.....	6,411 43
Cayuga.....	3,858 28	17,483 00	.....	21,341 28
Chautauqua.....	4,501 87	5,719 50	8 00	10,229 37
Chemung.....	3,299 19	10,017 01	.....	13,316 20
Chenango.....	3,100 26	10,045 75	.....	13,146 01
Columbia.....	1,959 20	3,300 00	.....	5,259 20
Cortland.....	2,313 05	6,175 00	.....	8,488 05
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess ².....	.....	25,115 86	.....	25,115 86
Erie.....	103,198 43	188,900 50	.....	292,098 93
Essex.....	9,676 12	12,000 00	.....	21,676 12
Genesee.....	3,547 00	8,000 00	.....	11,547 00
Greene.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00
Herkimer.....	3,155 00	10,325 00	.....	13,480 00
Kings ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	.....	500 00	.....	500 00
Livingston.....	1,855 39	3,775 00	.....	5,630 39
Madison.....	.....	4,200 00	.....	4,200 00
Monroe.....	34,140 95	90,951 46	1,565 50	126,657 91
Montgomery.....	4,029 85	7,000 00	.....	11,029 85
Nassau.....	17,428 87	35,950 00	.....	53,378 87
New York County ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York City (including all boroughs).....	1,587,086 65	3,081,635 00	.....	4,668,721 65
Niagara.....	5,768 50	18,000 00	.....	23,768 50
Oneida.....	12,395 26	71,787 81	.....	84,183 07
Onondaga.....	13,743 53	40,150 00	.....	53,893 53
Ontario.....	250 00	2,000 00	.....	2,250 00
Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	5,467 03	9,000 00	.....	14,467 03
Putnam.....	1,106 00	2,985 00	.....	4,091 00
Queens ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	17,316 83	58,500 00	.....	75,816 83

Richmond ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	3,568 41	.....	9,000 00	.....	12,568 41
Saratoga.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	600 00
Seneca.....	1,000 00	109 11	.....	109 11	1,109 11
Steuben.....	3,010 19	.....	11,168 50	.....	14,178 69
Suffolk.....	4,039 30	.....	26,260 50	.....	30,299 80
Tioga.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Tompkins.....	1,224 29	.....	3,500 00	.....	4,724 29
Ulster.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00
Warren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	15 00	5,000 00	.....	5,015 00
Wayne.....	3,746 89	.....	6,000 75	.....	9,747 64
Westchester (Department of Child Welfare of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections).....	.....	.....	138,396 21	.....	138,396 21
Wyoming.....	433 00	.....	2,656 01	.....	3,089 01
Yates.....	323 29	.....	1,180 00	.....	1,503 29
Total receipts.....	\$1,884,973 68	\$4,028,942 11	\$2,365 62	\$5,916,281 41	

¹ See New York City. ² Operating expenses not kept separate from those of other activities.

TABLE No. 32

Expenditures of county and city boards of child welfare for the year ending June 30, 1921

COUNTIES	Allowances to families for dependent children	OPERATING EXPENSES					Returned to county	Total expenditures	Balance, unused June 30, 1921
		Salaries	Traveling expenses	Office expenses, including supplies	Other operating expenses	Total operating expenses			
Albany.....	\$34,946 00	\$2,470 00	\$215 84	\$419 15	.....	\$3,104 99	.....	\$38,050 99	\$28,470 33
Allegany.....	2,234 00	75 00	133 37	14 50	.....	222 87	.....	2,456 87	2,196 13
Bronx ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	32,337 50	1,325 00	68 29	118 74	.....	1,512 03	.....	33,849 53	8,328 03
Cattaraugus.....	4,451 03	.....	.....	7 00	.....	7 00	.....	4,458 03	1,953 40
Cayuga.....	18,878 00	600 00	79 75	134 57	\$64 35	878 67	\$126 72	19,883 39	1,457 89
Chautauqua.....	6,224 50	.....	.....	.....	192 06	192 06	.....	6,416 56	3,812 81
Chemung.....	7,173 07	524 29	18 98	.....	15 00	606 82	1,804 92	9,584 81	3,731 39
Chenango.....	10,336 00	50 00	24 34	48 55	12 50	127 38	.....	10,463 38	2,682 63
Columbia.....	4,488 00	120 00	10 31	40 54	.....	139 81	39 64	4,662 45	596 75
Cortland.....	6,319 00	75 00	33 75	9 50	.....	149 11	.....	6,468 11	2,019 94
Delaware ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	40 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	25,115 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,115 86	.....
Erie.....	173,579 36	10,306 68	123 29	3,219 81	.....	13,649 78	14,800 04	202,029 18	90,069 75
Essex.....	9,589 00	.....	114 98	10 00	5 00	129 98	.....	9,718 98	11,957 14
Genesee.....	5,831 00	41 66	3 55	5 25	.....	50 46	.....	5,881 46	5,665 54
Greene.....	208 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208 50	2,291 50
Herkimer.....	11,831 00	300 00	.....	25 00	.....	325 00	.....	12,156 00	1,324 00
Kings ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	40 00	.....	41 16	.....	.....	41 16	.....	81 16	418 84
Livingston.....	3,005 00	.....	120 50	20 50	.....	141 00	.....	3,146 00	2,484 39
Madison.....	972 50	.....	28 97	31 00	.....	59 97	.....	1,032 47	3,167 53
Monroe.....	77,560 90	3,438 25	121 79	606 81	.....	4,166 85	.....	81,727 75	44,080 16
Montgomery.....	7,325 49	399 96	2 58	16 75	.....	419 29	72 68	7,817 46	3,212 39
Nassau.....	33,479 00	3,300 00	282 69	293 97	.....	3,826 66	124 84	37,430 50	15,948 37
New York County ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York City (including all boroughs).....	3,108,427 85	95,559 92	1,584 33	5,400 54	.....	102,544 79	.....	3,210,972 64	1,457,749 01
Niagara.....	19,002 00	50 00	53 19	32 00	.....	135 19	.....	19,137 19	4,631 31
Oneida.....	69,803 46	3,796 32	505 76	792 07	882 04	5,926 19	.....	75,729 65	8,453 42
Onondaga.....	40,682 00	1,479 20	204 02	190 05	.....	1,873 27	459 79	43,015 06	10,878 47
Ontario.....	415 00	500 00	250 00	25 00	775 00	1,190 00	1,060 00

BOARDS OF CHILD WELFARE

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City or State.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.
Orleans.....	9,084 00	240 00	115 96	30 59	5 00	391 55	9,475 55	4,991 48
Oswego.....	2,261 90	360 00	201 00	25 00	.....	596 00	.....	.....	.....	2,847 90	.....	1,243 10
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens ¹	53,589 00	3,120 00	279 47	638 76	57 81	4,096 04	.....	180 00	.....	57,875 04	.....	17,941 79
Rensselaer.....	7,966 16	541 00	40 61	87 74	.....	669 35	.....	.....	.....	8,635 51	.....	3,932 90
Richmond ¹	1,121 50	100 00	74 96	85 00	.....	259 96	.....	.....	.....	1,381 46	.....	3,618 54
Rockland.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	575 00
Saratoga.....	.....	.....	18 37	49 98	.....	110 01	.....	.....	.....	1,004 01	.....	105 10
Schuyler.....	894 00	41 66	32 08	20 75	255 50	308 33	.....	.....	.....	9,090 83	.....	5,087 86
Seneca.....	8,782 50	899 94	417 11	211 70	.....	1,528 75	.....	10 00	.....	26,462 25	.....	3,837 55
Steuben.....	24,923 50	.....	39 46	103 00	.....	142 46	.....	.....	.....	915 79	.....	84 21
Suffolk.....	773 33	.....	3 88	5 60	10 00	19 48	.....	.....	.....	2,358 77	.....	2,365 52
Tioga.....	2,339 29	.....	.....	35 68	.....	35 68	.....	.....	.....	760 68	.....	1,739 32
Tompkins.....	725 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	.....	86 57	.....	33 34	2 50	122 41	.....	.....	.....	1,009 03	.....	4,005 97
Washington.....	6,000 75	.....	15 69	25 75	.....	41 44	.....	.....	.....	6,042 19	.....	3,705 45
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester (Department of Child Welfare of the Com- missioner of Charities and Corrections).....	138,396 21	.....	18 81	15 20	.....	34 01	.....	.....	.....	138,396 21	.....	1,086 00
Wyoming.....	1,969 00	.....	.....	13 49	.....	13 49	.....	.....	.....	2,003 01	.....	466 80
Yates.....	1,023 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,036 49	.....	.....
Total expenditures.....	\$3,974,985 78	\$129,800 45	\$5,253 84	\$12,883 24	\$1,451 76	\$149,389 29	\$17,628 63	\$4,142,003 70	\$1,774,277 71			

¹ See footnote, table 31.

TABLE No. 33
Beneficiaries of county and city boards of child welfare for the year ending June 30, 1921

COUNTIES	RECEIVING ALLOWANCES JULY 1, 1920		GRANTED ALLOWANCES DURING YEAR		TOTAL BENEFICIARIES		ALLOWANCES DISCONTINUED		RECEIVING ALLOWANCES JULY 30, 1921	
	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children
Albany.....	130	358	46	121	176	479	28	75	148	404
Allegany.....	15	41	3	11	18	52	3	16	15	36
Bronx ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	97	252	26	70	123	322	18	54	105	268
Cattaraugus.....	20	53	9	37	29	90	3	8	26	82
Cayuga.....	69	159	18	45	87	204	17	42	70	162
Chautauqua.....	21	62	9	27	30	89	5	21	25	68
Chemung.....	14	52	8	25	22	77	3	12	19	65
Chenango.....	19	57	12	50	31	107	9	24	22	83
Columbia.....	3	8	11	41	14	49	1	6	13	43
Cortland.....	15	67	6	26	21	93	2	7	19	86
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	68	237	17	53	85	290	27	93	58	197
Erie.....	339	1,186	130	408	469	1,594	106	454	363	1,140
Essex.....	50	160	15	43	65	203	6	20	59	183
Genesee.....	22	73	7	22	29	95	6	21	23	74
Greene.....	.....	.....	6	17	6	17	.....	.....	6	17
Herkimer.....	29	89	13	42	42	131	3	12	39	119
Kings ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	4	.....	.....	1	4
Livingston.....	23	76	4	10	27	86	8	16	19	70
Madison.....	.....	.....	5	19	5	19	.....	.....	5	19
Monroe.....	169	503	81	264	250	757	51	148	199	609
Montgomery.....	15	46	9	37	24	83	6	17	18	66
Nassau.....	78	238	18	64	96	302	13	52	83	250
New York County ¹	6,039	19,305	2,330	6,091	8,369	25,396	1,251	2,519	7,118	22,877
New York City, including all boroughs.....	74	261	26	82	100	343	10	26	90	317
Niagara.....	131	416	46	148	177	564	28	67	149	497
Oneida.....	106	301	36	103	141	404	23	57	118	347
Onondaga.....	.....	.....	4	16	4	16	.....	.....	4	16
Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego.....	36	125	9	33	45	158	7	24	38	134

DIVISION OF MEDICAL CHARITIES

HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA

DISPENSARIES

TABLE No. 34
Estimated value of the property of hospitals and their indebtedness June 30, 1921

Total property valuation	Total indebted- ness
\$41,000 00	\$4,200 00
35,000 00	898 12
283,067 98	14,961 43
220,000 00	.....
250,000 00	.....
74,500 00	.....
120,445 00	.....
53,030 00	.....
200,148 27	.....
29,000 00	.....
81,000 00	.....
29,658 45	2,326 12
150,000 00	.....
56,767 21	.....
75,000 00	.....
75,000 00	.....
36,658 83	.....
267,610 15	.....
65,500 00	.....
755,151 22	13,571 77
77,000 00	.....
483,890 29	.....
69,622 91	19,238 37
159,341 98	.....

New York City:

Hospitals:

.....	9,520,000 00	485,000 00	.....	10,005,000 00	.....
.....	823,500 00	40,000 00	.....	863,500 00	.....
.....	870,000 00	48,000 00	.....	918,000 00	.....
.....
.....	1,570,000 00	110,000 00	.....	1,680,000 00	.....
Neponset.....	256,000 00	12,000 00	.....	268,000 00	.....
.....
.....	898,500 00	.....	.....	898,500 00	.....
.....	951,500 00	.....	.....	951,500 00	.....
.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	100,000 00	.....
and.....	781,500 00	.....	.....	781,500 00	.....
.....	1,085,000 00	.....	.....	1,085,000 00	.....
.....
.....	2,000,000 00	.....	.....	2,000,000 00	.....
.....	372,000 00	.....	.....	372,000 00	.....
.....	125,000 00	.....	.....	125,000 00	.....
.....	565,000 00	.....	.....	565,000 00	.....
.....	2,500,000 00	300,000 00	.....	2,800,000 00	.....
.....	3,925,000 00	.....	.....	3,925,000 00	.....
.....	4,500,000 00	132,436 56	.....	4,632,436 56	.....
and Children,	106,800 00	56,748 03	.....	163,548 03	.....
ary Tubercu-	501,117 71	85,232 78	.....	586,350 49	.....
.....	181,000 00	30,000 00	.....	211,000 00	6,539 17
.....	35,000 00	3,000 00	.....	38,000 00	.....
.....	185,000 00	28,200 00	.....	213,200 00	81,000 00
.....	12,000 00	7,000 00	.....	19,000 00	.....
.....	275,000 00	15,045 00	.....	290,045 00	.....
.....	898,320 15	54,883 00	.....	953,203 15	.....
.....	48,100 00	7,002 46	.....	55,102 46	.....
.....	42,000 00	12,300 00	.....	54,300 00	.....
.....	55,966 95	5,000 00	.....	60,966 95	50,000 00
Wyantekill,	309,379 94	39,158 16	.....	348,538 10	300,000 00
.....	150,000 00	13,300 00	.....	163,300 00	.....
.....	129,575 00	12,332 88	.....	141,907 88	125,000 00
.....	183,808 63	16,030 08	.....	199,838 71	.....
.....
.....	119,501 22	20,498 78	.....	140,000 00	1,630 01
.....	107,000 00	12,500 00	.....	119,500 00	14,000 00
.....	16,500 00	2,275 00	.....	18,775 00	.....
.....	62,113 87	11,225 35	.....	73,339 22	.....

: Finances with parent institution.

: See also, tables 1-6.

.....	87,000 00	25,000 00	11,550 00	93,550 00	1,500 00
.....	132,500 00	80,271 62	.....	162,771 62	162,515 95
.....	1,102,868 11	120,288 80	574,761 72	1,397,943 63	68,410 27
.....	404,875 70	48,610 09	135,291 68	568,777 47	218,202 89
.....	264,000 00	56,000 00	2,653 03	322,653 03	12,764 53
.....	118,638 30	10,055 63	.....	128,693 93	45,907 82
.....	5,000 00	2,000 00	500 00	7,500 00	.....
.....	20,000 00	3,000 00	8,000 00	31,000 00	4,300 00
.....	15,000 00	2,000 00	.....	17,000 00	.....
.....	140,000 00	45,000 00	.....	185,000 00	102,000 00
.....	320,195 84	28,426 88	192,355 30	540,978 02	9,399 68
.....	55,500 00	6,000 00	136,756 76	197,256 76	632 00
.....	154,200 00	.....	300,048 19	454,248 19	.....
.....	112,400 00	16,500 00	31,900 00	160,800 00	14,000 00
.....	72,000 00	7,000 00	8,300 00	87,300 00	3,000 00
.....	177,800 00	29,316 50	.....	216,816 50	179,395 37
.....	350,000 00	25,000 00	.....	375,000 00	259,804 56
.....	65,000 00	27,994 50	68,473 91	166,368 41	13,000 00
.....	135,600 00	25,000 00	29,571 91	190,171 91	.....
.....	298,000 00	82,371 61	5,053 77	390,425 38	139,126 23
.....	45,000 00	10,438 16	18,800 00	74,238 16	1,129 12
.....	112,057 00	27,476 00	.....	139,533 00	67,983 97
.....	218,006 09	25,899 22	45,500 00	289,397 31	30,159 29
.....	144,800 00	16,500 00	101,000 00	262,300 00	.....
.....	596,036 33	21,006 68	95,710 47	693,755 38	26,513 26
.....	36,871 40	11,796 11	6,900 98	55,568 49	2,822 24
.....	137,867 70	13,313 35	3,700 00	144,781 05	29,726 36
.....	90,531 90	6,385 75	115,541 00	212,456 65	10,000 00
.....	158,540 73	16,006 13	109,636 30	284,203 16	2,000 00
.....	45,000 00	13,000 00	.....	57,600 00	.....
.....	9,000 00	8,000 00	13,500 00	25,500 00	.....
.....	645,690 00	59,901 94	11,183 26	716,775 19	41,000 00
.....	10,000 00	2,000 00	7,050 00	19,050 00	999 59
.....	43,500 00	2,000 00	87,099 68	132,599 68	749 52
.....	391,900 53	13,449 14	65,567 82	470,917 49	91,115 55
.....	315,320 36	65,496 74	90,155 13	470,972 23	34,595 32
.....	895,900 00	37,267 30	47,825 58	480,892 88	164,357 96
.....	753,735 56	68,243 90	50,552 17	872,531 63	33,467 65
.....	161,557 12	40,633 96	.....	202,221 10	97,000 92
.....	179,360 00	13,125 00	.....	192,485 00	42,132 83
.....	199,599 19	9,987 81	115,636 07	325,135 07	78,768 72
.....	110,192 27	8,550 24	18,091 72	276,884 23	.....

Houses of Saint Giles the Cripple (The), Brooklyn

¹ Finances with parent institution.

² See Woman's Hospital Association, Batavia.

³ See New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, New York.

⁴ See The Hospital Association of the City of Rochester.

⁵ Name now changed to Highland Hospital of Rochester.

⁶ See The Hospital Association of the City of Rochester.

TABLE No. 34 — (Continued)
Estimated value of the property of hospitals and their indebtedness June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total property valuation	Total indebtedness
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments		
Insured	\$106,000 00	\$15,000 00	\$205,173 02	\$326,173 02	\$19,665 48
..	76,831 19	10,053 58	86,000 00	122,884 77	..
..	39,991 41	5,413 84	..	45,405 25	..
..	94,387 00	3,044 57	46,800 00	144,231 57	55,500 00
ew York	226,149 50	12,095 59	35,974 83	274,219 72	15,619 25
..	188,891 84	11,885 87	182,927 40	318,704 61	11,591 12
..	39,050 00	33,965 41	78,925 61	151,941 02	109,873 01
..	577,017 73	61,577 54	48,500 00	687,195 27	50,560 19
rk.	99,800 00	19,276 72	..	119,176 72	27,347 94
..	30,865 97	2,052 88	..	33,018 80	41,015 34
..	45,896 85	81,039 14	..	76,935 99	23,350 00
..	332,097 44	11,781 12	..	1,248,648 11	..
..	54,000 00	5,000 00	904,819 54	70,000 00	4,871 45
..	191,967 78	5,971 34	11,000 00	888,189 43	151,838 00
York (The)	483,950 00	36,057 85	98,565 80	618,673 65	20,822 07
..	1,038,946 99	177,619 41	617,104 75	2,733,671 15	11,284 58
..	78,155 97	30,205 82	7,999 18	106,360 47	127,950 65
..	518,618 86	47,862 25	1,020,226 20	1,595,702 41	1,222 89
..	81,500 00	10,000 00	16,800 00	57,800 00	157,090 91
..	1,318,413 54	109,154 82	308,867 51	1,636,435 87	..
..	50,000 00	4,000 00	..	54,000 00	210,000 00
dical School, New York	1,056,885 24	84,570 43	181,305 00	1,322,560 67	13,946 98
..	174,914 27	28,777 84	..	203,692 31	510 08
..	488,402 50	33,013 40	430,708 01	952,123 91	..
(The)'	..	..	..	..	..
..	77,166 03	12,135 15	5,892 78	95,193 91	42,498 56
r and Allied Diseases, New	756,800 00	95,153 35	397,513 36	1,248,946 71	10,461 03
..	30,871 58	8,841 63	635 00	39,848 21	..
..	30,000 00	10,000 00	260 00	40,260 00	31,026 86
oklyn (The)	1,437,000 00	140,473 25	1,155,240 43	2,732,813 78	30,000 00
ork	2,469,477 89	261,003 12	1,014,019 56	3,757,500 07	..
ord Hills	275,333 83	55,449 38	..	334,773 31	..

.....	30,000 00	8,200 00	64,889 21	105,089 21	1,351 61
.....	350,000 00	100,000 00	.....	450,000 00	10,214 68
.....	5,505,960 80	145,000 00	2,387,654 07	7,988,614 67	10,291 67
.....	192,714 44	26,536 67	26,003 23	245,254 24	31,166 49
.....	113,074 24	33,363 66	247,504 58	393,941 47	20,368 73
.....	77,000 00	19,000 00	153,300 00	254,300 00	11,000 00
.....	238,848 68	28,060 86	33,341 58	300,251 11	52,864 11
.....	417,234 05	60,000 00	637,542 38	1,115,076 43	12,476 97
Hospital (The), New	805,533 61	204,690 97	64,657 52	1,076,682 10	1,478,948 92
.....	396,692 14	.....	367,833 30	766,515 44	36,975 98
.....	100,000 00	16,339 13	48,137 50	164,476 63	29,009 96
.....	835,108 16	27,509 58	1,076,567 75	1,939,185 79	.....
New York	1,760,766 57	202,010 29	675,891 41	2,638,668 27	708,126 28
.....	423,000 00	.....	214,000 00	637,000 00	55,531 88
.....	1,359,095 29	42,500 00	626,557 29	1,959,122 58	.....
.....	249,091 03	49,831 14	90,864 25	389,786 42	59,014 76
.....	377,449 42	54,810 44	145,323 66	577,592 51	120,638 39
.....	75,000 00	17,145 00	.....	92,145 00	52,000 00
.....	43,736 81	10,000 00	110,330 98	164,067 79	1,115 30
.....	111,023 51	16,515 81	.....	127,539 32	7,246 18
.....	141,280 21	39,320 60	66,985 31	247,596 12	21,741 81
.....	90,002 61	14,004 63	58,597 99	162,405 23	60,442 45
.....	78,500 00	14,000 00	.....	92,500 00	.....
.....	70,000 00	8,168 00	.....	78,168 00	31,800 00
.....	25,925 00	4,200 00	44,441 92	74,566 92	.....
.....	20,000 00	8,000 00	.....	28,000 00	17,032 20
.....	2,452,514 45	300,729 57	7,062,358 04	9,715,602 08	38,433 19
.....	80,000 00	10,000 00	.....	90,000 00	.....
.....	706,000 00	115,043 46	632,722 83	1,453,766 29	285,773 51
.....	819,246 11	28,531 41	164,245 85	512,026 37	17,345 12
.....	400,000 00	42,000 00	.....	442,000 00	12,807 75
.....	84,000 00	13,094 50	.....	97,094 50	1,939 47
.....	77,373 41	8,000 00	18,156 97	103,430 38	12,547 77
.....	700,000 00	40,300 00	.....	740,300 00	152,940 63
.....	492,846 51	31,000 00	.....	523,846 51	139,334 66
.....	165,418 62	15,527 00	213,671 72	384,917 84	12,500 00
.....	34,000 00	8,000 00	.....	42,000 00	19,796 00
.....	35,000 00	10,000 00	.....	45,000 00	6,000 00
.....	105,000 00	15,000 00	.....	120,000 00	35,000 00
.....
.....	396,080 73	68,662 36	.....	464,743 11	75,000 00
.....	505,718 76	36,376 21	.....	542,094 96	112,330 32
.....	890,535 96	21,376 76	323,797 17	735,708 91	51,366 46

St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....
 'For property valuation, see Homes for Children.
 tables 7-10.

* See Fresh Air Charities.

* Finances with Ogdensburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum; see

TABLE No. 34 — (Concluded)
Estimated value of the property of hospitals and their indebtedness June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total property valuation	Total indebtedness
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments		
.....	\$98,223 97	\$18,803 27	.....	\$117,027 24	\$22,743 63
.....	192,968 64	36,537 40	.....	229,496 04	89,713 14
.....	235,000 00	30,000 00	.....	265,000 00	36,983 44
.....	385,032 50	53,511 57	.....	438,544 07	66,228 18
.....	.....	21,500 00	.....	21,500 00	5,524 23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,615 06
.....	324,060 00	59,600 00	\$163,245 99	546,905 99	132,721 09
.....	267,976 97	55,647 54	33,676 96	357,301 47	223,026 67
.....	70,000 00	5,000 00	20,000 00	95,000 00	13,119 06
.....	513,735 57	54,432 73	35,000 00	603,168 30	13,539 56
.....
.....	225,000 00	20,000 00	50,000 00	295,000 00	12,000 00
.....	763,281 26	176,026 51	163,811 11	1,103,118 88	211,937 87
(The), West New	145,300 00	51,802 02	.....	197,102 02	99,645 62
.....	624,500 81	36,359 77	262,801 96	923,662 54	91,706 12
.....	142,000 00	17,000 00	13,500 00	172,500 00	16,439 70
.....	30,000 00	5,000 00	.....	35,000 00	.....
.....	300,000 00	60,000 00	5,000 00	365,000 00	1,324 39
.....	134,000 00	28,000 00	6,195 00	168,195 00	3,864 87
.....	291,216 50	45,170 55	.....	336,387 05	161,260 18
(The)	1,620,616 50	.....	302,549 27	1,923,165 77	15,039 96
.....	2,047,295 96	174,259 87	.....	2,221,555 83	.....
.....	.....	7,526 00	13,733 74	20,558 74	.....
.....	319,587 20	32,000 00	197,289 62	548,876 82	5,576 11
.....	346,599 24	56,954 57	115,299 51	518,853 32	46,844 77
.....	152,264 92	27,562 05	15,493 32	195,320 29	130,330 96
.....	131,669 13	10,971 72	.....	142,640 85	73,073 07

.....	203,489 03	36,313 69	96,758 46	336,511 18	8,822 49
.....	100,000 00	18,500 00	96,514 42	215,014 42	.....
.....	27,500 00	3,800 00	50,345 30	81,445 30	.....
.....	41,400 00	5,000 00	63,590 00	109,980 00	3,253 48
.....	614,150 96	171,348 87	46,500 00	830,999 83	513,274 45
.....	411,881 00	58,032 76	211,830 15	681,743 91	11,270 92
.....	335,669 16	56,031 94	.....	440,701 10	293,798 83
.....	14,400 00	5,536 41	.....	19,936 41	5,165 84
.....
.....	154,000 00	16,356 45	49,657 87	230,014 32	12,183 69
.....	128,339 72	19,016 72	191,243 16	338,589 60	32,692 23
.....	8,500 00	8,537 00	500 00	17,537 00	.....
N. Y.	82,000 00	5,000 00	.....	87,000 00	14,999 80
.....	50,696 88	13,733 48	52,139 83	116,570 19	26,841 72
.....	269,280 00	37,566 49	82,690 00	489,636 49	81,716 01
.....	260,580 03	43,262 17	516,339 67	820,191 86	62,775 02
Total property valuation and indebtedness, private hospitals	\$80,020,363 28	\$6,415,458 22	\$31,990,218 06	\$98,426,039 51	\$10,849,905 79
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public hospitals	30,094,631 96	2,573,544 87	.....	41,673,176 83	738,614 99
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public and private hospitals.	\$99,114,995 19	\$8,994,003 09	\$31,990,218 06	\$140,099,216 34	\$11,588,510 78

Total property valuation and indebtedness, private hospitals

Total property valuation and indebtedness, public hospitals

Total property valuation and indebtedness, public and private hospitals.

¹² Property in the name of the sisters.

¹³ For finances which see.

¹⁴ Property valuation with St. Joseph's Infant Home, Troy.

¹⁵ Property belongs to Columbia University.

¹⁶ Name changed to

¹⁷ See Columbus Hospital Extension in connection with

¹⁸ Name changed to

TABLE No. 35 — (Continued)
Receipts of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1920	From the State or United States treasury	From counties, cities, towns and villages	From paying patients or their friends for care and treatment	From legacies	From membership fees, entertain- ments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contribu- tions
.....	.....	.....	\$30,858 77	\$6,107 98	.....	.....	.....
.....	\$12,146 33	.....	53,212 67	13,725 59	.....	.....	.....
.....	15,535 70	.....	54,570 32	175 05	.....	.....	.....
.....	16,327 43	.....	65,598 50	1,347 50	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	6,299 00	141 40	.....	.....	.....
.....	9,064 70	\$3,377 50	26,081 77	535 34	.....	.....	.....
.....	13,353 64	.....	125,315 56	1,801 50	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	39,683 94	9,972 76	.....	.....	.....
.....	14,192 42	.....	13,313 25	3,954 87	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	13,972 04	1,468 61	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	49,498 61	2,163 08	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	219,292 23	10,370 80	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,234 86	.....	45,602 50	1,735 24	.....	.....	.....
.....	629 81	.....	50,916 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts, public hospitals.....	\$372,402 22	\$454,926 37	\$12,669,196 41	\$547,165 00	\$250 00	\$1,686 72	\$11,210 88
.....	\$11,006 32	.....	\$1,698 00	\$116,619 26	.....	.....	\$1,326 63
.....	10,623 75	.....	71,929 70	328,197 51	\$89,000 00	.....	3,768 61
.....	8,776 07	.....	12,781 16	11,820 89	.....	\$816 76	647 65
.....	3,407 77	.....	5,144 00	30,141 89	.....	.....	986 57
.....	4,219 71	.....	1,638 50	26,468 14	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,533 97	.....	.....	14,203 24	.....	2,000 00	..... 16 00

TABLE No. 35 — (Continued)
Receipts of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1920	From the State or United States treasury	From counties, cities, towns and villages	From paying patients or their friends for care and treatment	From legacies	From membership fees, entertain- ments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contribu- tions
Private Hospitals — Continued							
ment, New	\$32,330 32	.....	\$437 50	\$130,354 53	\$2,500 00	\$34,459 90	\$13,396 35
.....	3,308 72	.....	756 25	12,317 40	.....	1,752 00	1,115 00
.....	2,353 26	.....	426 55	39,149 00	1,000 00	95 00	2,219 86
.....	31,861 37	.....	330 40	45,028 79	21,573 42	58 65	6,081 22
.....	2,878 78	\$4,475 50	4,439 89	68,332 45	2,000 00	.....	63,180 64
.....	80 38	.....	3,211 00	15,942 65	750 00	1,543 25	1,353 00
.....	2,332 48	.....	24 00	6,391 89	.....	281 55	3,189 21
.....	14,377 53	.....	2,740 00	199,830 93	.....	.....	80,006 14
.....	919 29	.....	2,500 00	8,049 74	.....	5,214 07	1,388 26
.....	2,154 88	.....	70 00	16,567 91	.....	.....	11,970 48
.....	1,518 82	.....	13,101 39	99,583 10	6,500 00	1,077 23	74,913 39
ady (Tue),	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,409 35	.....	8,500 00	159,775 91	5,000 00	1,000 00	53,078 21
.....	200 00	.....	9,415 12	37,365 60	.....	90 00	99,393 33
.....	6,454 71	.....	21,968 11	195,014 71	.....	.....	5,783 42
.....	2,203 40	.....	19,774 47	57,616 45	500 00	9,966 36	3,105 22
.....	1,341 20	.....	39,202 62	9,002 75	.....	.....	813 00
.....	1,892 04	.....	879 40	88,661 72	1,996 61	.....	6,025 38
.....	6,745 31	.....	7,733 21	5,742 23	2,400 00	.....	21,720 14
.....	2,890 98	.....	1,579 00	29,355 18	500 00	290 45	1,789 40
.....	767 40	.....	1,203 00	27,255 74	6,000 00	6,743 09	.....
.....	5,938 56	.....	4,800 00	21,693 36	.....	.....	308 00
New York,	5,395 71	.....	4,000 00	57,309 58	588 95	.....	19,680 00
.....	121 81	.....	3,942 00	77,722 29	2,496 48	.....	53,220 99
.....	4,194 00	.....	2,650 15	60,097 04	300 00	4,946 38	1,909 26
.....	10,248 80	.....	4,991 51	389,772 33	.....	14,546 89	12,763 25
.....	2,524 08	.....	19,417 98	89,730 85	.....	40,000 00	13,247 53
.....	.....	.....	6,026 55	.....	.....	50 00	15,241 47

1,949 03	141 20	37,045 45	.....	1,888 00	2,610 75
3,267 20	.....	60,235 59	.....	.....	3,755 57
5,360 63	14,919 84	14,970 94	60,049 33	1,045 00	.....
17,139 08	4,030 65	25,377 01	.....	.....	14,166 33
2,614 21	.....	46,490 05	.....	.....	.....
34,113 15	17,455 30	118,357 41	2,065 38	65,186 22	16,525 34
60,579 25	23,877 33	324,340 91	12,137 62	39,844 00	78,263 74
938 16	2,216 27	39,204 08	.....	.....	100 00
16,452 37	120,633 97	72,279 62	216,043 85	.....	222,753 92
1,160 07	1,315 00	17,397 32	752 96	206 00	3,313 04
8,352 32	30,980 26	285,116 52	.....	.....	18,684 13
45 71	7,817 02	2,462 33	.....	.....	.....
40,459 45	12,656 97	186,062 93	4,316 57	.....	54,859 57
10,007 12	9,833 07	67,416 00	.....	.....	21,113 32
.....	1,438 00	32,210 48	.....	.....	219,199 56
.....	682 00	46,143 79	.....	.....	30,000 00
1,402 07	6,322 41	29,529 84	.....	.....	1,487 54
21,845 18	6,255 84	169,039 22	29,149 63	.....	5,365 00
3,437 63	1,448 98	9,780 55	.....	.....	145 00
1,270 50	1,064 53	18,771 17	.....	5,410 00	8,835 19
55,892 96	10,626 90	234,004 62	16,524 56	.....	54,621 78
80,415 85	139,641 91	84,840 20	45,536 44	1,275 00	200,677 39
1,500 00	96,290 72	5,316 00	.....	.....	40,137 35
116 52	1,000 00	14,422 82	1,155 00	.....	73,511 36
2,023 74	1,034 50	74,619 87	.....	.....	8,162 86
273,222 08	71,580 11	324,686 18	61,231 60	695 00	279,799 33
8,557 80	4,078 50	93,095 02	3,543 13	13,256 17	2,612 06
135,714 38	8,392 59	64,181 14	5,000 00	860 00	3,052 50
.....	916 30	40,062 95	.....	.....	15,981 15
2,778 56	18,422 00	69,133 99	2,000 00	3,553 81	18,494 56
75,849 13	11,678 66	112,458 85	20,250 00	.....	33,903 76
21,193 81	21,137 29	258,417 16	.....	.....	17,849 51
19,389 17	101,917 40	321,055 66	52,316 84	11,355 95	47,644 87
254 08	1,283 10	22,116 10	.....	.....	7,507 26
18,328 32	6,502 13	55,196 31	50,000 00	.....	87,568 08
324,972 41	12,875 20	356,599 21	.....	14,616 75	200,239 46
.....	1,397 50	36,508 26	9,589 99	.....	16,377 76
.....	.....	151,996 09	57,011 36	.....	45,519 41
4,383 36	.....	85,207 04	100 00	306 00	4,049 00
17,263 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* From the United States Treasury for care of soldiers or sailors.

* Additional and statistics on tables 7-10.

* See footnote, table 34.

47,849 22	19,123 26	64,793 81	14,023 42	9,598 85	4,810 97
10,037 63	22,925 38	72,204 51	1,100 00	6,557 89	13,796 26
5,779 00	8,979 09	68,373 81	500 00	17,223 49	5,206 53
6,185 19	6,838 45	49,997 21	500 00	2,091 00	3,895 19
6,019 42	10,991 50	59,326 64	500 00	9,122 77	6,164 95
78,353 50	18,781 77	38,463 75	3,601 32	7,812 24	3,890 94
36,831 06	71,056 69	14,535 65	8,711 87	2,645 43	11,503 55
23 13	249 86	6,840 07	1,531 67	8,465 00	34,092 41
5,466 24	8,000 00	70,560 00	1,069 76	671 00	4,916 69
3,184 93	291 40	192,663 42	9,842 53	7,250 50	7,537 03
232 75	1,339 00	33,033 10	1,500 00	16,762 35	9,583 25
667 77	23,559 40	138,923 13	16,000 00	4,780 00	3,927 73
82 24	15,608 86	86,159 32	23,212 09	2,647 50	1,968 35
44,645 96	63,106 44	311,582 96	12,839 38	3,400 00	1,083 25
6,840 77	25,210 93	47,822 24	1,000 00	573 00	2,274 63
517 75	8,606 26	94,747 63	7,000 00	20,067 32	3,030 03
4,421 47	5,665 76	37,623 75	12,250 00	294,480 77	18,933 18
15 64	111 00	10,513 75	30,123 86	1,508 03	5,070 92
17,947 21	69,961 11	14,823 37	10,250 00	4,772 00	1,806 42
51,440 29	100,500 75	90,578 70	96 21	1,808 63	925 78
32,642 23	13,760 65	123,980 97	46,010 40	2,365 00	10,380 36
2,183 47	5,386 04	163,187 38	12,250 00	4,339 14	24,021 53
17,849 05	11,493 45	117,404 23	30,123 86	960 00	
161 83	26,123 25	303,093 34	13,870 40	1,508 03	
23,351 85	397 47	12,672 13	25,109 66	4,772 00	
10,440 24	22,577 33	74,491 04	90,769 97	1,808 63	
1,109 46	2,758 43	64,676 92	14,948 22	2,365 00	
7,492 80	1,433 74	113,182 05	2,461 00	4,339 14	
2,520 64	14,967 96	120,294 07		960 00	
8,617 47	500 00	14,723 00		1,508 03	
663 75	7 50	13,870 40		4,772 00	
5,253 49	306 25	25,109 66		1,808 63	
12,557 93	14,948 22	90,769 97		2,365 00	
	2,461 00	46,010 40		4,339 14	

* From the United States Treasury for care of soldiers or sailors.

* See footnote, table 24.

TABLE No. 35 — (Continued)
Receipts of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1920	From the State or United States treasury	From counties, cities, towns and villages	From paying patients or their friends for care and treatment	From legacies	From membership fees, entertain- ments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contribu- tions
.. .. .	\$1,737 28	.. .. .	\$10,378 13	\$15,120 70	.. .. .	.. .. .	\$85,381 59
.. .. .	1,012 12	.. .. .	601 90	28,108 08	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Plains..	1,393 01	.. .. .	1,707 00	50,551 19	\$3,049 86	\$6,339 00	2,947 88
Linerville	154 50	.. .. .	16,219 25	38,561 35	.. .. .	11,060 55	11,931 49
Westtown.	.. .. .	.. .. .	663 00	4,878 75	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
.. .. .	1,692 19	.. .. .	.. .. .	45,869 92	4,758 07	1,010 00	7,108 74
.. .. .	16,636 56	.. .. .	884 50	22,532 97	.. .. .	100 50	5,013 87
Yonkers.	9,911 38	.. .. .	15,260 78	163,393 27	.. .. .	.. .. .	64,797 92
.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	6,731 10	64,593 86	6,000 00	44 25	7,960 30
Total receipts, private hospitals..	\$2,537,806 73	\$35,420 45	\$2,365,729 63	\$13,010,142 17	\$1,256,646 51	\$741,734 35	\$4,096,667 26
Total receipts, public hospitals.....	372,402 22	454,928 37	12,669,196 41	547,166 00	250 00	1,686 72	11,210 83
Total receipts public and private hospitals.....	\$3,210,208 95	\$490,367 82	\$15,034,926 03	\$13,557,307 17	\$1,256,896 51	\$743,421 07	\$4,107,878 14

1 See footnote, table 34

TABLE No. 35 — (*Continued*)
Receipts of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1921

¹ Finances with parent institution. * Includes sale of real estate.

.....	1,353 49	.....	3,000 00	.....	1,651 00	.....	220 83	.....	64,402 77
.....	268 75	.....	.....	.....	2,284 00	.....	1,401 00	.....	40,765 65
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,273 84	.....	73,028 69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,020 78	.....	45,877 39
.....	2,835 21	.....	94 00	.....	3,126 00	.....	842 12	.....	64,408 98
.....	1,031 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,536 55	.....	117,827 91
.....	450 60	.....	.....	.....	10,471 85	.....	10,649 19	.....	215,816 44
.....	1,035 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 85	.....	32,689 80
.....
.....	140 89	.....	.....	.....	1,535 65	.....	10,596 97	.....	90,133 56
.....	3,003 26	.....	.....	4,770 64	6,082 50	.....	18,289 52	.....	181,274 90
.....	4,285 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	995 00	.....	.....	.....	88,437 00
.....	2,245 14	.....	.....	.....	56,955 48	.....	1,668 22	.....	281,281 15
.....	118 75	.....	.....	.....	914 75	.....	1,845 67	.....	21,836 54
.....	511 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,527 57	.....	49,283 00
.....	6,169 59	.....	.....	1,338 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,437 21
.....	4,515 19	.....	2,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	738 13	.....	153,561 53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,910 23
.....	628 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,121 50
.....	655 90	.....	2,400 00	.....	.....	.....	1,274 32	.....	282,154 17
.....	470 88	.....	1,000 00	100 00	.....	.....	3,090 17	.....	19,674 73
.....	1,668 18	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,986 55
.....	2,531 91	.....	57,281 46	.....	7,296 75	.....	7,473 45	.....	271,279 50
(The).	4,820 00	.....	5,000 00	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	245,943 35
.....	96 00	.....	16,900 00	.....	.....	.....	6,269 23	.....	217,798 31
.....	1,550 00	.....	11,683 40	.....	.....	.....	53,138 91	.....	237,153 09
.....	244 86	.....	.....	.....	3,021 50	.....	958 45	.....	101,489 04
.....	8 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	804 35	.....	51,255 70
.....	6,912 54	.....	11,500 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	25 00	.....	121,840 04
.....	9,262 28	.....	5,000 00	3,500 00	.....	.....	1,629 29	.....	59,214 61
.....	9,089 50	.....	.....	89,820 01	564 70	.....	1,512 36	.....	97,891 66
.....	1,915 00	.....	6,254 00	.....	1,800 50	.....	8,459 05	.....	55,586 87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,514 55	.....	27,794 29
.....	2,564 78	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	205 53	.....	33,782 29
.....	645 00	.....	.....	.....	781 50	.....	.....	.....	130,551 40
.....	9,526 72	.....	11,000 00	11,564 10	.....	.....	3,492 92	.....	139,289 66
.....	4,385 43	.....	.....	.....	2,700 00	.....	17,832 47	.....	104,848 18
.....	2,667 67	.....	.....	.....	18,607 75	.....	8,835 57	.....	386,444 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368 00	.....	8,157 55	.....	115,160 94
.....	15 11	.....	.....	.....	2,365 50	.....	608 89	.....	46,005 04

Includes sale of real estate.

Includes sale of farm and garden produce.

See footnote, table 34.

TABLE No. 35 — (Continued)
Receipts of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments, principal	From money borrowed or advanced by treasurer or other officers	From board and earnings of nurses	From the dispensary	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1920
New York	\$47,716 89	\$106,790 00	\$800 00	\$1,043 73	82,141 06	\$6,823 06	\$74,259 75
	491 63			4,921 00		4,489 65	266,751 54
	9,914 74	9,000 47	6,835 00		407 15	7,877 44	54,915 81
	8,061 51					11,817 03	101,894 96
	33,284 25	43,980 00	10,000 00	8,723 25	9,161 86	9,554 82	299,214 24
	240 00		50,000 00	139,871 00	21,324 90	75,017 94	902,470 97
	53,128 56	1,100 00		5,991 00	4,943 10	1,332 43	44,090 94
	1,170 75		1,500 00	810 50		23,846 92	737,173 31
	16,212 31		50,000 00	30,267 35		325 09	28,339 74
			6,450 14			29,405 87	469,118 25
and Medical							16,784 20
alices.	10,941 73	7,000 00		54,371 68	96,101 20	* 53,833 62	520,733 81
ay (The) t.	521 50		700 00			2,842 87	112,433 88
Cancer and	22,743 93			1,055 00		810 00	275,839 97
	108 24	91 06	15,977 22	930 54		247 49	78,929 96
	20,952 84	30,350 00		4,506 25		* 500 00	56,086 45
	140 18			268 50		2,407 00	267,063 96
of Brooklyn				1,151 00		285 86	17,487 66
ew York	51,802 43	26,250 00			3,286 55	83,361 47	36,926 43
edford Hills	38,252 76	280,129 51				215,703 54	486,373 27
			8,000 00	3,477 94		739,830 83	1,095,472 70
				28,659 50		349 18	144,074 90
				6,900 00		6,320 83	90,554 83
	198,016 15	941,811 79			49,723 20	759,112 92	98,639 74
	1,607 11		3,000 00	28,659 50		2,987 63	2,980,038 59
	23,467 53	128,300 00	10,000 00	6,900 00	260 71	90,674 47	140,928 12
reville,	7,531 10	20,000 00	11,000 00	3,679 95	864 55	9,313 10	402,507 45
							108,484 55

1,374 30	11,000 00	54,507 75	11,187 66	3,952 29	115,709 09
34,758 86	2,655 85	24,890 15	5,588 80	53,879 25	429,943 92
555 25	105,283 75	82,783 09	9,984 70	100,176 71	452,454 63
18,752 52	3,100 00	4,675 00	6,026 52	*48,490 07	713,923 02
8,400 00				45 99	53,406 99
68,815 62	269,816 00		4,218 40	31,326 71	592,271 58
53,655 63			63,184 50	*91,802 69	1,117 94 84
10,885 25	33,779 89	1,006 50	28,117 36	10,685 49	151,552 50
38,704 89			52,804 98	19 33	351,029 42
5,639 39	9,536 25			8,567 81	132,990 77
1,440 00		2,720 50		3,969 50	184,469 90
544 50	100 00	1,389 25		*7,045 94	43,444 97
7,598 28					50,414 73
1,802 82	2,000 00	1,895 95			67,801 16
2,612 59	14,400 00	3,787 76	78 00	211 74	76,519 80
2,812 06	18,250 00	1,939 00			68,601 36
	28,500 00	1,343 00			41,882 58
2,347 89	7,899 18	1,728 88	659 40	53,000 00	128,010 01
1,496 68			130 43	7,383 87	40,411 74
425,643 15	778,293 75	930 75	183 62	*9,410 90	33,515 72
		93,341 77	19,979 70	53,720 64	2,190,344 28
26,507 34				*828 28	43,301 94
5,794 64	8,353 55	7,990 00	2,706 71	3,065 49	487,922 60
			1,245 08		253,441 78
				21,762 46	163,948 49
227 69				28 26	103,954 69
552 50	3,071 26	20 00		1,977 41	100,794 02
268 53				81 50	112,029 81
139 82		26,289 50	2,213 10	4,773 34	278,057 28
11,787 46	11,500 00	380 00	667 48	100 00	92,796 93
					17,200 03
					26,015 76
				471 88	51,896 83
				*51,453 05	51,453 05
1,106 78		1,663 00	3,765 80	4,043 50	170,767 21

* Includes sale of farm and garden produce.

* Includes sale of real estate.

* Additional finances and statistics on tables 7-10.

* See footnote, table 34.
* From parent institution.

146 45	44,407 11	57,105 40	187 37	2,401 06	17 00	32,088 29
11,476 50	2,000 00	4,400 00	2,689 00	2,401 06	190 00	221,038 62
4,062 90			2,600 00		9,526 49	252,865 60
85 38					3,928 48	181,440 10
185 53						63,928 55
4,790 91	406 50				6,248 98	184,781 40
4,628 32					331 56	64,953 77
2,441 53	5,840 56	1,941 60	855 00			36,158 01
4,066 80	4,271 00		9,445 89		516 34	36,714 08
982 53	9,991 80		2,251 75		608 79	142,933 40
10,175 09			5,329 50		11,651 82	163,979 40
		8,788 50			12,820 46	139,565 16
						24,721 80
2,406 28		5,000 00	3,703 25	1,759 30	21,290 00	98,289 16
5,609 30	16,436 56	10,000 00	869 00		3,306 98	115,500 28
					18,300 81	23,840 56
73 33	2,000 00	1,999 80	2,440 79		10,636 83	78,589 67
2,880 93		19,709 65			952 63	52,075 06
1,759 95	1,068 75		12,598 65	899 25	7,507 96	283,923 29
26,321 83	3,500 00	7,200 00	1,424 29	356 25		134,042 76
\$1,812,984 93	\$3,301,133 31	\$1,151,661 09	\$926,187 95	\$525,028 89	\$2,633,642 29	\$34,694,804 55
299 49		10,000 00	2,213 00		21,523 30	14,060,875 89
\$1,813,284 42	\$3,301,133 31	\$1,161,661 09	\$928,400 95	\$525,028 89	\$2,655,165 59	\$48,785,679 94
Total receipts, private hospitals						
Total receipts, public hospitals						
Total receipts, public and private hospitals						

* See footnote, table 24. * Includes sale of real estate. * Includes sale of farm and garden produce.

1 See footnote, table 24. 2 Includes sale of real estate. 3 Includes sale of farm and garden produce.

TABLE No. 36
Expenditures of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Indebted- ness ex- isting July 1, 1920	Interest on indebted- ness	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, including interest	Rent	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Purchase of real estate	Investment
100. m. (Sunny Crest		\$254 52					
Managers of the), Binghamton				\$2,006 52	\$1,727 67	\$573 96	
Broome County Tuberculosis Hospital (Mountain San- atorium), Binghamton	\$18,449 60				10,534 45		
Buffalo Department of Hospitals and Dispensaries:							
Buffalo City Hospital, Buffalo							
Ernest Waide Hospital, Buffalo							
Municipal Hospital, Buffalo							
Cattaraugus County Tuberculosis Hospital (Rocky Crest Sanatorium), Olean					5,465 92		
pital (Newton							
Amira					25,193 59		
Brookside San-					394 50		
Albion							
Wanda					1,149 01		
Delhi					1,400 00		
al, Newburgh					18,461 48		
mit View San-							
Albany Center					1,308 33		
Watertown					12,979 09		
Municipal Hos- purg						17,525 00	
Chester							

3,009 63	16,899 73																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		</
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Finances with the parent institution.

* See footnote, table 34.

TABLE No. 36 — (Continued)
Expenditures of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Indebted- ness ex- isting July 1, 1920	Interest on indebted- ness	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, including interest	Rent	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Purchase of real estate	Investment
Total expenditures, public hospitals.....	\$37,707 10	\$7,263 17	\$10,000 00	\$2,006 82	\$466,973 19	\$18,098 96	
.....							\$39,000 00
.....		\$2,800 60	\$5,000 00		\$38,165 86		
.....		5,219 56	25,000 00				
.....					780 23		
.....	\$750 00	600 86	3,250 00		11,000 00		
.....		1,000 00					
.....							13,000 00
.....							62,626 43
.....						\$710 00	13,236 54
Babies Hospital of the City of New York (The) .. City, (Present).	10,000 00				9,641 51		69,086 33
					6,328 43		

1,500 00	150 00	7,699 98	466 00	1,500 00	.....	.....
10,156 04	6,814 01	245,792 69	.....	33,632 24	.....	.....
36,204 34	6,600 86	.....	.....	26,285 64	.....	.....
.....	2,112 05	.....	2,480 00	1,198 36	.....	11,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,803 13
.....	2,385 12	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....	47,972 40
.....	6,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,655 58	26,601 02	.....	328 85	.....	30,163 75
.....	10,278 07	.....	.....	2,342 30	.....	.....
.....	2,351 69	300 00	182 26	15,286 02	.....	.....
4,300 00	.....	.....	.....	1,492 48	.....	.....
.....	122 50	.....	.....	213 42	.....	.....
.....	252 88	2,194 52	496 00	6,003 92	.....	.....
.....	303 84	47 50	.....	2,900 47	.....	16,710 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,019 55
.....	539 88	.....	.....	19,965 28	.....	6,606 00
.....	130 67	.....	.....	126 95	.....	3,010 00
.....	5,695 21	.....	.....	7,345 84	.....	.....
8,750 00	8,750 00	.....	.....	2,894 50	.....	1,550 61
5,020 00	905 00	.....	.....	4,471 98	.....	10,628 77
4,000 00	6,753 68	660 00	.....	.....	.....	3,421 48
.....
.....	.....	6,000 00	.....	2,106 00	.....	.....
.....	1,375 00	.....	.....	6,116 22	.....	500 00
.....	22 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
675 00	675 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,083 71
.....	278 70	.....	.....	339 62	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,146 34	.....	.....

1. Finances with the parent institution.

2. See footnote, table 24.

1	..	..	50,000 00	..	13,058 59	..	20,937 50
	..	480 00	..	704 00	..	..	..
	..	5,069 45	..	2,178 76	..	..	334,385 80
	..	..	1,500 00	..	2,910 55	..	446 15
	3,500 00	982 53	..	..	..	94 16	..
	..	107 56	..	..	..	..	..
	..	9,883 33	..	..	..	..	6,755 00
	700 00	..	..	..	10,088 10	..	..
	891 35	..	..	..	17,961 85	..	162,692 27
	..	..	..	1,080 00	3,179 50	..	..
	5,360 86	1,651 52	11,254 78	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,051 63
	5,653 89	1,464 25	507 25	..	1,038 75	..	..
	..	..	..	..	1,429 62	..	..
1	18,000 00	182 45	..	..	19,796 60	12,264 75	104,858 30
	..	..	..	..	..	..	294,880 26

	..	2,054 00	2,000 00	..	4,816 59	8,145 39	60,413 41
	..	..	..	..	4,390 11	..	400 00
	..	1,100 53	..	..	972,450 79	..	981,292 31
	..	201 66	..	..	10,080 79	..	..
	..	180 00	..	..	5,000 00	..	260,115 63
	..	1,545 33	..	..	4,245 52	..	20,450 59
	..	..	..	..	1,199 12	..	..
	..	..	..	..	7,358 95	..	103,424 81
	..	..	..	2,681 80	..	..	..
	..	8,259 38	..	..	5,872 10	..	87,004 91
	..	450 00	..	..	1,058 64	..	495 79
	..	1,000 00	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	237,619 52

	3,694 36	43,370 81	115,000 00	..	13,796 52	..	..
	..	2,226 67	..	..	6,831 01	..	..
1	1,500 00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	3,023 69	..	..	8,263 23	..	12,322 50

	..	4,450 53	..	224 20	5,843 73	..	..
	..	2,826 30	5,600 00	..	1,044 49	..	5,362 24

	..	..	..	..	179 50	..	..
	2,000 00	632 86	..	..	..	6,878 24	1,157 98
	2,705 74	1,355 44	..	..	..	..	1,757 85

2 See footnote, table 34.

3 See footnote, table 35.

TABLE No. 36 — (Continued)
Expenditures of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Indebted- ness ex- isting July 1, 1920	Interest on indebted- ness	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, including interest	Rent	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Purchase of real estate	Investment
		\$573 75			\$8,228 00	\$70,000 00	\$8,549 24
	\$5,000 00		\$1,002 00		8,280 79		1,055,884 01
		13,946 09			8,076 80		750 00
					8,679 13		743 06
						7,000 00	10,673 75
	8,300 00	672 80	5,387 00		33,252 35		
		452 30	3,851 50				
		820 00					
		549 70	15,500 00		32,716 49		
		848 00	14,000 00		4,070 13		
	2,500 00	742 00			833 28		
		300 00					
		705 00	6,200 00		2,065 00		
		2,750 00			1,191 80	450 00	83,065 25
					4,096 54	9,530 00	
		4,000 00			0,575 80		
		500 15	4,000 00				
		1,300 00	3,000 00		8,696 79		

TABLE No. 36 — (Continued)
Expenditures of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Indebted- ness as- seting July 1, 1920	Interest on indebted- ness	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, including interest	Rent	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Purchase of real estate	Investment
PRIVATE							
Witherbee, Sherman							
Woman's Christian							
N. Y.	\$4,000 00	\$944 10	\$1,496 47		\$4,756 83		
Woman's		481 40					\$45,000 00
Wyckoff I		3,750 00			3,067 87		2,598 23
Yonkers I		2,472 18		\$531 00	18,824 29		
Total expenditures, private hospitals	\$246,117 57	\$309,697 35	\$761,930 63	\$29,187 72	\$2,087,712 10	\$245,227 98	\$4,824,945 42
Total expenditures, public hospitals	\$7,707 10	7,263 17	10,000 00	2,096 82	468,973 19	18,098 96	
Total expenditures, public and private hospitals	\$253,824 67	\$316,960 52	\$771,930 63	\$31,284 54	\$2,556,685 29	\$263,326 94	\$4,824,945 42

TABLE No. 36 — (Continued)
Expenditures of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1921

¹ Finances with the parent institution.

TABLE No. 36 — (Continued)
Expenditures of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Dispanary	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
			Of previous year	Of current year		
PUBLIC HOSPITALS — Continued						
Monroe County Tuberculosis Hospital, Rochester	90,822 43	920,638 57	\$18,119 41	\$240,018 74	\$258,586 16	\$151,126 48
Montgomery County Tuberculosis Hospital, Craneeville	.....	2,306 50	.....	31,997 44	37,313 57	.....
Nassau County Tuberculosis Hospital, Hicksville	.....	.....	.....	71,457 78	88,357 46	.....
New						
Hospitals:						
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,996,932 11	1,996,932 11	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	331,630 26	331,630 26	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	238,367 54	238,367 54	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	344,239 65	344,239 65	.....
Nepomest	.....	.....	.....	100,891 48	100,891 48	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	386,523 90	386,523 90	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	426,786 04	426,786 04	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	40,870 75	40,870 75	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	427,704 75	427,704 75	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	435,400 52	435,400 52	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	590,983 06	590,983 06	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	174,648 26	174,648 26	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	191,568 67	191,568 67	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	241,178 93	241,178 93	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,233,070 07	1,233,070 07	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,020,843 81	1,020,843 81	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	752,228 41	752,228 41	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	135,330 41	135,198 46	3,830 21
.....	.....	1,748 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	72,370 51	.....	240,827 12	321,003 63	4,014 25
New						
Cl						
New						
on						

TABLE No. 36 — (Continued)
Expenditures of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Dispensary	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
			Of previous year	Of current year		
PARVANA HOSPITALS — Continued						
Association						
	\$16,473 71	\$26,972 62	\$1,500 00	\$13,848 95	\$23,488 95	\$300 00
		1,277 23	31,287 71	217,191 83	317,061 85	8,315 76
			261 55	126,773 18	466,544 53	1,479 08
			1,455 16	32,113 59	61,966 44	3,061 91
		281 45		73,799 05	137,434 30	16,681 91
			5,112 07	65,894 37	151,809 57	9,983 64
Brooklyn	26,573 95	12,816 74	29,178 88	430,905 23	591,832 32	11,479 54
		1,305 74		39,835 30	41,201 04	
			7,645 70	80,841 78	74,087 48	145 21
		1,786 33	15,017 09	393,280 11	473,837 21	35,346 65
		61 00	13,490 52	221,204 42	247,561 31	
Albany			7,795 34	114,676 26	137,737 61	
		3,338 15	7,555 02	77,135 52	96,665 24	22,942 01
				7,646 43	7,646 43	2,984 63
				6,419 39	6,765 31	5,813 21
				4,658 51	4,658 51	69 23
				49,009 82	57,976 04	3,018 02
County (The)				1,064 29	1,131 79	37 15
			5,885 59	91,791 66	117,657 16	10,409 52
		106 30	875 00	26,829 35	35,830 20	1,890 06
Brooklyn						
				83,092 87	88,758 87	7,239 04
				36,810 22	60,615 33	8,787 44
				35,928 85	39,980 16	776 49
		792 69		64,240 52	72,915 83	113 36
			3,979 80	27,990 25	44,086 09	1,291 30
				30,667 49	61,231 63	3,187 35
		164 03				
		55 83		46,176 01	57,565 83	60,262 04

Crouse-Ingling Hospital, Syracuse	.....	6,567 15	178,069 36	204,263 62	11,552 82
Dobbs Ferry Hospital Association (The), Dobbs Ferry	.....	628 43	29,108 49	29,736 92	2,952 83
Ellis Hospital (of The Hospital Association of the City of Seneca- tady)*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emergency Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, Buffalo	.....	9,545 00	49,481 28	79,786 66	10,846 90
.....	900 32	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,703 23	5,592 05	152,814 32	168,100 82	13,174 06
.....	18,289 01	7,737 23	85,060 96	87,072 96	1,384 02
.....	428 25	1,177 70	204,175 49	243,635 44	37,625 71
.....	497 04	13,743 70	18,239 13	20,184 70	1,651 84
.....	.....	.....	32,082 42	47,758 20	1,524 80
.....	1,046 72	.....	57,761 70	98,649 47	13,787 74
.....	.....	.....	86,224 95	151,060 09	1,901 49
.....	155 85	.....	22,868 46	32,838 46	41 77
.....	1,362 45	6,782 57	9,215 79	11,322 02	1,799 48
.....	.....	1,678 36	249,528 19	269,883 06	12,271 11
.....	270 80	1,029 61	12,281 57	16,607 72	3,057 01
.....	1,065 45	11,884 41	18,177 81	28,841 19	4,145 36
.....	.....	.....	114,259 56	206,157 29	5,122 21
.....	35 23	.....	183,430 46	224,481 95	11,461 40
.....	654 39	7,040 71	180,535 79	214,230 58	3,477 73
.....	.....	10,972 50	222,896 70	226,058 09	200 00
.....	1,016 54	10,406 94	78,808 76	94,755 25	6,734 68
.....	2,311 25	11,878 32	84,304 70	47,639 35	3,566 35
.....	.....	5,501 03	101,431 37	118,868 71	2,958 33
.....	.....	.....	35,772 98	52,871 96	6,342 65
.....	.....	.....	46,722 75	96,336 90	1,555 75
.....	.....	1,341 25	42,703 54	50,340 79	5,226 06
.....	.....	.....	24,688 25	25,781 32	2,012 97
.....	.....	.....	23,974 13	24,617 08	9,165 38
.....	.....	.....	102,823 32	114,541 92	16,009 48
.....	4,613 09	6,353 62	85,380 17	135,603 00	3,686 66
.....	.....	3,199 85	78,273 12	100,023 72	4,824 45
.....	.....	16,272 94	299,532 91	374,670 83	11,872 60
.....	20 00	6,345 34	93,783 25	106,106 82	9,055 12
.....	.....	2,410 95	35,687 78	40,882 93	5,122 11
.....	395 88	.....	70,304 55	73,568 55	691 20
.....	510 59	.....	91,372 79	253,941 45	12,810 09
.....	.....	.....	27,546 00	33,224 21	21,691 60
.....	.....	5,305 99	61,151 71	101,505 81	379 17
.....	.....	11,202 38	236,236 48	278,691 04	20,523 20
.....	11,015 85	24,685 85	720,553 03	848,240 81	54,230 16
.....	23 30	3,720 59	39,117 69	44,056 56	26 36
.....	.....	43,410 29	327,235 23	712,279 52	24,893 79

* See footnote, table 34.

TABLE No. 36 — (Continued)
Expenditures of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Dispensary	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
			Of previous year	Of current year		
Admiral Lyons	\$10,541 10	\$46 80 8,191 47	\$1,537 92 72,039 18	\$21,890 37 363,483 63 12,632 34	\$28,321 77 455,527 12 16,784 20	\$17 97 13,791 13
..... and Medical School, New York	6,344 67	.....	439,073 64	472,094 74	48,639 07
Mary Immaculate Hospital Association, Jamaica	5,903 40	98,657 76	105,261 16	7,172 73
.....	1,787 88	91,306 41	374,739 76	890 21
.....	70,086 86	74,246 25	4,883 61
.....	26 57	6,648 38	30,539 51	55,481 62	614 83
ed Dis-	5,756 50	10,776 26	217,445 80	263,630 19	24,333 77
.....	13,076 97	14,102 72	2,384 94
.....	340 56	4,042 00	17,951 73	31,389 38	5,839 05
be)	107 29	.....	331,864 81	474,809 55	11,563 72
.....	146,863 14	.....	565,722 41	1,019,750 56	75,722 14
.....	142,574 90	142,574 90	1,500 00
.....	200 00	16,758 72	90,336 07	219 76
.....	4,624 78	81,788 71	95,257 60	3,382 14
.....	18,181 49	47,746 07	5,151 80	860,617 08	2,885,439 64	94,699 25
.....	2,919 68	5,955 83	114,805 10	134,871 93	5,055 19
.....	3,235 58	8,715 97	107,896 06	385,124 90	17,382 55
.....	7,559 47	.....	75,293 24	107,708 82	775 73
.....	3,126 91	5,679 27	101,542 03	113,092 77	2,616 32
.....	10,629 96	11,702 72	249,297 40	382,413 86	47,530 06
Hospital	26,434 70	405,599 28	442,065 16	9,489 47
.....	2,755 05	187,088 29	58,706 81	344,051 49	585,878 65	28,044 37
.....	4,678 64	46,192 62	53,895 99	11 00
.....	232,370 00	459,989 52	132,282 06
rk J, New	67,230 47	209,153 30	221,251 76	361,732 60	1,031,525 46	86,420 36

New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, New York.									
Applied.	65,748 88	500 00	137,398 46	151,552 50	20,710 45				
booklyn.	663 83	663 83	264,570 09	330,318 97	6,437 70				
	727 60	727 60	95,454 33	126,553 07	715 15				
	2,503 52	2,503 52	170,782 35	183,754 75	1,435 05				
	13 07	13 07	24,683 37	42,009 92	5,951 90				
	34 50	34 50	42,920 62	44,463 83	164 74				
			62,296 53	67,636 42	871 49				
			59,709 96	75,648 31	915 77				
			61,393 20	67,685 59	9,690 74				
			32,181 84	32,181 84	16,585 92				
			32,622 34	111,424 09	822 45				
			31,040 05	39,599 29	528 50				
			19,694 01	32,987 32	297,068 08				
	12,673 85	42,253 39	731,367 49	1,893,256 25	33,007 67				
			48,301 94	48,301 94	31,641 50				
			369,990 93	404,914 93	65 49				
			190,456 45	223,800 28	29,064 34				
(The).			150,389 09	163,883 00	2,916 88				
each.			45,645 47	64,890 35	6,187 10				
			48,024 80	97,877 14	2,571 11				
yn			93,924 72	106,842 71	1,465 18				
			162,400 27	275,486 17	11,692 54				
	816 13		63,648 96	92,796 93	383 66				
			3,853 25	15,734 85					
			778 51	24,423 23					
				51,534 17					

TABLE No. 36 — (Continued)
Expenditures of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Dispensary	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
			Of previous year	Of current year		
Lab. N. Y.	\$11,633 67	\$104,190 23	\$208,630 06	\$1,576 31
(The), West	\$5,173 28	.....	96,751 40	126,689 84	14,858 21
.....	25,192 55	386,033 02	555,947 52	31,880 29
.....	5,480 26	78,489 56	97,831 57	10,978 03
.....	152,525 27	182,365 08	512 67
.....	108 70	3,846 21	48,630 02	53,487 98	375 85
.....	10,580 83	10,580 83	69 57
.....	8,700 67	99,084 31	112,509 40	44,646 83
.....	4,786 08	101,139 27	110,769 76	72,128 35
.....	11,265 87	237,672 25	248,938 12	4,198 51
.....	16,657 32	155,517 24	182,099 62	186 82
ork (The)	4,226 68	30,602 08	376,092 03	410,670 06	71,126 60
.....	543,537 57	543,537 57	.....
.....	17,123 38	20,984 74	11,103 55
.....	604 26	10,230 53	164,669 89	203,331 18	17,706 44
.....	8,147 04	17,571 81	133,396 26	234,033 20	18,822 40
.....	5,253 00	13,788 72	88,590 05	127,634 01	3,806 09
ork....	\$6,077 75	2,341 81	5,168 97	40,800 51	53,314 04	514 51
.....	146,832 58	179,812 28	4,968 12
.....	4,028 23	13,255 18	28,620 21	58,824 91	6,128 86
.....	43 10	.....	26,307 06	26,366 70	7,891 31
.....	28,449 42	35,661 38	1,049 70
.....	1,369 54	5,400 34	86,904 73	142,161 66	771 72
.....	10,151 75	109,695 24	142,154 44	20,824 06
.....	21,631 26	40,694 51	5,345 55	50,155 35	138,480 89	1,081 27
.....	643 07	22,452 91	23,335 86	1,386 92

Watertown City Hospital ¹	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellsville General Hospital, Wellsville ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Plains Hospital Association (The), White Plains	.....	5,617 63	.....	8,450 00	.....	71,331 02	.....	96,635 92	.....
Williamsburgh Hospital (The), Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	8,208 82	.....	76,498 60	.....	114,231 06	.....
Witherbee, Sherman and Company Hospital, Mineville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,840 56	.....	23,840 56	.....
Woman's Christian Association Hospital of Jamestown, N. Y....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,879 14	.....	77,579 87	.....
Woman's Hospital Association of Batavia, N. Y.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	1,675 56	.....	43,422 62	.....	52,075 05	.....
Wyckoff Heights Hospital Society of Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	7,115 96	.....	210,021 40	.....	268,954 73	.....
Yonkers Homeopathic Hospital and Maternity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,612 08	.....	123,037 87	.....
Total expenditures, private hospitals.....	\$269,653 55	\$937,108 22	\$1,359,564 28	\$1,359,564 28	\$21,297,713 40	\$32,338,958 22	\$2,355,846 33	\$2,355,846 33	
Total expenditures, public hospitals.....	9,822 43	231,156 10	58,222 85	58,222 85	12,791,781 36	13,635,121 98	455,753 41	455,753 41	
Total expenditures, public and private hospitals.....	\$279,475 98	\$1,168,264 32	\$1,417,787 13	\$1,417,787 13	\$34,089,494 76	\$45,974,080 20	\$2,811,599 74	\$2,811,599 74	

¹ See footnote, table 34.

TABLE NO. 36 — (Continued)

A. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

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23,032 09	10,710 03	4,823 96	4,730 11	351 33	1,801 11
23,112 70	36,400 09	4,942 24	1,107 67	5,165 37	800 03	1,562 39
58,056 38	91,187 64	949 59	21,875 85	10,484 92	1,344 98	23,391 32
11,180 08	12,400 11	5 20	4,946 49	866 42	241 33	1,157 30
22,908 17	20,155 99	23 80	1,986 69	2,574 69	873 20	1,766 58
591,156 86	446,395 30	25,677 05	153,317 91	121,315 52	5,471 34	107,523 04
143,805 90	75,442 14	4,577 63	30,086 51	19,698 92	782 17	20,103 17
106,728 55	59,389 28	1,676 53	25,050 29	11,199 03	385 90	14,343 33
152,830 40	81,771 43	1,019 44	35,387 32	20,881 99	699 25	23,299 23
48,346 01	29,694 81	217 13	7,092 19	1,781 96	843 90	4,356 06
201,549 50	86,330 51	5,143 44	60,474 37	8,886 13	1,077 40	16,088 87
147,143 97	106,761 48	1,658 42	30,742 86	9,353 17	1,043 51	19,839 26
23,946 55	10,304 94	7,445 59	2,937 76	733 62	294 23	1,100 14
239,218 76	99,112 55	7,157 32	50,556 53	5,354 86	860 76	13,463 00
261,123 94	131,178 75	9,942 19	46,374 05	12,066 06	2,773 64	19,481 43
262,430 60	185,579 45	13,443 45	41,516 43	27,830 55	1,935 54	19,604 67
92,287 87	29,297 69	730 06	15,367 96	11,064 17	579 44	5,803 19
111,703 63	41,107 59	1,567 27	10,559 58	10,796 02	1,503 19	5,960 00
128,267 62	48,727 61	1,187 82	39,999 56	11,024 36	1,169 98	7,472 53
547,116 16	310,900 40	13,278 23	95,927 37	56,465 17	4,065 66	23,320 28
420,308 12	287,262 49	20,130 24	73,423 39	20,144 27	1,967 62	30,989 13
304,507 61	247,905 55	5,256 02	39,497 47	19,083 78	2,177 89	24,421 51
58,373 51	30,946 62	5,401 27	10,637 78	6,038 91	1,169 30	6,152 04
77,937 63	98,652 08	331 47	32,096 85	8,275 77	1,977 94	11,860 83
26,747 83	23,730 06	.....	17,015 09	3,379 55	1,707 52	838 81
7,969 50	5,841 40	.....	1,735 70	336 86	180 00	439 41
34,055 27	20,556 31	16 57	8,940 60	8,494 51	922 63	5,016 79
2,220 11	1,263 59	.....	473 90	198 06	26 61	117 72
25,386 58	32,793 64	1,982 91	14,286 80	3,703 98	1,330 87	1,994 78
48,271 99	36,439 63	1 77	41,136 61	1,197 02	1,503 06	2,736 81
8,865 40	14,314 71	6 50	2,015 72	483 99	116 82	722 26
14,161 10	19,254 94	.....	4,743 02	3,811 03	520 75	2,774 70
8,516 92	5,175 61	.....	1,770 57	198 42	176 50	260 82

1 Financees with the parent institution.

2 See footnote, table 34.

TABLE No. 36 — (Continued)
A. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing of patients	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment
(Pawling	\$37,873 29	\$46,007 90	\$674 37	\$16,489 40	\$1,990 69	\$1,298 81	\$9,395 48
.....	14,796 29	7,799 01	21 00	2,546 22	1,493 70	415 80	1,355 91
Summit	15,742 23	9,208 76	.....	3,918 58	1,385 44	703 57	3,501 18
Samuel W. Bowne Memorial Hospital, Poughkeepsie.	22,228 64	22,766 90	.....	3,479 81	759 64	632 38	3,045 71
Honnestead	13,827 19	13,291 01	.....	5,036 86	2,028 77	511 48	1,234 28
ital (Glen	19,458 99	18,601 20	73 45	6,313 06	3,214 73	439 56	3,110 51
ly	2,431 55	1,526 18	.....	1,119 23	106 53	54 00	212 26
(Pleasant	11,508 98	7,283 39	.....	3,132 28	1,275 95	359 32	481 59
taville	17,531 33	12,847 85	.....	6,067 43	1,008 43	338 98	1,453 37
l (Edward	27,381 99	9,877 28	.....	5,876 84	1,049 36	375 79	1,247 73
ston	9,531 00	6,472 00	.....	1,841 79	336 98	21 14	261 26
Valhalla	5,463 59	4,975 62	1 96	1,239 68	300 98	166 41	249 26
Diseases	15,814 22	8,320 65	.....	4,440 36	1,771 29	40 11	3,461 95
Yonkers	63,867 96	59,326 52	3,882 82	45,572 11	6,232 61	3,148 34	3,794 15
.....	17,263 91	7,204 46	.....	4,755 27	392 45	232 20	3,242 00
.....	20,066 59	13,618 83	.....	4,655 50	721 00	126 37	1,113 64
Total maintenance expenses, public hospitals	\$5,616,446 29	\$3,405,283 62	\$138,415 40	\$1,203,280 37	\$541,425 22	\$68,074 12	\$551,749 71
.....	\$38,652 12	\$37,565 60	\$9,176 72	\$21,847 50	\$5,760 45	\$1,681 12	\$4,116 72
.....	135,300 45	125,987 83	39 18	45,270 49	40,250 63	3,098 54	27,735 05
.....	6,567 82	8,072 61	17 95	3,747 28	.....	165 51	486 61
.....	10,806 28	10,723 48	.....	5,197 29	3,985 36	347 76	.....

18,963 84	12,524 17	5,301 64	3,567 69	1,044 69	850 85
10,424 57	3,951 49	2,020 35	1,841 37	57 10	980 24
23,767 00	27,488 98	14,568 79	13,448 05	614 88	6,138 82
28,734 64	19,369 85	6,903 65	5,076 50	861 40	5,663 50
15,291 22	9,560 66	5,544 11	3,647 99	667 79	.....
25,296 86	25,685 48	7,669 08	2,530 49	1,392 76	..... 182 70
.....
4,255 56	2,370 18	1,305 79	2,543 78	53 90	..... 911 76
119,878 70	66,218 54	21,144 60	15,530 20	3,901 20	7,369 22
62,101 78	31,628 55	8,143 01	16,893 95	2,586 88	10,309 83
14,838 82	8,363 22	3,015 00	1,839 46	499 94	886 47
34,743 19	18,782 34	5,842 31	3,530 83	1,661 99	2,576 95
27,531 82	23,899 26	6,431 78	1,355 94	522 88	2,466 48
183,345 62	126,008 97	45,911 55	48,714 40	9,672 41	19,126 75
12,894 28	9,085 80	2,973 93	3,926 02	.....	4,080 76
25,158 45	12,640 19	4,063 29	8,296 20	2,282 90	7,195 97
154,608 16	108,219 88	34,488 55	27,387 50	12,697 59	37,306 55
90,185 21	77,049 27	14,122 72	22,048 18	5,472 10	11,107 95
26,357 38	46,801 42	13,261 78	9,024 69	2,227 62	9,232 97
31,203 52	20,470 31	5,626 65	7,062 82	2,112 96	1,235 51
8,174 38	2,641 42	188 38	39 29	146 97	350 30
2,814 28	1,705 26	616 15	361 97	.....	55 84
2,052 30	1,125 50	305 52	310 39	7 74	295 87
18,723 00	14,605 04	8,184 17	8,726 29	556 17	773 78
433 38	330 32	88 62	44 63	20 33	29 50
42,457 69	26,800 03	6,959 05	4,278 30	1,910 15	7,311 82
7,690 28	6,799 75	7,045 26	775 47	107 13	890 14
.....
35,177 50	22,311 19	7,566 34	1,012 09	1,140 57	1,895 34
10,732 28	12,126 96	4,153 26	3,726 66	583 76	955 70
14,985 21	7,155 15	3,429 91	2,894 41	543 15	744 41
15,070 25	17,914 94	6,531 15	7,108 30	1,317 71	5,228 89
11,906 63	5,593 68	3,205 02	4,114 05	1,875 93	1,918 91
14,530 47	14,235 86	3,610 55	7,380 28	663 73	2,442 69
20,490 50	9,508 13	5,876 84	5,642 08	966 64	1,186 70
66,262 41	69,169 69	15,412 98	10,303 98	4,217 28	5,924 41
12,215 24	5,982 44	2,116 91	3,326 04	594 08	2,135 52

Finances with the parent institution.

See footnote, table 34.

TABLE No. 36 — (Continued)
 A. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment
the City							
Buffalo	\$18,022 13	\$30,253 91	\$104 94	\$2,709 20	\$2,576 90	\$1,142 16	\$3,251 92
.....	74,621 64	34,423 41	.....	15,608 15	14,613 22	3,696 40	5,991 14
Cazen- tinent	27,226 60	27,791 77	45 42	9,282 68	4,579 64	1,828 00	6,509 99
.....	222,640 66	39,252 68	.....	17,776 74	12,578 02	4,684 80	6,644 91
.....	8,960 74	6,017 83	.....	2,856 41	784 37	336 61	376 46
.....	19,655 94	11,974 28	.....	5,062 37	1,611 63	621 46	1,782 00
.....	21,114 82	18,634 30	.....	7,639 80	4,438 41	1,037 90	3,204 83
.....	26,482 41	24,950 25	199 48	5,856 41	7,753 67	917 80	5,967 12
.....	5,395 45	6,268 66	324 84	1,783 78	1,490 53	564 05	1,151 99
.....	5,080 86	2,173 11	.....	710 01	649 52	44 77	254 81
.....	110,881 73	64,070 00	580 63	18,233 74	15,695 26	5,831 32	13,890 90
.....	7,661 16	2,647 11	.....	968 28	1,063 73	218 32	235 78
.....	8,465 89	5,538 87	.....	1,869 41	1,752 61	180 68	485 86
.....	89,277 66	40,120 06	2,274 12	9,811 90	10,260 45	1,738 10	3,277 10
ectady							
.....	66,157 84	57,043 10	.....	14,020 25	12,993 57	5,459 04	15,551 39
.....	99,800 89	34,726 83	805 00	13,236 51	22,284 23	3,903 23	13,510 76
.....	66,770 83	89,720 27	145 96	28,930 40	16,024 71	3,641 88	12,732 05
.....	15,201 90	45,227 41	612 63	7,510 23	7,939 43	999 39	4,483 84
.....	18,914 13	18,914 03	207 34	4,091 53	1,872 32	236 38	2,193 89
.....	36,410 92	20,930 06	71 65	13,006 42	8,326 17	1,105 73	926 79
yn	17,054 34	7,775 53	58 08	4,016 94	1,253 16	1,361 62	630 54
.....	16,661 41	13,469 50	.....	3,064 31	3,067 69	1,294 46	1,392 60
.....	20,308 63	9,087 54	.....	2,596 28	4,051 50	1,329 41	1,372 41
.....	12,849 06	5,394 90	.....	1,925 61	1,830 17	97 87	.....
.....	14,620 42	5,033 72	330 42	1,393 41	1,907 87	210 37	448 91

TABLE NO. 36 — (Continued)
A. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

27,312 46	12,068 78	209 25	7,487 23	2,788 14	253 22	3,276 25
1,140 00	4,322 78	120 55	1,046 77	2,099 54	162 76	1,043 42
7,902 59	9,001 52	590 23	1,683 41	3,106 68	64 00	513 90
9,245 19	13,929 33		5,051 56	5,927 30	690 72	1,951 55
.....
21,757 72	13,399 96	29 36	4,553 40	863 31	1,000 25	2,861 64
.....
25,895 05	28,568 88	1,266 59	11,105 42	13,127 49	1,457 29	3,858 62
49,226 72	46,052 68	5,678 36	18,734 30	9,036 75	8,533 79	12,532 26
10,986 99	21,645 00	735 01	5,772 76	7,432 54	620 41	4,503 33
20,645 50	21,085 51	981 85	9,641 81	2,314 54	547 26	1,527 28
19,906 20	31,339 49	26 10	6,499 46	5,421 68	1,034 07	5,927 40
19,305 79	22,842 41	2,225 89	8,452 58	4,769 32	935 02	5,212 26
19,696 02	42,730 87	.....	11,256 25	1,532 99	475 98	3,748 55
4,920 27	8,362 31	.....	1,404 34	1,400 26	116 37	486 84
.....
84,629 23	31,958 24	.....	8,891 79	5,688 92	1,080 25	4,931 23
88,941 96	72,120 77	.....	18,757 98	23,578 15	6,409 02	14,113 74
13,884 94	15,034 04	410 11	2,415 41	2,367 10	663 77	3,115 29
49,196 15	59,407 30	1,525 74	20,423 17	16,325 43	2,906 26	14,399 64
.....
24,955 57	33,397 56	145 10	12,167 37	9,454 83	1,198 28	7,278 97
88,802 97	115,093 67	873 09	27,030 32	25,280 68	4,118 73	21,978 83
20,031 52	28,434 54	174 49	7,555 89	7,155 14	1,551 04	8,279 94
47,839 07	43,408 08	581 57	23,005 81	3,363 85	2,963 81	2,751 94
18,805 94	17,311 26	432 82	5,871 15	3,743 77	1,196 53	1,512 83
4,896 02	3,141 55	.....	1,276 24	497 35	19 80	123 78
25,142 18	51,062 62	82 30	10,306 20	5,238 42	862 79	7,554 85
27,387 62	52,581 89	1,109 91	11,842 96	1,697 04	421 52	3,160 55
82,183 86	76,311 80	2,277 37	1,390 94	23,459 21	3,777 67	15,808 61
55,425 22	45,543 50	.....	12,823 92	13,394 04	1,655 14	15,820 20
134,051 37	112,462 08	4,763 05	54,793 45	22,187 93	5,951 78	8,838 34
.....
230,185 49	119,132 38	1,781 73	63,472 92	54,460 99	13,704 20	40,842 59
8,829 63	3,622 40	.....	629 05	1,227 36	2,295 62	340 74

* See footnote, table 34.

TABLE No. 36 — (Continued)
A. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment
...	\$52,713 24	\$41,756 75	.....	\$17,388 64	\$12,502 55	\$2,606 21	\$2,763 87
...	47,597 69	57,004 69	.....	9,655 77	3,872 64	3,632 42	5,417 45
...	33,561 19	27,619 36	.....	8,153 44	4,742 42	2,052 56	8,040 93
New	28,791 76	15,140 69	.....	3,447 36	1,818 18	1,053 72	2,799 12
...	61,920 22	44,325 73	.....	16,432 19	9,733 16	2,651 32	6,860 26
...	13,465 89	6,650 81	.....	3,083 49	2,182 72	2,622 18	1,564 66
...	8,187 50	9,377 55	\$15 00	3,680 98	3,800 28	453 73	295 01
...	12,917 73	5,691 49	.....	4,029 63	3,007 10	189 28	2,173 60
...	21,021 80	26,773 42	1,845 06	15,753 61	5,357 75	2,562 09	8,454 96
...	55,020 06	20,860 15	.....	8,638 13	7,448 42	4,467 24	.....
...	41,398 64	22,039 27	.....	7,830 23	4,168 34	1,934 45	3,990 32
...	8,587 53	5,682 12	.....	2,105 06	3,354 45	1,392 09	.....
...
White	33,365 70	18,771 19	68 88	8,198 63	2,302 34	918 57	4,419 35
...	23,559 23	15,885 25	.....	6,144 80	3,397 31	1,555 86	9,106 31
...	11,131 26	6,217 05	.....	2,308 76	2,265 63	1,345 19	.....
...	21,586 87	19,237 67	.....	5,810,41	7,592 12	1,838 11	3,504 94
...	21,679 20	11,016 90	.....	4,172 99	4,196 57	1,258 61	.....
...	94,313 21	58,295 98	.....	18,103 91	22,414 80	6,510 19	2,900 83
...	38,908 06	32,340 28	.....	8,450 27	5,952 04	2,516 29	4,670 06
Total maintenance expenses, private hospitals...	88,583,868 85	86,256,916 72	\$92,521 01	\$2,000,518 04	\$1,848,385 51	\$408,682 97	\$1,007,678 32
Total maintenance expenses, public hospitals...	5,616,446 29	3,405,283 62	188,415 40	1,203,280 37	541,425 22	68,074 12	551,749 71
Total maintenance expenses, public and private hospitals...	\$14,200,315 14	\$9,662,200 34	\$231,036 41	\$3,203,798 41	\$2,389,810 73	\$476,757 09	\$1,619,428 03

TABLE No. 36 — (Continued)
A. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

Expenses farm and garden	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
.....	.....	.....	\$2,033 52	.....	\$16,719 77
.....	.....	\$398 20	74 97	.....	2,170 99
.....	.....	.....	1,585 07	.....	18,989 87
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,923 48	.....
.....	217 88	1,919 34	7,900 81	10,538 81	167,559 52
.....	17 25	159 79	2,214 63	7,186 44	.....
\$1,480 80	7,653 22	3,970 45	22,091 66	10,817 88	63,691 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	608,256 93
.....
475 05	853 30	181 08	917 67	611 25	36,236 67
1,447 79	170 23	710 00	.....	.....	29,876 21
.....	.....	.....	283 67	1,394 40	23,068 59
838 94	71 95	.....	418 46	344 20	9,695 27
162 16	502 16	106 14	2,059 83	1,286 54	34,073 71
.....	.....	.....	991 52	.....	22,649 74
2,701 93	92 33	737 50	3,050 91	514 91	34,939 80
.....	.....	.....	163 80	39 85	20,273 01
.....	.....	.....	800 24	569 65	20,455 42
1,790 25	.....	21 30	2,116 68	1,793 44	24,177 14
.....	302 00	1,232 53	340 73	1,123 79	34,752 08
2 20	1,854 19	341 76	966 88	2,160 71	31,908 50
26,459 04	15,514 56	3,291 57	9,457 68	7,048 62	319,055 46
66 50	.....	234 47	5,642 03	1,056 16	52,417 99
.....	.....	112 00	1,072 83	3,664 26	77,840 53
.....	.....	1,620 35	20,708 20	140 00	259,257 11
277 33	3 50	88 43	470 61	350 64	31,997 44
10,490 03	2,795 13	429 89	957 41	6,502 05	71,457 73

Finances with the parent institution.

TABLE No. 36 — (Continued)
 A. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Expenses of farm and garden	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
Public Hospitals — Continued						
New Hospitals:						
.....	\$277 35	\$753 67	.....	\$127,090 29	\$119,973 86	\$1,998,922 11
.....	190 00	291 24	.....	31,252 94	5,503 64	331,630 26
.....	318 75	87 07	.....	10,646 68	1,417 13	233,237 54
.....
.....	382 20	339 90	.....	18,609 50	5,548 99	344,239 65
.....	17 35	115 34	.....	7,985 86	550 85	100,991 48
.....
.....	32 17	1,283 82	.....	5,216 66	.....	396,523 90
.....	24,820 97	14,783 53	\$7,427 09	14,391 82	.....	426,786 04
.....	109 75	833 28	.....	144 84	.....	40,870 75
.....	98 85	1,952 18	.....	9,929 94	.....	427,704 75
.....	.....	1,576 81	.....	6,553 30	.....	485,400 32
.....
.....	.....	14,618 15	.....	11,272 22	11,752 00	589,983 06
.....	.....	4,398 49	.....	12,956 16	2,193 24	174,643 26
.....	.....	3,282 06	.....	2,317 35	2,704 40	191,558 67
.....	.....	4,079 40	.....	20,136 54	3,108 01	241,173 93
.....	.....	9,446 79	.....	140,546 98	19,006 03	1,233,070 07
.....	.....	14,452 49	.....	117,646 98	23,924 08	1,020,843 81
.....
.....	.....	13,681 05	.....	31,876 23	13,831 30	753,228 41
.....	.....	906 21	.....	5,154 72	7,861 50	125,339 41
and Deformed	2,698 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ipient Pulmo-	949 84	8,000 00	94 00	4,483 17	7,961 54	249,527 12
.....	.....	157 66	.....	600 67	4,253 74	77,560 53
.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	16,982 56
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,803 17	2,367 26	83,284 60
.....	.....	82 47	10 00	93 33	24 30	4,462 01
.....	.....	.....	34 40	832 40	1,423 54	94,332 60
.....	.....	423 49	313 51	.....	.....	.....

..	129 58	1,226 19	161 09	20,861 37
..	511 37	763 76	1,736 97	43,668 78
..	1,006 09	2,806 24	2,797 09	57,761 70
..	896 95	2,696 00	8,489 41	86,324 95
..	216 37	3,190 87	131 00	22,888 46
..	56 77	..	247 42	9 215 79
..	2,836 07	9,869 48	8,356 14	249,528 19
..	66 65	266 92	163 75	13,221 72
..	138 00	378 44	218 31	18,937 38
..	979 56	3,959 11	8,255 22	119,043 22
(The), Ellis	7,006 00	10,669 43	..	188,900 12
..	2,267 43	3,990 00	3,991 33	197,943 65
..	242 19	6,010 14	5,144 01	239,362 44
..	2,968 58	2,822 23	2,778 62	89,962 77
..	187 36	7,236 06	1,076 41	46,312 83
..	737 19	2,145 68	10,636 91	104,699 99
..	484 91	1,448 03	1,624 66	35,772 96
..	596 00	2,983 15	3,423 63	45,722 75
..	114 06	1,310 27	1,404 46	42,708 54
..	548 78	1,722 77	334 07	24,688 25
..	262 69	804 38	505 78	28,974 13
York	1,648 78	2,232 86	7,189 36	102,823 33
..	266 40	3,802 47	1,456 83	88,909 42
..	826 43	9,767 85	1,127 88	82,111 53
..	255 06	20,189 81	55,080 00	313,405 92
..	1,262 11	6,867 15	10,266 14	99,828 44
..	70 08	1,559 75	38 00	37,750 72
..	1,327 50	4,729 55	2,333 35	71,720 68
..	3,042 85	3,382 69	5,291 65	91,372 79
..	666 10	330 76	2,439 89	37,546 00
..	716 58	3,098 54	597 03	66,023 16
ark (The)	2,802 61	20,742 99	1,510 05	248,949 49
..	4,000 00	..	28,319 94	741,386 10
..	636 97	152 84	3,889 95	42,402 27
..	6,215 93	20,999 07	23,741 80	351,098 48
..	274 68	726 89	5 00	23,113 26
..	3,116 10	36,268 38	7,462 86	451,059 54
..	649 25	..	3,384 69	12,532 34
Medical School,	1,967 21	7,854 97	48,023 54	439,073 64
..	716 00	8,830 22	6,395 67	104,954 74
..	882 74	686 77	841 63	91,906 49
be) ²	656 28	1,863 63	..	70,086 85
..	261 68	673 51	5,632 07	40,629 86

² See footnote, table 34.³ See footnote, table 35.

TABLE No. 36 — (Continued)
 A. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Expenses of farm and garden	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
ad Dis-						
.....	.....	\$92 41	\$1,039 59	\$12,360 84	\$7,300 79	\$227,406 83
.....	.....	155 30	158 29	79 91	764 88	13,075 97
.....	.....	56 63	197 43	266 33	217 48	18,978 09
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,947 82	41,293 10	331,364 81
.....	.....	415 76	3,471 87	23,946 11	16,468 47	565,722 41
.....	\$13,056 84	795 17	3,964 86	8,899 52	8,512 87	142,574 90
.....	322 77	.....	126 27	424 90	751 26	17,709 33
.....	56 00	299 27	1,092 75	4,276 07	3,192 43	86,003 89
.....	.....	.....	4,325 42	21,386 19	26,856 10	370,908 75
.....	.....	.....	937 64	4,663 26	11,298 43	134,971 59
.....	.....	3,466 96	.....	3,087 31	5,551 90	118,224 79
.....	.....	.....	544 75	.....	14,373 48	75,283 24
.....	.....	.....	2,925 92	.....	1,165 45	125,011 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,274 40	8,017 23	261,774 37
.....	.....	.....	10,926 07	.....	48,619 06	471,484 79
.....	.....	.....	.....	29,123 33	4,433 26	363,940 24
.....	.....	.....	886 28	2,306 54	531 47	48,027 58
.....	.....	.....	3,300 78	14,083 30	36,561 71	232,370 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,353 00	2,642 50	580,958 86
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,248 24	15,794 21	137,398 46
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,765 34	23,441 27	264,570 09
.....	.....	.....	956 73	3,705 98	7,536 19	99,233 10
.....	.....	336 13	1,256 26	6,999 39	7,229 36	179,870 64
.....	43 58	.....	1,036 30	1,193 01	1,675 20	24,653 37
.....	.....	.....	167 93	2,769 96	1,085 14	44,044 92
.....	.....	.....	331 14	2,601 84	256 56	67,482 71
.....	28 00	.....	831 67	11,344 07	303 93	66,919 27
.....	.....	.....	719 91	7,183 70	309 13	85,545 86
.....	605 00	336 83	.....	1,474 61	2,749 90	33,181 84
.....	.....	.....	705 96	65 95	4,973 82	32,633 24
.....	175 06	152 96	97 06	2,463 30	1,071 72	31,040 03

(Total)

Physicians' Hospital of Plattsburgh	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	
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TABLE No. 37
Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Number of patients in the institution July 1, 1920	Number received during year	Number of infants born in hospital	Total number under treatment	Of This Number —		
					Paying patients	Public charges	Free patients
Sanatorium),	17	499	50	506	548	18	.....
Binghamton	2	64	.....	66	17	49	.....
Sanatorium),	21	41	.....	62	7	55	.....
Binghamton	113	3,775	289	4,277	2,942	1,335	.....
Sanatorium),	54	145	.....	199	96	103	.....
Sanatorium),	408	5,181	137	5,726	812	4,914	.....
Sanatorium),	25	52	.....	77	26	51	.....
Memorial	.....	94	.....	94	38	56	.....
Sanatorium),	20	57	.....	77	15	62	.....
Sanatorium),	7	33	.....	40	9	31	.....
Sanatorium),	28	643	101	767	763	4	.....
Sanatorium),	21	50	.....	50	7	43	.....
Sanatorium),	30	748	40	809	804	5	.....
Sanatorium),	16	35	.....	35	13	23	.....
Sanatorium),	26	60	.....	86	16	80	.....
Sanatorium),	10	38	.....	54	16	38	.....
Sanatorium),	26	99	.....	99	10	89	.....
Sanatorium),	329	75	.....	101	35	66	.....
for Incipient	.....	406	.....	735	140	595	.....
Sanatorium),	27	1,145	110	1,382	1,227	155	.....
Sanatorium),	209	1,087	18	1,314	116	1,199	.....
Sanatorium),	224	360	.....	384	106	478	.....

¹ Statistics with the parent institution.

TABLE No. 37 -- (Continued)
Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Number of patients in the institution July 1, 1920	Number received during year	Number of infants born in hospital	Total number under treatment	Of This Number --		
					Paying patients	Public charges	Free patients
Public Hospitals -- Continued							
Montgomery County Tuberculosis Hospital, Cranesville.....	41	30	.....	71	5	66	.....
Nassau County Tuberculosis Hospital, Hicksville..	36	101	..... 1	138	20	118	.....
New York Board							
Hospitals:							
.....	1,338	38,804	1,704	41,906	1,356	40,550	.....
.....	236	6,230	561	7,027	196	6,831	.....
.....	143	4,434	362	4,939	243	4,696	.....
.....	116	68	.....	184	.....	184	.....
.....	288	8,078	1,200	9,566	175	9,391	.....
Neponset.....	93	61	.....	154	.....	154	.....
.....	245	2,502	1	2,748	17	2,731	.....
.....	550	1,032	.....	1,582	36	1,544	.....
.....	14	275	.....	289	17	272	.....
.....	82	1,372	.....	1,454	.....	1,454	.....
.....	279	4,200	2	4,481	78	4,403	.....
.....	590	4,589	187	5,386	.....	5,386	.....
.....	56	1,708	152	1,916	.....	1,916	.....
.....	77	3,208	428	3,713	.....	3,713	.....
.....	114	3,195	296	3,605	.....	3,605	.....
.....	836	13,929	430	15,195	.....	15,195	.....
.....	867	5,491	121	6,479	.....	6,479	.....
.....	764	1,032	13	2,709	.....	2,709	.....
and Deformed Chil-	165	85	.....	250	.....	250	.....
delicent Pulmonary	310	803	.....	821	.....	821	.....

New
 York
 Board

TABLE No. 37 — (Continued)
Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Number of patients in the institution July 1, 1920	Number received during year	Number of infants born in hospital	Total number under treatment	Of This Number —		
					Paying patients	Public charges	Free patients
PRIVATE HOSPITALS — Continued							
.....	20	487	49	556	536	20	.....
.....	110	2,256	121	2,497	1,092	772	633
.....	.....	1,658	341	1,999	1,484	118	397
.....	27	1,048	140	1,215	1,190	.....	25
.....	53	7,161	.....	7,214	6,395	176	644
.....	93	82	.....	175	.....	141	34
Brooklyn.....	201	5,865	840	6,906	6,088	446	372
.....	27	751	107	885	780	22	73
.....	52	1,333	39	1,424	1,162	246	16
.....	251	7,806	438	8,495	6,423	1,107	965
.....	184	3,783	788	4,755	4,689	33	33
.....	110	3,236	2	3,348	2,903	296	149
.....	59	1,384	278	1,821	1,691	121	9
.....	.....	43	.....	43	1	42	.....
.....	.....	193	24	217	207	4	6
Albany.....	2	5	.....	7	5	2	.....
.....	38	1,360	78	1,476	1,389	36	39
(The), Buffalo.....	.....	33	.....	32	16	10	6
.....	101	2,646	203	2,950	1,749	1,143	55
.....	33	334	.....	367	280	78	9
Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	61	1,597	211	1,869	1,095	484	410
.....	35	989	61	1,085	974	96	15
.....	28	818	73	918	777	123	3
.....	56	1,592	19	1,667	927	47	693
.....	27	770	20	817	492	18	812
.....	40	1,177	122	1,339	1,285	16	38
and.....	33	1,171	.....	1,203	1,163	33	8
.....	133	4,401	621	5,155	4,459	484	212
.....	17	483	99	599	515	36	58
City of Schenectady.....	71	1,843	.....	1,914	1,310	615	34

96	2,386	436	2,918	2,416	311	191
98	1,156	146	1,369	1,276	58	25
78	2,218		2,296	1,768	7	521
11	264	39	314	313	1	
31	804	195	1,030	967	.9	34
30	1,219	162	1,441	1,241	12	188
64	1,773	190	2,022	1,907	69	46
37	647	57	741	514	137	90
6	184	31	221	219	2	
144	3,943	687	4,774	4,430	13	331
9	285	2	296	292	4	
20	417	16	453	383	82	39
74	2,995	169	3,238	2,806	411	21
116	3,398	324	3,838	3,600	270	68
71	724		795	588	98	109
184	4,965	551	5,700	4,975	568	157
84	1,927	231	2,242	1,402	604	236
70	1,191		261	64	151	46
81	1,814	203	2,098	1,991	8	99
42	96		138	74	34	30
34	1,075	117	1,226	1,167	59	
21	679	116	816	796	20	
19	726	73	818	800	1	
32	130		162		163	17
60	1,351	34	1,445	996	256	493
59	1,980	207	2,196	2,085	54	57
51	1,539	230	1,810	1,693	84	33
241	4,927	359	5,537	3,837	587	1,313
104	2,051	1,923	4,078	3,081	464	533
15	955		1,120	1,104	12	14
61	1,097	106	1,264	1,268	2	6
33	1,201	21	1,255	538	835	182
26	814	62	911	713	71	127
29	762	100	891	831	60	60
141	3,289	527	3,957	2,398	572	967
217	5,106	123	5,446	4,021	729	696
37	914	164	1,115	1,074	35	6
141	4,597	485	5,223	580	4,542	101
12	453	90	565	529	30	6
321	5,980	527	6,838	4,849	730	1,459
8	31	9	48	37	9	2
148	15,126		15,274	13,274	944	1,056
64	1,784	217	2,065	1,641	203	221
27	426	35	497	445	23	19
Hospital						
						</

[†] See footnote, table 34.

TABLE No. 37 — (Continued)
Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Number of patients in the institution July 1, 1920	Number received during year	Number of infants born in hospital	Total number under treatment	Of This Number —		
					Paying patients	Public charges	Free patients
PRIVATE HOSPITALS — Continued							
Maternity Hospital and Infant Home of Albany (The).....	77	760	723	1,560	1,212	40	308
Memorial Hospital of Buffalo, Inc	36	1,400	116	1,555	1,323	101	131
Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York.....	80	2,504	.....	2,594	1,807	433	344
Menn Homital, Buffalo	21	538	18	577	513	30	34
.....	20	405	2	427	392	12	23
.....	187	4,811	770	5,768	4,077	1,406	285
.....	475	826	.....	1,301	862	846	73
.....	207	244	.....	451	42	872	36
.....	13	445	.....	458	458	.....	.....
.....	59	2,136	273	2,468	2,324	15	129
.....	414	9,134	.....	9,548	4,410	3,617	1,521
.....	41	2,171	.....	2,590	2,433	92	55
.....	62	1,618	190	1,870	1,413	217	240
.....	51	1,378	188	1,517	1,456	30	41
.....	52	1,910	233	2,196	1,539	424	233
.....	105	6,432	.....	6,527	5,239	370	928
.....	155	3,347	620	4,123	2,971	466	686
.....	190	2,983	1,738	4,906	4,170	347	389
.....	20	2,005	.....	2,025	1,789	205	61
.....	36	949	.....	1,035	750	234	61
.....	332	9,996	.....	10,318	8,923	352	1,013
.....	65	1,267	.....	1,332	1,020	27	285
.....	164	2,347	.....	2,511	1,827	684	.....
.....	66	2,077	253	2,396	2,310	32	154
.....	97	2,265	371	2,733	2,346	336	151
.....	20	571	42	633	620	13	.....
.....	30	797	2	819	703	74	42
.....	30	1,205	196	1,530	1,505	21	4
.....	26	602	128	969	943	7	8
.....	40	1,129	103	1,272	1,028	117	127

.....	26	698	52	776	656	25	96
.....	24	869	119	1,012	997	...	15
.....	16	674	63	763	464	106	123
.....	21	502	26	549	541	5	8
.....	236	4,271	...	4,497	2,870	684	943
.....	50	38	...	88	38	1	49
.....	250	6,032	592	6,874	5,180	313	1,381
.....	98	3,873	374	4,345	3,506	138	701
le), Rochester	108	3,885	374	4,365	3,699	84	582
sch.....	27	1,058	195	1,260	1,100	97	83
.....	21	1,011	88	1,120	1,048	72	.....
.....	305	667	...	972	172	465	325
lyn.....	316	6,210	677	6,103	4,156	721	1,236
.....	46	439	...	485	303	157	125
.....	16	348	39	402	356	1	46
.....	43	1,020	138	1,201	1,134	61	6
.....	55	1,511	184	1,750	1,596	33	119
.....
.....	5	884	.....	884	17	894	.....
.....	85	120	.....	25	17	5	5
.....	73	2,493	202	2,780	1,693	608	479
.....	56	2,453	13	2,539	1,902	562	75
.....	42	2,021	370	2,447	2,169	199	79
.....	61	1,109	143	1,294	1,121	105	53
.....	70	1,997	127	2,185	1,786	271	128
.....	.....	1,068	70	1,228	860	296	83
if the Poor of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	303	820	.....	1,128	148	409	556
.....	20	198	161	379	387	19	33
.....
.....	67	1,775	167	2,009	1,760	211	38
.....	147	4,659	632	5,438	4,170	17	1,251
.....	42	808	128	978	944	34	10
.....	126	3,335	151	3,612	2,365	304	883
.....	48	947	896	1,891	1,781	36	74
lo.....	26	83	76	185	87	4	94
J. Y.....	96	1,912	70	2,077	1,717	310	50
.....	310	5,000	.....	5,310	2,776	1,269	1,265
le), West New	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	112	1,497	133	1,742	1,256	308	88
.....	104	2,056	121	2,281	1,906	213	162
.....	29	1,042	112	1,183	1,080	103	.....
.....	5	214	29	248	247	1	.....
.....	226	445	.....	671	254	387	30
.....	257	353	.....	610	173	371	63
.....	190	2,179	1,675	4,044	1,063	754	2,207

* See footnote, table 34.

TABLE No. 37 — (Continued)
 Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1921

	NUMBERS AND DAYS' TREATMENT				DISCHARGED DURING YEAR		
					INFANTS BORN IN HOSPITAL		
					Dis- charged to parents or guardians	Trans- ferred to other in- stitutions	Died
					47	.	3
				
				
					350	.....	39
				
				
				
					120	1	18
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				
				

¹ Statistics with the parent institution.

TABLE No. 37 — (Continued)
 Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF DAYS' TREATMENT				DISCHARGED DURING YEAR		
	Paying patients	Public charges	Free patients	Total	INFANTS BORN IN HOSPITAL		
					Die- charged to parents or guardians	Trans- ferred to other in- stitutions	Died
Public Hospitals — Continued							
Montgomery County Tuberculosis Hospital, Cranesville.	736	13,037	.....	13,793	.....	.....	.....
Nassau County Tuberculosis Hospital, Hicksville.	1,593	15,860	.....	17,453	.....	1	.....
New Hospitals:							
.....	14,708	561,181	.....	575,889	1,591	2	108
.....	1,317	94,803	.....	96,120	563	.....	16
.....	1,664	56,184	.....	57,848	344	.....	17
.....	.....	25,628	.....	25,628	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,577	110,170	.....	112,047	1,120	.....	77
Neponset .....	.....	35,999	.....	35,999	.....	.....	.....
lyn.....	201	93,915	.....	94,116	1	.....	.....
.....	3,742	194,299	.....	198,041	.....	.....	.....
.....	388	6,376	.....	6,764	.....	.....	.....
Island .....	.....	70,374	.....	70,374	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,463	88,333	.....	89,795	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	245,442	.....	245,442	166	12	9
.....	.....	24,094	.....	24,094	147	.....	5
.....	.....	42,594	.....	42,594	416	1	11
.....	.....	47,483	.....	47,483	275	6	16
.....	.....	386,230	.....	386,230	393	.....	37
.....	.....	267,032	.....	267,032	97	9	9
.....	261,286	261,286	4	4
and Deformed Chil-	58,184	58,184
deligent Pulmonary	110,445	110,445
.....

New
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TABLE No. 37 — (Continued)
 Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF DAYS' TREATMENT				DISCHARGED DURING YEAR			
					INFANTS BORN IN HOSPITAL			
	Paying patients	Public charges	Free patients	Total	Dis- charged to parents or guardians	Trans- ferred to other in- stitutions	Died	
PRIVATE HOSPITALS — Continued								
.....	7,675	493	.....	8,168	45	.....	4	
.....	16,090	11,719	13,415	41,224	130	.....	1	
.....	20,270	2,081	5,464	27,815	334	1	6	
.....	13,043	.....	1,251	14,299	184	.....	6	
.....	15,454	1,346	2,422	19,222	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	25,860	3,016	28,876	.....	.....	.....
.....	65,133	6,953	6,074	78,165	817	.....	27	
Brooklyn ..	7,596	461	359	8,396	94	.....	13	
.....	12,993	6,451	79	19,523	81	.....	8	
.....	54,106	23,874	7,942	95,922	367	.....	59	
.....	51,362	1,250	253	52,870	719	1	90	
do	31,441	9,769	1,693	42,903	1	.....	1	
.....	18,103	1,173	41	19,317	368	.....	10	
.....	150	4,671	.....	4,821	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,851	45	77	1,973	23	.....	1	
.....	608	276	.....	884	.....	.....	.....
.....	16,105	559	956	17,720	67	1	7	
(The), Buffalo ..	104	198	25	327	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,214	21,606	1,132	34,952	195	.....	8	
.....	4,368	5,433	1,185	10,986	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16,334	7,459	4,925	28,711	300	.....	13	
.....	10,269	1,813	787	12,869	61	.....	1	
.....	9,404	2,105	105	11,614	94	1	17	
.....	10,135	742	7,330	18,207	17	1	1	
.....	5,425	235	2,424	8,074	19	.....	9	
.....	14,555	396	429	15,370	113	.....	.....
d.	10,143	193	144	10,485	.....	.....	.....
.....	45,843	9,113	1,312	56,271	563	.....	26	
.....	4,356	206	693	5,755	89	.....	10	
.....	
..... of Rochester) ..	13,616	10,676	466	23,767	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 37 — (Continued)
 Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1921

DISCHARGED DURING YEAR			
INFANTS BORN IN HOSPITAL			
Dis- charged to parents or guardians	Trans- ferred to other in- stitutions	Died	
103	.	14	
17	.	.	
1	1	.	
711	.	43	
.	.	.	
.	.	.	
248	2	27	
361	.	17	
174	.	16	
183	.	5	
233	.	12	
599	5	21	
1,533	.	45	
.	.	.	
.	.	.	
.	.	.	
239	.	14	
250	1	20	
40	1	1	
2	.	.	
178	.	11	
119	.	6	
94	.	8	
51	.	1	
102	.	10	

..	5,669	1,826	1,219	8,714	60	..	..	2	..	1
..	6,206	54	29	6,299	16	..	..	..	..	..
..	35,974	16,613	30,837	83,424	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,427	4	6,851	11,282	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	68,853	4,065	15,362	87,790	569	..	..	..	..	21
..	33,581	1,688	8,040	43,909	857	..	..	..	..	17
..	33,532	3,854	7,950	45,336	318	..	..	..	..	42
..	10,716	1,356	425	12,497	193	..	..	..	..	2
..	11,121	578	..	12,699	78	..	..	..	..	10
..	7,988	45,155	41,559	94,702	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	45,689	10,219	14,659	70,547	646	..	..	..	..	31
..	5,134	5,976	4,718	15,828	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3,953	24	1,109	5,086	37	..	..	..	..	2
..	12,223	1,204	60	13,487	132	..	..	..	..	6
..	15,546	576	1,391	17,513	170	..	..	..	..	13
..
..	..	15,973	..	15,978	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	450	408	1,377	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18,433	7,470	8,354	29,257	196	..	..	..	..	6
..	13,549	7,447	1,373	22,369	9	..	..	..	..	4
..	19,765	4,075	1,139	24,979	840	..	..	2	..	26
..	12,678	2,539	774	16,041	134	..	..	..	..	3
..	19,014	3,319	1,236	23,569	118	..	..	..	..	3
..	10,971	6,403	3,027	20,401	45	..	..	..	..	6
..
..	8,090	39,489	63,446	111,025	..	..	..	22	..	16
..	4,700	297	336	5,333	128	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	22,750	3,489	536	25,764	167	..	..	..	..	18
..	36,178	184	16,512	52,874	612	..	..	..	..	24
..	11,316	533	149	11,998	113	..	..	2	..	13
..	36,610	8,344	14,485	59,939	138	..	..	2	..	11
..	22,804	456	14,980	24,240	731	..	..	70	..	75
..	1,219	56	1,316	2,590	39	..	..	21	..	19
..	23,413	6,385	1,771	30,572	61	..	..	..	..	9
..	44,438	16,698	48,463	109,799	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	11,457	8,494	1,063	21,014	119	..	..	..	..	14
..	25,862	5,236	2,013	33,111	106	..	..	..	..	16
..	11,417	2,015	..	13,432	102	..	..	..	..	6
..	2,922	27	..	2,949	29	..	..	..	..	1
..	16,038	45,448	2,391	63,877	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	13,261	61,878	6,210	81,349	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18,575	13,044	34,300	65,919	1,441	..	..	9	..	115
..	37,745	2,902	237	40,884	694	..	..	..	..	24
..	48,170	6,748	14,194	69,112	2,440	..	..	..	..	189

* See footnote, table 34.

TABLE No. 37 — (Continued)
Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF DAYS' TREATMENT				DISCHARGED DURING YEAR		
	Paying patients	Public charges	Free patients	Total	INFANTS BORN IN HOSPITAL		
					Dis- charged to parents or guardians	Trans- ferred to other in- stitutions	Died
PRIVATE HOSPITALS — Concluded							
.....	75,822	10,923	9,764	96,509	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,269	211	72	3,552	30	.....	1
.....	24,655	8,917	2,651	36,223	367	.....	21
.....	33,127	2,620	6,930	42,677	.....	.....	.....
.....	24,825	532	475	25,832	452	.....	16
ork.....	6,933	788	2,440	10,161	184	1	9
.....	34,187	7,741	2,315	44,243	356	3	15
.....	5,362	119	.....	5,481	113	.....	7
.....	7,086	5	925	8,016	68	.....	2
.....	7,308	180	221	7,709	31	.....	3
.....	31,375	8,624	3,706	43,705	60	.....	.....
.....	16,154	332	932	17,418	197	.....	13
.....	6,450	3,093	1,522	11,065	9	.....	.....
.....	5,854	120	.....	5,974	7	.....	2
.....
.....	11,486	425	2,838	14,749	190	.....	7
.....	10,498	6,651	982	18,131	108	.....	8
.....	1,531	149	1,678	3,343	.....	.....	.....
N. Y.....	14,245	.....	1,325	15,571	225	.....	10
.....	8,807	197	294	9,298	79	.....	3
.....	41,690	3,912	2,816	48,418	246	.....	10
.....	21,491	4,767	154	26,412	595	.....	46
Total number, private hospitals.....	3,442,931	1,179,205	760,384	5,382,520	33,680	208	2,153
Total number, public hospitals.....	290,681	3,772,517	.....	4,063,198	6,184	68	451
Total number, public and private hospitals.....	3,733,612	4,951,722	760,384	9,445,718	39,864	276	2,604

* See footnote, table 34.

TABLE No. 37 — (Continued)
Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	DISCHARGED DURING YEAR — (Concluded)							Total	REMAINING JUNE 30, 1921			Average number of patients during year
	OTHER PATIENTS											
	Re-covered	Im-proved	Unim-proved	Trans-ferred to other institu-tions	Other-wise dis-charged	Died	Total					
	417	33	15	2	..	32	549	8	9	17	19	
	64	..	..	..	..	1	65	..	1	1	1
	6	3	4	..	..	14	32	18	12	30	23
	2,334	1,264	37	34	..	135	4,133	33	61	94	112	
	4	56	34	5	7	24	130	38	31	69	65	
	2,589	1,237	199	533	..	514	5,201	326	199	525	496	
	
	13	27	5	..	..	7	52	16	9	25	21
	..	44	8	..	..	13	65	12	17	29	17
	4	25	5	1	3	14	52	11	14	25	24	
	2	12	5	2	1	5	27	7	6	13	9	
	..	627	..	..	..	25	753	5	9	14	22
	2	5	4	..	2	3	16	16	13	34	24	
	715	..	1	4	..	28	788	4	17	21	17	
	3	12	2	3	..	5	26	3	7	10	13	
	8	16	7	2	6	30	69	14	13	27	19	
	7	12	6	1	7	4	37	9	8	17	20	
	..	..	..	..	25	8	43	36	20	56	45
	4	16	20	2	12	14	68	19	14	33	30	

¹ Statistics with the parent institution

TABLE No. 37 — (Continued)
Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	DISCHARGED DURING YEAR — (Concluded)						Total	REMAINING JUNE 30, 1921			Average number of patients during year
	OTHER PATIENTS							Male	Female	Total	
	Re-covered	Im-proved	Unim-proved	Trans-ferred to other institu-tions	Other-wise dis-charged	Died					
Municipal Hospitals and County Hospital, Brooklyn	274	46	67	..	20	4	411	176	148	324	322
	936	138	11	9	..	57	1,266	5	11	16	34
	237	313	26	308	23	164	1,090	130	94	224	221
	41	98	84	..	36	91	350	138	96	234	226
Greenpoint Hospital, Brooklyn Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn	7	12	4	1	..	10	34	23	14	37	33
	22	42	4	..	..	21	90	26	22	48	48
	8,704	18,432	8,840	..	..	2,853	40,530	765	611	1,376	1,578
	3,753	1,202	839	..	..	427	6,800	121	106	227	263
..	2,677	944	446	..	..	375	4,803	79	57	136	168
	5	44	4	10	11	..	74	62	48	110	82
	3,992	3,016	361	..	..	760	9,326	98	142	240	307
	28	12	5	1	..	..	48	64	44	108	99
..	..	564	221	21	2,188	304	2,514	84	150	234	258
	230	4	..	72	173	9	1,039	306	237	543	543
	756	165	167	2	5	30	271	8	10	18	18
	..	..	..	318	3,372	114	1,203	213	37	252	193
..	1,285	1,656	276	720	25	476	4,625	390	321	711	672
	900	526	83	33	..	126	1,826	44	46	90	66
	2,281	438	243	46	..	179	3,505	66	82	148	147
	2,013	718	223	2,137	9,773	209	3,459	87	89	146	130
						1,507	13,007	716	673	1,388	1,054

1 Statistics with parent institution. 2 See footnote, table 34.

TABLE NO. 37 — (Continued)
Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1921

1,113	117	55	3	61	1,424	15	37	52	49
2,042	32	81	40	104	32	45	50	95	1
234	376	23	2	15	2,855	19	10	29	96
	64				338				30
1,246	116	26	16	109	1,914	36	39	75	78
823	95	8	2	59	1,049	17	19	36	35
604	130	19	1	50	886	15	17	32	32
1,868	136	39	7	40	1,609	22	26	58	50
513	160	55	15	24	787	17	13	30	23
930	205	10		23	1,300	16	23	39	42
1,040	61	7	4	60	1,172	14	17	31	30
2,044	2,008	183		188	5,019	66	70	136	154
400	20	40	8	23	555	3	11	14	16
1,280	268	49	27	146	1,840	53	22	74	65
1,650	468	56	20	150	2,817	43	58	101	91
820	237	34	2	54	1,283	20	41	77	67
1,171	847	91	16	94	2,219	45	32	77	91
2,202	49	6		7	302	4	8	13	12
609	117	35	8	26	990	12	27	40	34
910	251	30		59	1,406	17	18	35	38
1,244	292	74		69	1,972	23	27	80	61
1,420	139	60	6	34	726	5	10	15	15
130	42	7		8	213	4	4	8	7
1,128	2,577	88	10	126	4,617	56	101	157	141
220	6	20	2	27	286	6	6	10	8
352	32	5	1	32	438	6	9	15	17
1,043	836	106	12	86	3,160	37	41	78	85
2,036	1,039	123		170	3,692	64	82	146	123
128	408	137	3	13	5,725	36	34	70	69
2,451	2,202	40	41	232	5,634	87	79	166	191
1,292	477	38	21	144	2,155	36	51	87	88
1,559	150	36		142	192	19	49	68	73
21	57	1	1	85	2,038	19	46	65	77
972	62	10	8	37	97	15	26	41	39
487	101	52	4		1,199	12	15	37	40
672	20	7		32	792	12	12	24	23
21	76	18	9	23	795	7	16	23	17
				16	140	11	11	23	11

: See footnote, table 34.

TABLE No. 37 — (Continued)
 Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	DISCHARGED DURING YEAR — (Concluded)						Total	REMAINING JUNE 30, 1921			Average number of patients during year
	OTHER PATIENTS							Male	Female	Total	
	Re-covered	Im-proved	Unim-proved	Trans-ferred to other institu-tions	Other-wise dis-charged	Died					
Private Hospitals — Continued											
Italian Hospital of the Borough of Manhattan, New York	776	453	65	13	...	59	1,399	25	21	46	57
...	1,539	279	12	6	...	77	2,120	17	50	76	69
...	1,135	205	34	2	...	60	1,757	14	30	53	49
...	3,579	742	96	28	...	476	5,200	103	131	237	264
...	2,009	...	...	...	...	5	3,981	31	66	97	93
York...	833	47	11	2	...	11	1,105	8	17	25	27
...	920	114	22	16	...	40	1,226	12	26	38	51
...	600	425	33	...	...	136	1,215	12	28	40	33
...	716	43	5	12	...	45	883	15	13	28	26
...	599	133	6	1	...	30	861	19	11	30	29
New York	1,896	1,055	142	8	...	177	3,321	47	89	136	124
...	3,191	1,272	292	13	...	289	5,185	140	121	261	249
...	638	162	21	2	...	45	1,082	16	17	33	43
...	2,766	1,153	151	94	...	389	5,036	93	94	187	199
...	402	10	1	6	...	34	549	5	11	16	17
...	1,626	2,240	170	6	...	323	6,572	184	132	266	300
...	17	4	...	4	...	...	35	7	3	10	10
(Medical)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,243	15,072	...	31	...	56	15,128	76	70	146	126
...	1,193	251	27	1	...	111	1,989	36	40	76	65
...	764	173	38	2	...	17	1,463	9	16	25	23
ny (Tbe)	1,234	109	11	6	...	3	1,490	6	55	61	53
...	...	...	...	6	...	51	1,529	9	17	26	37
...	25	2,082	342	...	...	101	2,500	38	46	84	75
...	453	53	9	4	...	29	504	6	7	13	20

324	43	17	1	3	21	416	2	9	11	16
2,992	1,492	147	...	...	206	5,591	66	111	177	211
...	197	240	65	...	312	814	270	217	487	474
55	110	68	39	9	...	281	87	93	170	173
433	...	...	...	...	14	447	5	6	11	14
1,144	371	82	...	516	71	2,414	25	30	54	64
5,285	1,896	1,291	...	...	680	9,132	217	199	416	412
1,694	336	37	...	...	82	2,517	17	46	63	67
1,160	240	76	...	...	126	1,801	34	35	69	55
1,108	103	19	10	...	53	1,473	17	27	44	50
1,629	176	33	1	...	69	2,156	21	19	40	56
2,826	3,078	437	29	...	24	6,394	70	63	133	121
2,846	177	68	71	...	205	3,987	61	75	138	91
1,973	676	60	3	...	259	4,719	55	132	187	178
1,943	2	31	4	27	1	2,018	2	5	7	32
898	...	...	44	...	2	944	43	48	91	84
2,600	6,013	889	60	47	895	10,004	164	150	314	319
317	758	159	...	4	37	1,275	27	30	57	58
940	1,259	58	12	61	16	2,346	115	50	165	167
1,795	147	9	6	...	112	2,322	42	32	74	69
1,652	311	30	33	77	166	2,640	51	42	93	117
497	81	10	2	...	30	612	6	16	21	20
700	37	7	2	...	44	792	8	19	27	23
1,016	239	3	2	16	34	1,459	18	23	41	46
653	102	15	1	...	29	1,929	8	21	29	29
613	245	147	6	...	34	1,247	9	17	25	38
617	20	6	7	...	48	1,749	12	15	27	34
748	87	12	...	...	27	966	10	16	26	28
531	73	7	16	...	36	736	12	15	27	24
234	251	21	3	...	14	540	2	7	9	17
...	2,172	798	17	...	324	4,311	91	95	186	239
10	32	7	...	1	2	61	21	6	27	31
4,570	1,069	44	27	151	206	6,659	66	149	215	240
2,397	1,127	153	20	36	128	4,235	41	69	110	119
2,335	297	23	21	70	142	4,243	41	81	122	124
662	299	23	8	...	51	1,238	18	24	42	34
929	42	14	3	...	24	1,100	12	8	30	32
4	300	99	3	6	285	696	174	102	276	259

* See footnote, table 34.

TABLE NO. 37 — (Concluded)
Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	DISCHARGED DURING YEAR — (Concluded)						Total	REMAINING JUNE 30, 1921			Average number of patients during year
	OTHER PATIENTS							Male	Female	Total	
	Re-covered	Im-proved	Unim-proved	Trans-ferred to other institu-tions	Other-wise dis-charged	Died					
City of	3,673	1,035	146	47	53	293	5,929	104	70	174	193
.....	2,277	25	7	15	.....	116	440	20	25	45	43
.....	253	62	6	1	.....	29	890	6	6	12	14
.....	917	51	7	.....	.....	52	1,165	15	21	36	37
.....	1,282	189	8	2	.....	38	1,702	23	25	48	40
.....
New York :	3	738	116	10	.....	17	884	.....	.....	.....	190
Ogdens-	9	3	1	3	.....	2	13	1	6	7	4
and City.	2,085	133	60	25	.....	170	2,675	55	80	105	80
.....	1,298	973	25	28	.....	133	2,470	39	30	69	61
.....	1,831	66	23	5	8	76	2,379	31	37	68	68
.....	918	119	12	9	.....	53	1,248	18	28	46	44
.....	1,632	306	30	19	0	119	2,140	26	17	43	65
.....	661	307	30	25	.....	71	1,164	37	27	64	56
.....
.....	.....	303	73	13	77	265	836	115	172	287	304
.....	163	2	7	.....	.....	3	863	.....	16	16	13
.....
.....	1,448	204	22	1	.....	64	1,944	21	44	65	71
.....	2,083	2,273	157	4	.....	156	5,309	59	70	129	145
.....	503	234	14	4	.....	50	933	16	29	45	33
(The) ..	2,240	602	106	46	63	244	3,452	76	85	160	164
Hospital.	.....	933	.....	.....	.....	3	1,812	19	60	79	66
Syracuse.	76	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	103	7	13	22	7

1,205	510	88	8	...	109	1,900	50	37	87	84
2,852	1,571	149	64	...	396	5,032	151	127	278	301
1,033	365	30	24	...	99	1,684	32	26	58	90
1,290	556	68	3	...	111	2,168	39	54	93	91
1,779	197	11	2	...	46	1,143	20	20	40	37
204	2	1	...	...	7	244	3	1	4	8
...	146	136	...	...	180	464	207	...	207	176
57	123	75	1	...	109	377	43	190	233	223
2,147	25	5	12	47	8	8,909	45	190	285	181
2,812	426	98	...	...	195	4,259	47	75	123	112
...
2,972	65	6	1	211	40	5,924	49	155	204	190
...
2,066	1,970	390	65	...	359	5,780	124	90	214	264
149	88	21	2	...	21	313	6	3	9	10
2,116	621	114	18	...	197	3,454	43	54	97	99
71	33	17	1	...	1	123	...	118	118	117
1,461	262	53	10	...	101	2,354	23	45	71	71
...
695	30	11	4	...	28	952	...	...	...	48
...
1,726	826	103	11	...	93	3,143	32	75	107	121
455	94	9	...	3	23	704	7	8	15	15
458	74	4	...	...	25	631	10	7	17	22
532	126	11	2	...	32	737	16	10	25	21
1,886	282	35	8	4	109	2,484	60	64	124	120
931	153	7	3	19	48	1,400	22	33	55	48
707	268	6	13	...	74	1,177	14	8	22	30
...	...	...	2	...	34	354	8	14	22	16
...
...
1,229	138	4	...	...	43	1,617	12	25	37	40
774	485	30	20	...	103	1,256	19	18	37	50
38	207	2	1	2	7	257	11	3	14	9
...
1,515	100	15	5	...	76	2,006	23	32	55	43
889	1	...	1	...	43	996	7	12	19	25
2,218	557	203	6	...	222	3,463	57	86	137	133
1,659	20	7	2	...	46	2,375	23	44	66	72
...
205,744	98,308	12,987	1,756	4,949	16,970	376,755	6,606	7,976	14,582	14,831
40,691	35,831	13,881	4,942	16,406	11,354	129,808	6,419	5,088	11,507	11,170
246,435	134,139	26,868	6,898	21,355	28,324	506,563	13,025	13,064	26,089	25,991

Total number, private hospitals

Total number, public hospitals

Total number, public and private hospitals

* See footnote, table 34.

TABLE No. 38

Estimated value of the property of dispensaries and their indebtedness June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total property valuation	Total indebtedness
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments		
PUBLIC DISPENSARIES					
.....	\$600 00	.....	\$600 00	.....
.....	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00	.....
.....	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00	.....
.....	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00	.....
.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00	.....
.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....
.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....
.....
.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....
.....	\$12,531 91	1,762 14	.....	14,294 05	.....
.....
.....	997 92	.....	997 92	.....
.....	150 00	.....	150 00	.....
.....	\$911 22
.....
.....	150 00	.....	150 00	.....
.....	150 00	.....	150 00	.....
.....	200 00	.....	200 00	.....
.....	250 00	.....	250 00	.....
.....
.....	20,000 00	3,000 00	.....	23,000 00	.....
.....	725 00	.....	725 00	.....
.....	961 04	.....	961 04	.....
.....
.....	8,000 00	902 00	.....	8,902 00	.....
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public dispensaries	\$37,531 91	\$51,848 10	\$89,380 01	\$911 22

DISPENSARIES

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PRIVATE DISPENSARIES

(The), Brooklyn..	\$5,000 00	\$3,000 00	\$27,700 00	\$35,700 00
(The):	15,000 00	2,700 00	2,048 17	19,748 17
.....	.....	2,150 00	.....	2,150 00	.....
.....	.....	1,700 00	2,200 00	3,900 00	\$1,328 35
.....	50,000 00	4,092 87	6,000 00	60,092 87	.....
Dispensary Depart-	.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....
ment, Watertown..	20,000 00	2,000 00	5,454 95	27,454 95	2,000 00
.....	.....	1,995 00	.....	1,995 00	.....
.....
.....	30,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	31,500 00	15,000 00
.....	91,500 00	3,500 00	.....	100,000 00	20,000 00
.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
.....	.....	250 00	97,500 00	97,750 00	670 72
.....	60,000 00	500 00	184,191 71	184,691 71	227 83
.....	13,000 00	250 00	11,340 97	71,590 97	.....
Department, Brooklyn	.....	2,500 00	.....	15,500 00	2,056 67
.....	400,000 00	95,000 00	404,150 00	899,150 00	.....
.....	70,000 00	6,000 00	1,000 00	77,000 00	12,000 00
.....
.....
.....	.....	985 67	.....	985 67	.....
.....	5,000 00	2,400 00	1,495 52	8,895 52	.....
.....	110,000 00	4,000 00	.....	114,000 00	55,000 00
Total property valuation and indebtedness, private dispensaries.....	\$889,500 00	\$142,023 54	\$693,581 32	\$1,705,104 86	\$108,283 57
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public dispensaries.....	37,531 91	51,848 10	.....	89,380 01	911 22
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public and private dispensaries.....	\$907,031 91	\$193,871 64	\$693,581 32	\$1,794,484 87	\$109,194 79

¹ Dispensaries not reporting finances separately from hospitals are omitted from tables 38, 39 and 40. Full list will be found on table 41.

² See Buffalo Department of Hospitals and Dispensaries, Health Center Free Dispensary No. 6.

³ Closed.

⁴ Property valuation with hospital

rect.....	15,655 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,655 63
143 Pleasant	5,675 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,675 24
Public School	4,036 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,036 78
ren, Public	2,820 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,820 08
ren, Public	5,424 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,424 86
ren, Public	2,731 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,731 74
.....	11,024 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,024 26
.....	10,415 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,415 39
.....	13,615 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,615 72
.....	9,091 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,091 25
.....	15,133 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,133 83
.....	10,095 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,095 52
.....	8,876 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,876 07
1 Children,	3,000 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 83
1 Children,	3,388 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,388 14
Public School No. 8,	2,131 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,131 35
Dental Clinic for School	2,517 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,517 68
Public School No. 175	2,988 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,988 39
Dental Clinic for School	2,850 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,850 68
ren, Public	6,560 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,560 47
ren, Public	13,147 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,147 02
et Clinic	8,591 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,591 28
.....	10,036 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,036 48
.....
2 Brooklyn	14,212 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,212 16
372 Fulton	2,609 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,609 93
ren, Public	1,769 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,769 94

¹ See footnote, table 38. ² Closed.

TABLE No. 39 — (Concluded)
 Receipts of dispensaries for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1920	From counties, cities, towns and villages	From admission fees of patients, sale of medicines, glasses, etc.	From legacies, benefits and voluntary contri- butions	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments, principal	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1920
PUBLIC DISPENSARIES — Concluded								
New York City — Concluded.								
		1,865 63						1,865 63
		2,798 32						2,798 32
		2,738 17						2,738 17
		4,090 93						4,090 93
		3,728 59						3,728 59
		1,508 00						1,508 00
		1,233 00						1,233 00
		2,100 00						2,100 00
		1,458 00						1,458 00
		121 50						121 50
		29,101 50						29,101 50
		2,124 08						2,124 08
		5,737 93						5,737 93
		2,900 89	\$71 93					2,972 81
		12,080 00						12,080 00
Total receipts, public dispensaries.		\$431,306 04	\$71 92					\$431,377 96
PRIVATE DISPENSARIES								
Brooklyn.	\$406 26	\$350 00	\$2,336 19	\$256 00	\$1,705 98	\$3,250 00	\$12 50	\$8,315 89
Jeopethic Dispensary	88 53	350.00		704 45	202 00	1,463 47		2,808 44
and Relief of Tubercu-								
losis of Buffalo.			78 00				9,919 29	9,997 29

DISPENSARIES

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17 15	1,500 00	2,043 66	133 50	41,328 35	5,022 66
2,041 76	360 00	4,087 45	75 00	408 51	1,109 63	8,023 35
115 21	1,817 71	308 96	.....	.....	.....	495 00	2,337 88
1,565 88	1,000 00	89 04	1,080 38	.....	.....	1,612 67	3,793 09
1,833 09	1,621 00	371 83	149 00	28 80	.....	.....	3,726 51
1,564 89	350 00	.....	5,036 26	58 50	.....	.....	6,927 95
4,227 76	350 00	3,702 05	3,076 33	31 87	.....	7 00	8,732 14
1,499 56	350 00	17,333 84	26,411 22	79 34	.....	4,793 13	53,195 29
3,318 53	350 00	1,242 95	2,437 00	74 18	.....	.....	5,253 69
2,895 34	350 00	6,182 43	930 00	5,762 23	1,250 00	2 20	17,795 39
516 91	350 00	2,133 70	2,902 50	7,485 27	7,404 93	.....	23,171 74
55 15	.....	217 05	380 00	332 33	.....	4,822 50	6,618 79
1,323 21	.....	1,140 17	722 27	6 08	.....	1,554 48	3,477 15
1,075 70	.....	.....	1,267 48	.....	.....	130 93	2,711 63
1,467 01	350 00	12,198 27	5,000 00	19,809 92	7,500 00	12 00	33,397 62
449 62	12,259 24	294 91	4,886 89	44 72	21 26	129 32	19,096 47
1,723 91	.....	.....	7,385 44	14 88	.....	15 10	20,420 19
102 09	1,500 00	.....	2,722 46	17 63	.....	.....	4,464 00
530 15	17,401 26	231 97	90 08	1 98	.....	801 26	1,694 15
15,225 83	350 00	12,468 75	4,843 50	70 68	.....	21,521 26	13,888 82
842,023 53	330,599 21	8,443 03	459 00	799 83	.....	7,276 53	33,990 01
.....	431,306 04	71 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,554 22
.....	3461,905 25	572,883 51	572,868 02	537,067 18	521,999 29	574,024 52	8351,393 34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	431,377 96
Total receipts, private dispensaries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts, public dispensaries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts, public and private dispensaries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Of this, \$1,200 from the State.

* Includes money borrowed.

TABLE No. 40
Expenditures of dispensaries for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Rent	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Investments	Miscellaneous	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
					Of previous year	Of current year		
						\$800 00	\$800 00	
						2,790 45	2,790 45	
						10,584 48	10,584 48	
	\$1,182 50					13,512 65	14,695 15	
	1,200 00					14,183 25	15,383 25	
	1,010 00					14,244 17	15,254 17	
						28,429 66	28,429 66	
						10,378 78	10,378 78	
						4,572 72	4,572 72	
						9,817 71	9,817 71	
						550 00	550 00	
		600 06				5,663 21	6,362 26	
	300 00					5,027 13	5,327 13	
						1,400 00	1,400 00	
						1,768 87	1,768 87	
						927 00	927 00	
					\$574 31	9,248 12	9,822 43	
						2,984 71	2,984 71	
						3,559 12	3,559 12	
						12,896 19	12,896 19	
						11,046 70	11,046 70	

New

DISPENSARIES

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Pearl Street, Children, 343 Pleasant Children, Public School No.	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000 83	3,388 14	2,121 35	2,517 68	2,988 39	2,850 68	6,590 47	13,147 02	8,591 28	10,086 48	14,312 16	2,609 93	1,759 94
Public School	15,655 63	5,675 24	4,086 78	2,820 06	5,424 86	2,731 74	11,034 26	10,415 39	13,615 72	9,091 25	15,133 83	10,095 52	8,876 07	3,000												

¹ See footnote, table 38.

TABLE No. 40 — (Continued)
Expenditures of dispensaries for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Rent	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Investments	Miscellaneous	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
					Of previous year	Of current year		
used								
						\$1,845 83	\$1,845 83	
						2,798 32	2,798 32	
						2,738 17	2,738 17	
						4,080 93	4,080 93	
						3,728 59	3,728 59	
	\$200 00					1,308 00	1,508 00	
						1,233 00	1,233 00	
						2,100 00	2,100 00	
						1,458 00	1,458 00	
						121 50	121 50	
				\$18,000 00		9,037 48	27,037 48	\$2,064 02
						2,124 08	2,124 08	
	660 00					5,077 93	5,737 93	
				71 92		2,010 31	2,082 23	890 58
						11,104 29	11,104 29	976 71
Total expenditures, public dispensaries	94,552 50	\$699 06		\$18,046 23		\$403,549 87	\$427,447 65	\$3,930 31
Asso-				\$1,800 00		\$5,850 42	\$7,650 42	\$685 46
berno-			\$438 64			2,041 30	2,527 93	280 51
	308 00					9,092 20	9,917 20	

DISPENSARIES

357

...	520 00	...	...	...	...	...	2,300 37	2,919 87	2,103 29
(The)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,420 48	6,420 48	1,592 87
Asso-	937 50	...	...	...	...	...	1,330 09	2,263 59	74 39
...	...	10 00	...	...	...	...	3,783 09	3,783 09	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,142 83	2,142 83	1,583 69
...	600 00	69 50	...	...	...	...	2,690 30	4,474 80	2,453 15
...
...	...	1,039 83	...	...	...	...	3,789 54	6,407 82	2,334 32
...	...	13,123 06	...	...	...	...	18,143 31	50,662 34	2,533 95
(The)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,112 98	5,112 98	140 73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,167 83	11,141 27	6,654 12
(The)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,228 69	20,649 62	2,522 12
(The)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,331 01	5,331 01	1,287 73
...
...	...	1,007 75	...	...	...	...	1,659 92	3,437 93	39 23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,534 99	1,726 77	975 53
College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,330 66	...	...	...	...	25,990 66	27,311 32	6,096 30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,024 41	14,474 41	4,622 06
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,345 74	18,345 94	2,074 45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,313 94	3,213 94	1,260 06
...	...	104 71	...	...	...	...	1,395 29	1,500 00	194 15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,767 30	12,965 64	603 18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,783 50	33,990 01	...
...	906 00	...	...	...	...	...	18,341 39	31,950 36	20,603 66
...
...	83,256 50	\$16,694 51	\$12,835 92	\$38,257 51	\$2,223 97	\$217,156 52	\$290,428 93	\$60,964 41	...
...	4,552 50	699 05	...	18,646 23	...	403,549 87	427,447 65	3,930 31	...
...	97,811 00	\$17,398 56	\$12,835 92	\$56,903 74	\$3,223 97	\$630,708 29	\$717,876 56	\$94,894 72	...
Total expenditures, private dispensaries									
Total expenditures, public dispensaries									
Total expenditures, public and private dispensaries									

1 See footnote, table 28.

TABLE No. 40 — (Continued)
 A. Maintenance expenses of dispensaries incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishing and equipment	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
	\$600 00	\$85 30	\$72 48	\$397 30	\$107 10	...	\$200 00	\$800 00
	2,075 00						53 27	2,790 45
	8,040 00		277 05	598 12			1,689 31	10,584 48
	8,760 00		229 74	675 53			3,847 38	13,512 65
	8,280 00		1,109 06	611 89			2,538 86	14,188 25
	9,060 00		1,028 06	678 75		\$1,579 84	3,030 91	14,244 17
	17,760 00		1,696 00	960 83		698 14	7,197 14	28,429 66
	8,040 00		1,269 51	515 51		241 04	63 02	10,376 78
	2,700 00		336 17	240 06		21 70		4,572 72
	9,062 43		328 14	94 14		21 34	1,253 45	9,817 71
	550 00							550 00
	3,103 70	408 16	206 06	148 81		101 35	1,272 14	5,663 21
	4,319 00		269 76	298 53		118 44		5,027 18
	1,400 00							1,400 00
	1,500 68		221 84				46 35	1,768 87
	600 00		300 00	27 00				927 00
total.	5,275 43	552 37	1,939 59	432 53		718 45	1,240 93	10,159 34
School Children, Public	2,725 80		195 84	28 65	8 94	15 48		2,984 71
School Children, Public	3,162 50		260 24	37 76	30 90	88 72		3,559 12
Mott Haven Clinic (Including Bronx Occupational Clinic)	11,261 87	273 95	828 97	184 21	153 10	61 70	22 38	12,866 19
Tremont Clinic (Including Anti-Rabies Clinic)	9,947 83		1,061 26		45 29	73		11,046 70

New

DISPENSARIES

359

Borough of Manhattan:	14,512 05	.....	652 26	70 52	187 30	238 50	.....	15,856 63
Central Clinic, 505 Pearl Street	5,122 25	.....	411 30	.....	90 50	62 10	.....	5,575 24
Clinic for School Children, 343 Pleasant Avenue	3,882 00	.....	201 14	28 13	9 00	26 82	.....	4,086 78
Public School	2,613 80	.....	150 71	26 14	14 47	4 96	.....	2,830 08
Public	4,888 88	.....	307 46	46 48	13 23	78 82	.....	5,424 86
Public	2,540 68	.....	110 97	33 84	13 45	33 30	.....	2,731 74
Public	8,914 30	270 86	620 76	248 41	85 76	724 17	160 00	11,024 26
Public	8,643 02	359 19	861 81	254 52	184 78	.....	112 07	10,415 39
Public	11,351 63	255 70	939 03	372 64	263 05	377 23	56 34	13,615 72
Public	7,940 67	379 61	856 77	232 46	99 49	170 31	11 94	9,091 25
Public	13,788 30	183 92	642 68	243 46	228 16	77 21	10 10	15,133 83
Public	7,406 00	374 10	770 78	641 55	172 86	602 89	67 34	10,095 52
Public	7,617 60	235 06	466 90	170 16	148 90	149 74	37 60	8,376 07
Public	2,725 80	.....	175 77	37 95	15 46	45 86	.....	3,000 83
Public	3,104 84	.....	185 79	37 90	10 98	48 50	.....	3,388 14
Public	1,801 55	.....	181 72	26 30	7 58	15 20	.....	2,121 25
Public	2,305 50	112 08	32 43	38 23	16 76	21 06	.....	2,517 68
Public	2,866 80	.....	67 74	28 02	63	15 20	.....	2,982 20
Public	2,725 80	.....	47 81	26 15	21 32	20 60	.....	2,850 63
Public	5,025 43	73 42	244 77	130 02	45 94	1,019 33	21 56	6,580 47
Public	11,804 55	400 50	801 53	198 20	67 41	58 73	16 00	13,147 02
Clinic	7,211 82	311 10	667 94	148 67	124 58	117 89	9 28	8,591 23
Public	8,589 25	28 00	637 18	174 30	307 91	177 40	23 44	10,036 48
Public	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn	12,943 75	.....	1,118 52	.....	148 89	1 00	.....	14,212 16
Public	2,147 00	.....	379 10	.....	16 69	67 14	.....	2,609 93
Public	1,590 40	.....	132 53	10 30	6 17	30 40	.....	1,759 94

1 See footnote, table 33.

TABLE No. 40 — (Concluded)
 1A. Maintenance expenses of dispensaries incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishing and equipment	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
ided								
...	\$1,195 42	\$28 00	\$252 70	\$70 62	\$80 08	\$212 06	\$16 80	\$1,865 63
...	2,652 29	...	117 48	...	25 01	2 61	...	2,798 32
...	1,539 15	241 30	305 63	106 37	63 05	487 35	15 32	2,738 17
...	3,463 55	28 00	498 79	21 04	41 70	42 85	...	4,090 98
1,....	3,374 07	112 50	228 67	26 39	50 25	16 00	26 71	3,728 50
...	1,200 00	50 00	...	58 00	...	...	...	1,306 00
...	1,200 00	...	...	33 00	...	...	...	1,233 00
...	1,200 00	...	500 00	...	...	...	400 00	2,100 00
...	1,200 00	...	...	106 00	...	...	150 00	1,456 00
...	120 00	...	1 50	...	...	102 96	...	121 50
...	7,593 00	466 85	608 56	109 98	94 61	...	62 50	9,037 48
...	1,866 52	...	239 54	18 02	...	...	...	2,124 08
...	4,320 00	...	139 01	264 40	...	...	354 52	5,077 93
...	1,819 00	24 15	52 57	...	15 68	10 18	88 73	2,010 31
...	7,818 43	194 88	1,056 48	484 43	87 75	339 03	1,175 24	11,104 29
Total maintenance expenses, public dispensaries...	\$322,488 32	\$5,378 02	\$27,240 75	\$10,490 74	\$4,239 14	\$9,367 49	\$25,268 63	\$404,461 09
Dispensary	\$4,016 00	\$572 91	\$872 04	\$165 79	\$33 68	\$59 16	\$121 25	\$5,850 43
of Tubercu-	1,159 50	62 21	199 18	47 71	...	507 33	65 36	2,041 39
State ...	7,733 06	178 32	163 97	860 43	168 76	358 91	218 65	9,692 29

DISPENSARIES

361

County	1,560 00	278 06	221 11	202 38	36 80	111 92	2,899 37
Nurse	4,217 05	522 79	747 11	218 23	503 26	86 04	6,429 48
County	857 23	90 66	77 94	187 07	19 60	47 78	1,336 09
Nurse	2,466 00		165 92	9 66		1,151 17	3,783 09
County	1,488 23		560 66	83 34			3,142 82
Nurse	1,162 64	131 76	49 35			1,182 39	2,690 30
County	1,685 11	368 59	602 96	140 55	717 68	52 50	3,759 54
Nurse	7,711 28	1,257 74	1,350 73	1,235 13	1,641 83	4,319 59	18,148 31
County	2,128 59		1,850 20			984 17	5,112 96
Nurse	6,526 13	125 06	2,073 80	84 56	70 29	67 08	8,946 92
County	7,729 16	259 81	865 94	979 50	205 90	584 21	10,454 52
Nurse	3,022 31	790 41	480 02	203 06	247 23	587 99	5,331 01
County	1,074 50	321 34	500 62	124 85	68 15	92 15	2,181 61
Nurse	1,500 00					34 99	1,534 99
County	16,205 09	4,080 29		306 19	691 48	4,697 61	25,980 66
Nurse	9,159 02	922 21	2,254 92	769 60	147 20	771 46	14,024 41
County	11,924 70	1,806 41	2,890 76	736 26		987 61	18,345 74
Nurse	1,538 60	110 16	33 33	276 43		1,255 43	3,213 94
County	1,200 00		192 79			2 50	1,395 29
Nurse	8,676 00	301 91	1,660 36	1,070 80	111 00	324 63	12,044 70
County	10,882 37	1,768 71	7,955 97	2,515 91	374 48	7,705 24	33,783 50
Nurse	10,702 04	1,790 55	4,364 77	255 55	850 16	378 32	18,341 39
County	\$126,309 60	\$15,737 89	\$29,845 05	\$10,492 99	\$6,658 52	\$25,850 24	\$218,994 64
Nurse	322,488 33	5,376 02	27,240 75	10,490 74	9,367 49	25,268 63	404,461 09
County	\$448,797 92	\$21,113 91	\$57,085 80	\$20,983 73	\$16,026 01	\$51,118 87	\$623,425 73
Total maintenance expenses, private dispensaries...							
Total maintenance expenses, public dispensaries...							
Total maintenance expenses, public and private dispensaries...							

1 See footnote, table 38.

TABLE No. 41

Number of different persons treated by dispensaries, total number of treatments and number of prescriptions filled during the year ending June 30, 1921

TREATMENTS AT HOMES OF PATIENTS			
number patients treated	Visits to homes by physicians	Visits to homes by nurses	
95	.....	.....	2,591
4,124	940	3,244	
10,905	2,148	8,757	
6,792	895	5,897	
10,098	1,336	8,763	
8,581	1,124	7,447	
6,766	1,552	5,216	
2,608	80	2,519	
70	.....	638	
61	.....	462	
70	.....	604	
25	.....	554	
.....	31	33	
.....	
.....	.....	19,133	
.....	.....	934	
.....	.....	2,402	
.....	.....	13,106	
.....	
.....	
602	34	6,526	
1,104	32	6,569	

DISPENSARIES

363

Avenue	6,065	9,226	15,291	10,808	368
No. 21	3,557	9,841	12,898	2,866	9,987
School No. 64	4,281	3,607	5,268	13,080	11,207
School No. 80	4,559	10,453	14,784	14,685	8,160
School No. 65	3,188	15,013	19,572	7,848	10,490
		5,757	7,945		7,647
				6	10,220
	1,267	8,801	4,768	4,331	203
	2,587	5,381	8,088	5,899	319
	3,619	5,332	8,851	7,429	596
	5,228	3,032	4,460	4,522	265
	1,781	3,963	5,763	4,599	685
	9,22	2,358	3,280	3,502	99
	948	2,526	3,474	2,738	209
School No. 168	797	1,473	2,270	748	157
School No. 8	1,209	1,941	2,150		96
School No. 175	1,728	1,276	1,990		480
School No. 126	1,075	1,119	2,194		340
School No. 28	2,039	5,147	7,185	7,425	66
School No. 132	1,846	3,927	5,773	4,793	
	317	634	951	1,245	21
	977	4,205	5,182	6,579	330
	1,895	3,302	5,197	4,808	276
	1,237	3,673	4,910	5,315	405
	2,174	7,589	9,733	10,806	571
Occupational Clinic					
Ilton Street, Jamaica	1,289	1,793	3,082	3,188	
School No. 81	1,369	2,962	4,331		
	290	1,352	1,642	1,420	193
	213	719	982	1,056	706
	263	781	1,074	984	306
	190	2,596	2,788	2,781	130
	137	811	948	1,263	168
St. Mary and Queens					72
	4,728	8,261	12,999	10,476	
	1,964	1,781	3,745	1,908	
	4,903	6,434	11,337	4,926	
	4,715	8,887	13,552		
	2,904	4,996	7,890	3,547	338

Closed.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued)
Number of different persons treated by dispensaries, total number of treatments and number of prescriptions filled during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	TREATMENTS AT THE DISPENSARY				TREATMENTS AT HOMES OF PATIENTS		
	Number of patients treated	Revisits	Total treatments	Prescriptions filled	Number of patients treated	Visits to homes by physicians	Visits to homes by nurses
— Concluded	126	467	593	.....	.....	.....	2,241
.....	144	505	709	.....	.....	.....	2,558
.....	158	229	387	.....	.....	.....	2,702
.....	84	322	406	.....	.....	.....	2,627
.....	164	69	233	.....	.....	.....	317
.....	767	3,128	3,895	1,336	.....	.....	509
.....	350	714	1,064	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	429	860	1,289	1,288	429	30	5,535
.....	681	1,161	1,842	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,283	192	1,475	1,002	4,803	41	9,813
Total, public dispensaries.....	289,730	746,926	1,036,856	485,041	70,216	12,207	229,665
.....	432	2,633	3,115	902	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,775	7,284	9,059	2,575	.....	.....	.....
.....	203	182	385	.....	.....	.....	.....
Department.....	4,814	13,138	17,952	16,684	1,501	.....	3,347
.....	6,814	4,523	10,337	10,661	.....	.....	.....
.....	22,372	48,461	70,833	63,974	3,507	.....	4,466
New York.....	2,437	3,170	5,607	1,966	1,439	.....	.....
.....	377	968	1,375	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,065	1,550	2,615	.....	210	110	335
.....	8,213	12,170	20,383	1,867	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,153	3,740	6,895	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14,101	17,280	31,381	23,332	.....	.....	.....

oor — Dental	708	1,527	2,230	.....	.....	.....	319
.....	927	2,087	3,914	.....	.....	.....	.....
ation (The)	2,451	3,448	5,899	7,492	.....	.....	.....
.....	29,536	63,845	93,381	62,848	.....	.....	162
.....	22,337	65,463	87,800	37,487	.....	.....	203
.....	769	1,589	2,348	953	60	.....	.....
(The)	.....	.....	.....	.....	447	.....	1,673
.....	1,055	982	2,087	760	68	.....	.....
.....	2,581	4,268	6,939	2,584	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,473	4,574	8,047	7,756	.....	.....	.....
), Dispensary	2,196	4,765	6,961	1,327	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,095	1,341	2,436	890	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	437	.....	4,014
.....	427	971	1,308	.....	.....	.....	4,197
.....	213	1,118	1,331	.....	.....	.....	.....
ation), Water-	410	1,821	2,321	.....	.....	.....	2,584
.....
.....	143	1,162	1,295	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,422	6,599	10,001	8,539	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,060	6,179	7,229	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,280	35,141	47,421	24,219	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	83	354	437	.....	.....	.....	86
.....	190	161	360	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9,325	14,419	23,744	18,805	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,028	6,518	9,546	16,206	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,674	7,274	10,943	1,623	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,501	16,991	19,492	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,784	4,713	7,497	5,305	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,889	6,378	8,267	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	764	553	1,319	.....	330	.....	2,250
.....	6,880	10,028	16,908	5,396	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	42,366	75,498	117,964	82,950	45	4	30
.....	477	2,626	3,103	1,820	53	45	1,252
.....	45	255	390	20	.....	.....	307
.....	1,778	721	2,498	1,711	.....	.....	.....
.....	11,039	8,656	19,694	8,920	20	25	20
.....	2,438	2,947	5,380	3,653	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,590	2,127	4,717	5,201	300	209	.....
.....	11,235	29,685	40,970	9,944	.....	.....	.....

Closed.

See footnote, table 35.

See Reconstruction Hospital Dispensary, New York.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued)
Number of different persons treated by dispensaries, total number of treatments and number of prescriptions filled during the year ending June 30, 1921

	TREATMENTS AT HOMES OF PATIENTS				
	number patients treated	Visits to homes by physicians	Visits to homes by nurses		
New York.	1,548	94	94	690	4,157
Brooklyn.	14,440	1,148	70	5,820	95,289
	198	117			1,526
	385	391	105	1,209	1,735
	4,536			4,592	11,277
	3,346				3,898
	63	115			105
	9,435	63		14,037	20,564
	1,794				7,187
	3,233	1,626	3,853	2,405	9,971
	143			6	351
	24,702			20,564	26,907
	23,713			46,914	69,238
	8,103		5	6,423	19,168
	18,009			17,826	76,112
	11,302				28,335
	430			471	825
	70,249			72,701	197,686
	213		35	1,074	1,182
	219			283	602
Dispensary of	3,817			3,846	10,071
	1,892			2,660	4,392
	53,912			116,560	180,080
	1,152			283	3,723
	1,314			267	23,604
	5,796			696	27,777
York	137	939	7		196
	635	12			3,154

New York	35,853	113,539	149,382	85,226	1,116	3,468	4,068
New York, Out-Patient	47,704	114,205	161,909	72,341			
New York, Out-Patient	13,709	74,987	88,696	38,151			
New York, Out-Patient	8,005	18,272	26,277	22,203	1,054	4,771	
New York, Out-Patient	5,100	16,443	21,543	7,820	649	3,342	4,742
New York, Out-Patient	10,505	21,057	31,562	37,741			
New York, Out-Patient	15,118	67,887	83,008		21,913	1,086	11,961
New York, Out-Patient	385	5,804	6,379				
New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Dispensary Department	65,919	157,378	223,297	128,581			
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital Out-Patient Department of the	25,695	91,112	116,807	64,522	413		754
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital Out-Patient Department of the	14,203	53,192	47,295				
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital Out-Patient Department of the	7,313	13,729	21,042	4,540			
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital Out-Patient Department of the	7,537	11,140	18,677	29,411			
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital Out-Patient Department of the	4,682	5,114	9,796	7,984	640	221	1,588
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital Out-Patient Department of the	945	1,942	2,887	8,829			
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital Out-Patient Department of the	480	1,498	1,973				
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital Out-Patient Department of the	1,242	1,440	2,682	2,481			
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital Out-Patient Department of the	1,748	3,934	5,682				
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital Out-Patient Department of the	1,609	173	332				
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital Out-Patient Department of the	46	80	126	48	37	13	265
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital Out-Patient Department of the	56	340	396	152			323
Brooklyn							
Brooklyn	16,003	71,583	87,686	105,807			12,421
Brooklyn	240	218	458	120	87	60	1,099
Brooklyn	925	445	1,370				
Brooklyn	444	21,046	21,490				
Brooklyn							
Brooklyn	5,229	44,769	49,968				
Brooklyn	3,674	13,897	17,671	4,803	1,966	10	5,708
Brooklyn	1,841	6,118	7,959	2,132			1,410
Brooklyn	17,161	36,161	53,322	22,235	1,247		1,690
Brooklyn	5,505	6,661	12,226	4,654			173
Brooklyn	661	2,003	2,664	762			
Brooklyn	3,590	4,334	7,924				
Brooklyn	6,184	9,696	15,770	3,907			
Brooklyn	1,881	2,665	4,546	1,694			
Brooklyn	22,049	71,459	93,506	169,740			
Brooklyn	5,675	11,949	17,624	5,048			
Brooklyn	827	1,911	2,736	2,113	13		120

Saint Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany

* See National Hospital for Speech Disorders, New York.

* Statistics with the Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.

Public Health Station of Ramapo County Tuberculosis Association, Troy.

West Side Dispensary and Hospital, New York.....	43,473	37,528	81,001	33,173	.....	.....	.....
Wilkes Dispensary (The), New York.....	4,059	10,305	14,364	5,864	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburgh Hospital Dispensary (The), Brooklyn.....	3,639	5,575	9,214	5,095	.....	.....	.....
Woman's Hospital, Out-Patient Department, New York.....	6,193	12,250	18,443	6,245	.....	.....	.....
Wyckoff Heights Hospital, Dispensary of, Brooklyn.....	1,819	2,531	4,350	2,053	.....	.....	.....
Yonkers Homeopathic Hospital and Maternity, Out-Patient Department.....	2,668	1,418	4,086	1,009	.....	.....	.....
Yorkville District Dispensary, New York.....	983	1,465	2,448	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, private dispensaries.....	1,056,697	2,535,461	3,592,158	1,976,833	.....	.....	.....
Total, public dispensaries.....	289,730	746,926	1,036,656	485,041	.....	.....	.....
Total public and private dispensaries.....	1,346,427	3,282,387	4,628,814	2,461,874	.....	.....	.....

¹ Closed. ² See in connection with Albany Hospital.

DIVISION OF ADULT WARDS

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ALMSHOUSES

RELIEF BY POOR-LAW OFFICIALS

HOMES FOR THE AGED

HOMES, TEMPORARY, FOR ADULTS

TABLE No. 42
Property of county, city and town almshouses and valuation, value of products and of labor with average number of inmates and average yearly cost of support June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Number of acres	Number of acres in cultivation	Value of land and buildings	Value of products of farm, shop and garden	Value of labor of poor persons	Average number of inmates	Average yearly cost of support
...	25	20	\$70,000 00	\$2,023 38	...	127	\$303 16
...	263	183	70,000 00	12,000 00	\$500 00	44	320 65
...	176	116	195,000 00	8,490 62	400 00	188	364 87
...	275	110	70,398 36	4,650 00	100 00	70	259 86
...	138	115	70,000 00	9,712 46	...	115	189 00
...	480	200	155,380 00	12,712 34	...	141	294 93
...	265	90	90,000 00	4,500 00	350 00	90	248 67
...	176	100	41,400 00	23,080 00	2,500 00	114	184 59
...	874	65	190,000 00	3,910 00	650 00	70	236 28
...	190	160	46,000 00	4,900 00	600 00	101	249 55
...	118	47	30,000 00	4,900 00	50 00	43	248 35
...	130	60	15,000 00	4,986 53	200 00	56	276 44
...	108	63	90,000 00	2,000 00	600 00	86	182 47
...	30	14	84,600 00	700 00	1,900 00	50	376 74
...	154	50	350,000 00	8,873 43	15,000 00	589	410 81
...	380	200	40,000 00	4,000 00	900 00	40	225 22
...	110	100	40,000 00	8,000 00	300 00	48	198 48
...	108	70	76,000 00	4,988 43	100 00	47	260 02
...	235	155	90,000 00	15,000 00	100 00	68	369 40
...	186	136	30,000 00	3,006 00	75 00	62	194 51
...
...	60	36	120,000 00	6,000 00	200 00	96	308 71
...	145	90	75,000 00	6,000 00	300 00	101	263 33
...	50	39	60,000 00	7,000 00	1,000 00	50	306 20
...	181	95	90,000 00	7,221 00	350 00	64	377 11
...	1654	104	120,000 00	10,450 50	500 00	73	201 36
...	75	75	200,000 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	259	188 24
...
...	196	86	50,000 00	10,335 00	600 00	52	369 15
...
...	65	66	77,000 00	10,000 00	700 00	61	359 52
...	26	23	120,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	30	380 15
Alms-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

New York County (see New York City)									
New York City:									
New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Manhattan Division									
New York City Home for Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division									
	194	195	3,925,000 00				2,408		339 16
.....
.....	854	65	1,031,750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	174	145	200,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	271	200	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	235	200	600,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	212	180	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	203	200	125,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	136	95	120,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	155	140	72,860 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	241	115	75,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	136	78	52,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	206	150	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	125	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	146	100	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	47	39	57,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	335	175	128,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	127	77	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	5	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	60	40	80,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	126	114	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	180	100	28,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	610	400	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	104	84	90,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	100	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	128	108	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	112	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	64	40	110,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	200	60	55,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	276	100	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	180	112	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	125	40	75,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	380	182	360,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	215	200	60,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
Total...	10,959	6,408½	310,948,978 40	.....	.....	.....	3,942	.....	331 97

* Closed.

* For finances and statistics see tables 34-37.

* No county almshouse.

* Includes hospital.

TABLE No. 43
Receipts of county, city and town almshouses for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	From boards of supervisors	From cities, towns and villages	From the sale of farm and garden produce	From paying inmates	From all other sources	Total receipts
.....	\$46,120 77	.....	\$3,038 38	.....	.....	\$48,159 15
.....	17,853 78	.....	3,142 80	\$716 87	\$102 35	21,815 80
.....	56,484 27	\$90,913 32	6,832 00	.....	3,255 88	157,485 47
.....	20,966 79	.....	1,255 84	783 08	273 35	23,228 56
.....	6,787 35	15,111 34	1,436 59	.....	537 18	23,171 46
.....	14,737 51	34,849 76	7,287 83	4,710 96	713 55	52,299 61
.....	7,000 00	14,929 95	774 76	.....	.....	22,704 71
.....	7,859 05	10,662 07	19,452 76	2,532 71	.....	40,495 59
.....	18,539 80	.....	490 74	.....	.....	17,030 54
.....	23,507 37	.....	1,555 00	.....	2,697 69	27,760 06
.....	6,011 50	7,277 91	1,738 50	.....	.....	15,027 91
.....	1,687 06	13,905 32	2,521 96	.....	.....	18,114 36
.....	15,879 15	1,688 32	42 80	.....	.....	17,110 27
.....	.....	20,387 49	24 30	200 58	98 42	20,690 79
.....	250,314 47	.....	8,346 85	.....	.....	258,661 33
.....	10,004 35	3,560 06	2,418 69	444 50	.....	15,432 60
.....	10,427 28	.....	2,290 00	.....	.....	12,717 28
.....	17,258 11	.....	337 10	.....	.....	17,595 21
.....	14,448 14	14,612 00	6,137 35	.....	7,617 93	42,815 43
.....	13,059 83	.....	73 60	.....	.....	13,133 43
.....
.....	21,186 21	9,459 73	428 99	.....	1,292 15	32,368 08
.....	11,574 89	17,114 56	392 21	.....	547 04	29,629 30
.....	4,999 40	10,320 61	1,435 32	.....	.....	16,745 33
.....	22,496 52	.....	2,809 64	1,388 25	243 62	27,944 83
.....	14,531 31	.....	2,762 95	168 45	.....	17,462 71
.....	47,232 01	790 56	2,149 44	2,068 74	811 50	53,052 25
.....	14,353 78	4,821 95	2,301 22	.....	20 40	21,497 35
.....	246 76	14,239 03	4,375 31	720 00	.....	22,711 10
Almshouse	1,062 00	9,120 00	1,304 87	.....	3,182 88	14,669 75

TABLE No. 44
Expenditures of county, city and town almshouses during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	MAINTENANCE EXPENSE							
	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Provisions	Clothing	Fuel and light	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment	Shop, farm and garden
County Almshouse	\$15,053 47	\$14,404 86	\$257 40	\$9,916 75	\$977 15	.....	.....	\$1,857 05
City Almshouse	4,994 53	3,243 42	965 20	2,835 57	251 74	.....	.....	2,100 80
Town Almshouse	15,787 56	10,685 49	914 70	8,590 89	1,105 16	.....	.....	4,546 80
County Almshouse	5,265 77	3,340 16	471 75	4,416 87	210 48	857 33	2,382 57	2,684 81
City Almshouse	7,129 05	4,743 16	827 08	5,343 61	187 00	166 04	439 83	1,839 61
Town Almshouse	11,668 63	8,324 51	1,178 48	6,480 03	466 09	91 33	859 16	9,078 57
County Almshouse	4,907 96	5,336 93	476 28	3,984 91	457 63	21 55	484 06	4,556 16
City Almshouse	8,125 48	13,854 46	2,394 37	3,164 67	447 46	92 40	225 00	2,686 47
Town Almshouse	2,846 00	5,986 55	474 20	5,747 80	72 75	23 82	52 00	918 12
County Almshouse	3,772 99	8,902 01	1,353 70	3,577 51	166 40	209 50	174 13	4,043 59
City Almshouse	4,505 30	3,932 58	280 90	2,811 35	28 22	.....	126 55	1,988 84
Town Almshouse	2,709 55	4,897 02	896 71	1,857 96	176 01	56 95	310 90	3,266 57
County Almshouse	1,570 00	6,216 88	562 40	4,631 48	52 89	94 01	128 51	475 08
City Almshouse	3,221 83	2,992 37	663 11	4,195 73	120 19	127 02	24 00	2,295 92
Town Almshouse	90,698 29	65,786 80	11,289 59	47,057 04	4,269 69	1,102 51	1,603 82	1,310 49
County Almshouse	4,041 70	4,588 37	239 78	1,959 98	667 90	89 00	.....	2,880 96
City Almshouse	2,591 07	2,881 39	178 98	954 08	189 51	270 66	130 10	1,641 66
Town Almshouse	4,306 64	3,669 70	434 89	2,935 05	283 84	323 21	369 56	2,953 59
County Almshouse	9,339 57	3,175 33	853 90	5,977 89	407 54	73 11	152 98	5,110 83
City Almshouse	1,906 88	4,345 77	767 06	2,034 73	88 09	.....	.....	.....
Town Almshouse	7,906 67	6,700 26	463 62	2,825 81	308 63	169 29	761 60	5,120 29
County Almshouse	3,708 76	11,191 52	1,366 05	6,549 52	271 56	.....	.....	1,482 49
City Almshouse	5,051 03	2,868 76	783 93	2,850 75	267 67	.....	128 88	2,274 06
Town Almshouse	6,531 17	7,755 59	970 17	5,047 12	112 49	527 30	611 62	2,974 20
County Almshouse	3,724 22	4,410 69	1,273 85	987 69	.....	.....	664 64	5,053 08
City Almshouse	14,269 36	14,991 23	2,946 99	718 57	9 03	367 31	1,517 17	4,852 00
Town Almshouse	4,335 37	6,087 65	747 29	2,709 62	936 53	165 87	328 05	4,098 45
County Almshouse	5,466 67	5,912 30	718 28	3,055 45	546 06	.....	78 00	5,016 94
City Almshouse	2,102 41	2,340 12	260 30	2,855 43	.....	81 61	85 44	2,477 10

	234,016 46	342,463 50	46,552 52	47,951 50	11,737 88	1,543 61	17,773 92	320 21
d Infirm,	57,077 55	101,539 45	11,454 00	28,880 71	311 84	76 78	4,707 97	6,059 28
d Infirm,	6,718 33	6,769 40	477 63	3,936 74	795 33	420 58	247 06	2,320 78
Castleton	17,148 47	17,068 29	1,841 63	12,309 81	3,109 07	1,773 90	41 50	8,354 03
	59,367 84	25,611 72	4,116 65	37,133 96	8,722 47	3,493 57	4,370 35	8,521 32
	6,949 14	5,187 62	785 29	5,810 21	871 21	303 39	487 98	2,451 78
	8,022 82	11,213 20	2,216 77	4,568 49	688 02	1,037 83	214 45	8,997 67
rburgh	6,917 84	14,074 66	3,000 17	5,160 76	1,188 79	3,493 57	724 20	8,487 68
	8,605 96	5,693 52	849 97	5,771 26	473 98	76 00	1,534 30	3,219 53
	6,742 59	5,351 46	516 24	3,712 24	316 31	234 82	316 78	6,426 50
	3,437 50	2,617 56	357 59	1,935 99	216 23	123 42	434 03	4,214 68
	9,318 99	3,324 63	445 25	3,324 96	102 90	175 70	.....	3,709 76
	2,502 25	3,274 46	708 53	213 45	.....	.....	.....	144 00
	15,757 55	21,018 18	1,334 39	7,540 43	1,926 42	102 32	695 36	6,013 97
	3,214 00	6,098 95	461 22	3,563 80	278 27	108 06	402 05	4,340 00
	6,543 82	7,293 16	1,914 09	9,481 53	336 11	.....	895 20	2,695 81
	6,007 37	4,280 02	923 80	3,829 78	148 72	50 25	306 78	1,263 21
	12,692 00	24,551 17	4,172 97	9,847 08	2,002 29	352 37	1,825 82	.....
	1,853 85	1,761 76	256 25	1,749 16	.....	110 50	.....	1,626 84
	646 00	2,517 27	10 50	228 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....
	4,057 74	4,342 42	3,052 41	2,020 37	690 31	40 00	261 47	2,691 21
	5,066 45	4,313 73	1,415 11	3,605 10	610 39	296 28	1,215 84	2,440 81
	14,011 06	7,320 22	1,238 68	3,612 94	419 00	76 12	632 41	7,577 81
	2,799 79	4,304 45	866 82	2,322 18	551 38	168 11	185 53	4,755 62
	4,589 92	8,041 75	.....	1,242 43	.....	.....	29 75	.....
	5,358 87	2,234 93	512 00	3,115 29	88 36	20 43	168 84	1,912 75
	3,743 19	3,723 20	870 67	3,045 10	179 81	168 20	67 58	2,086 12
	4,315 80	2,325 93	867 38	1,565 50	364 14	309 19	170 29	1,904 64
	3,615 94	1,270 40	151 80	1,797 95	324 63	33 00	57 00	240 65
	2,826 50	2,861 74	769 93	1,508 29	110 24	42 81	184 26	1,174 51
	6,458 82	5,748 23	528 14	4,931 93	334 14	.....	120 33	1,843 19
	9,969 15	22,804 43	2,394 40	9,265 98	84 90	190 92	187 93	431 19
	5,145 00	5,145 00	955 05	2,724 37	254 19	.....	291 92	5,784 70
	3,737 22	2,678 49	205 59	2,611 06	413 22	25 05	170 01	3,229 26
Total maintenance expenses.....	9907,532 03	9933,459 55	3130,027 14	3399,420 94	942,430 40	315,809 93	\$50,839 35	\$204,841 42

See footnote, table 42.

New York County (see New York City).

Aged and	73,079 04	43,334 11	816,007 35						
Aged and									
Castleton									
	75 00	9,058 90	218,787 99						816,007 35
		1,917 02	22,663 45						
		3,265 12	63,484 82						
		9,241 04	162,092 93						
	45 00	1,516 95	26,242 10						
	70 00	1,818 99	39,601 77						
Newburgh		1,304 78	50,899 86						
		3,884 38	31,185 27						
	275 00	1,560 94	25,777 97						
		1,525 00	14,474 11						
		995 49	23,751 40						
	170 80	1,169 29	11,703 41						
	90 00	1,711 83	55,957 48						
City	182 80								
City	60 66								
		1,029 08	20,997 69						
		1,696 24	35,245 74						
		378 17	21,873 99						
	1,486 00	3,870 76	64,755 75						
	90 00	160 63	7,908 50						
	93 00								
		436 63	3,542 77						
	520 75	1,277 61	17,264 74						
	165 00	3,460 57	23,595 94						
	86 00	1,618 90	40,824 75						
		2,270 32	17,977 24						
		225 97	17,144 18						
	97 52	495 83	13,757 18						
		612 43	15,385 87						
	406 03	679 10	12,549 86						
	200 00	897 04	11,569 64						
	80 20	532 21	11,375 45						
	37 80	2,043 45	21,694 43						
	250 00	156 99	59,141 84						
	428 18	241 06	23,278 68						
			13,739 14						
Total expenditures.....	\$9,175 53	\$185,094 88	\$102,824 91	\$2,938,466 11	\$134,291 92	\$57,661 98	\$191,953 90	\$3,180,420 01	

See footnote, table 42.

TABLE No. 45

Summary of movement of population of county, city and town almshouses during the year ending June 30, 1921

	Re- ceived during year	Born in almshouse	NUMBER Bg. POSTED		Dis- charged	Died	Total num- ber dis- charged	NUMBER REMAINING JUNE 30, 1921			Trans- ients furnished meals and lodgings during year
			Male	Female				Male	Female	Total	
.....	124	.....	182	56	238	23	120	84	24	118	..... 2
.....	44	.....	44	30	74	12	28	20	17	46	..... 6
.....	116	.....	208	77	280	34	147	101	32	133	..... 29
.....	65	.....	78	33	111	10	40	40	25	71	..... 6
.....	86	.....	108	64	160	16	66	66	38	94	..... 3
.....	189	.....	178	60	238	40	80	110	39	149	..... 7
.....	86	.....	91	46	137	16	50	53	20	87	..... 26
.....	110	.....	119	60	179	22	64	84	31	115	..... 16
.....	70	.....	66	30	96	7	32	29	15	54	..... 275
.....	80	.....	107	43	150	16	61	54	35	89	..... 12
.....	45	.....	36	28	66	7	22	22	22	44	..... 21
.....	45	.....	59	23	82	9	32	33	17	50	..... 15
.....	75	.....	103	27	130	15	48	59	23	82	..... 4
.....	49	.....	41	43	85	13	38	20	27	47	..... 34
.....	550	.....	1,355	607	1,962	160	1,849	458	155	613	..... 5
.....	81	.....	45	23	68	5	28	28	17	45	..... 34
.....	80	.....	76	20	96	16	53	31	13	43	..... 5
.....	48	.....	49	37	86	9	36	28	23	50	..... 34
.....	38	.....	65	36	103	13	44	33	26	59	..... 34
.....	58	.....	80	38	118	16	21	26	30	56	..... 34
.....	90	.....	140	40	180	30	88	82	35	107	..... 34
.....	100	.....	97	61	158	16	55	59	44	103	..... 34
.....	46	.....	80	20	100	3	12	30	17	47	..... 34
.....	56	.....	70	25	95	11	35	40	20	60	..... 34
.....	64	.....	68	30	98	13	24	51	23	74	..... 34
.....	280	.....	439	160	598	.....	351	172	75	247	..... 34
.....	48	.....	53	21	74	5	22	85	17	62	..... 34
.....	87	.....	65	41	106	9	35	36	31	66	..... 34
.....	42	.....	63	8	70	7	30	30	5	31	..... 34

Total Almshouses

City).	2,280	1,684	2,195	1,749	3,944	1,021	499	1,520	1,256	1,163	2,424	1,403
and Infirmary	542	442	776	208	984	886	65	401	415	168	583	163
ed and In-	93	176	198	74	272	105	35	140	92	40	132	3
Castleton	190	121	224	87	311	99	13	102	141	68	209	...
...	324	400	532	197	729	261	105	365	251	112	363	...
...	57	53	85	25	110	38	10	43	48	19	67	45
...	157	105	194	69	263	83	29	112	104	47	151	161
Newburgh	162	55	126	91	217	42	22	64	89	64	153	...
...	66	69	86	39	127	49	20	69	39	19	58	94
...	69	33	61	42	103	13	16	29	43	31	4	11
...	39	27	49	14	63	27	...	59	27	9	36	3
...	80	55	93	43	136	29	30	59	48	29	77	17
...	22	29	42	9	51	16	7	23	19	9	28	...
City).	177	267	332	112	444	220	40	200	131	53	184	163
...	60	45	75	30	105	18	14	32	47	26	73	17
...	79	42	81	41	122	21	17	28	48	36	84	3
...	72	87	114	45	159	59	10	69	69	22	90	...
...	139	246	291	94	385	198	33	236	117	32	149	371
...	32	23	33	22	55	16	7	23	19	13	82	...
...	7	1	1	7	...	...	1	1	...	7	7	...
...	41	16	43	8	56	6	6	12	38	6	44	...
...	84	73	122	36	158	46	20	66	73	19	92	44
...	135	75	132	79	211	36	32	68	89	54	143	40
...	40	15	34	21	55	6	7	13	25	17	42	14
...	57	21	56	22	78	9	9	18	41	19	60	...
...	46	32	49	19	68	12	10	22	32	14	46	7
...	66	28	65	19	104	41	18	22	34	16	50	6
...	41	9	24	26	50	14	1	15	18	17	35	...
...	50	27	49	28	77	34	2	36	21	20	41	10
...	60	40	73	22	100	31	12	43	38	19	57	...
...	63	29	62	30	92	17	9	26	41	25	66	...
...	246	318	399	165	564	387	7	394	114	55	170	...
...	56	18	40	35	75	11	5	16	30	29	59	4
...	33	18	37	19	56	19	6	26	17	14	31	...
Total.....	8,324	7,773	10,885	5,806	16,190	5,787	1,671	7,458	5,642	3,190	8,732	1,403

See footnote, table 42.

TABLE No. 45 — (Continued)
A. Inmates of county, city and town almshouses classified as to manner of support and nativity

INSTITUTIONS	INMATES CARED FOR DURING THE YEAR						INMATES REMAINING JUNE 30, 1921							
	Native born	Foreign born	Total	State poor	County poor	City or town poor	Pay- ing in- mates	Native born	Foreign born	Total	State poor	County poor	City or town poor	Pay- ing in- mates
Mass.	164	74	238	17	80	141	4	78	40	118	1	44	73	...
W.	67	7	74	...	70	...	...	40	6	46	...	46	...	...
...	233	47	280	2	62	212	4	102	31	133	2	19	108	4
...	95	16	111	...	8	97	6	57	14	71	...	3	66	2
...	153	7	160	...	12	148	...	91	3	94	...	12	83	...
...	164	74	238	...	15	188	40	103	46	149	...	6	124	19
...	119	18	137	...	22	115	...	77	10	87	...	13	74	...
...	170	9	179	...	84	79	16	108	9	115	...	32	69	14
...	78	8	86	...	96	...	...	48	6	54	...	54	...	...
...	119	31	150	...	150	...	...	73	16	89	...	89	...	...
...	56	10	66	...	8	58	...	38	6	44	...	5	39	...
...	69	13	82	...	17	65	...	42	8	50	...	8	43	...
...	60	70	130	...	116	...	14	39	53	92	...	73	...	10
...	50	25	85	...	84	...	1	33	15	47	...	...	46	1
...	1,188	794	1,982	97	1,865	...	...	299	314	613	5	608	...	...
...	63	5	68	...	15	53	2	40	5	45	...	5	38	2
...	90	6	96	...	1	92	3	39	4	43	...	1	40	2
...	74	12	86	...	5	80	1	47	3	50	...	5	44	1
...	71	32	103	...	11	92	...	41	18	59	...	5	54	...
...	75	2	77	...	77	...	...	56	1	56	...	...	56	...
...	155	34	189	1	58	123	7	86	21	107	...	30	64	4
...	114	44	158	1	42	112	8	77	26	103	1	24	77	1
W.	48	11	59	1	9	45	4	29	8	47	...	6	38	3
...	77	18	95	...	95	...	...	40	30	70	...	60	...	...
...	87	11	98	...	6	90	3	63	6	69	...	4	68	2
...	359	239	598	46	49	503	...	142	105	247	7	19	231	...
...	53	21	74	1	12	61	...	40	12	52	...	10	42	...
...	78	31	109	...	6	97	7	37	19	56	...	3	47	7
Hampstead	33	37	70	...	1	69	...	16	15	31	...	1	30	...

2,431	1,513	3,944	15	3,929	204	5,269	3,463	5,732	40	1,938	6,600	154
...
365	619	984	8	984	26	204	379	553	...	...	583	...
160	112	272	9	...	5	77	65	132	...	...	...	...
331	90	311	15	...	...	123	87	209	6	...	...	...
500	229	729	...	635	...	236	127	363	3	...	338	...
90	20	110	...	...	...	46	21	67	...	...	...	...
215	48	263	...	235	...	128	23	151	...	...	153	...
124	93	217	...	195	23	99	54	153	...	...	131	22
96	31	127	...	98	21	45	13	58	...	...	45	8
87	16	103	...	82	13	61	13	74	...	...	62	4
53	10	63	...	61	2	36	10	26	...	...	34	2
123	13	136	...	105	3	70	7	77	...	...	...	1
40	11	51	...	43	...	22	6	28	...	...	...	...
204	150	444	...	431	2	113	72	184	...	...	178	2
65	40	106	...	87	7	45	28	73	...	...	61	4
92	30	123	4	95	...	63	21	84	3	...	62	...
138	21	159	...	152	...	77	13	90	...	...	84	...
250	135	385	1	277	21	93	56	149	...	...	125	2
52	8	55	...	47	3	30	2	32	...	...	27	2
...
6	2	8	...	7	1	7	...	7	...	...	7	...
45	11	56	...	46	1	34	10	44	...	...	37	...
140	18	158	...	122	6	82	10	92	...	...	77	2
141	70	211	...	201	5	102	41	143	...	...	133	5
44	11	65	...	44	1	33	9	42	...	...	22	1
75	3	78	...	63	...	58	3	90	...	...	55	...
63	5	68	...	59	8	42	4	46	...	...	26	2
88	16	104	...	98	...	41	9	50	...	...	45	...
23	17	50	...	47	8	25	10	35	...	...	33	...
71	6	77	...	...	...	36	5	41	...	...	...	...
65	35	100	...	...	...	40	17	57	...	...	...	...
57	35	92	...	...	...	47	19	66	...	...	...	...
251	313	564	1	508	29	80	90	170	...	...	62	...
66	9	75	...	53	7	53	6	99	...	...	162	...
53	3	56	...	51	...	28	3	31	...	...	49	5
Total.....	5,444	16,190	219	11,425	294	5,269	3,463	5,732	40	1,938	6,600	154

: See footnote, table 42.

TABLE No. 45 — (Concluded)
B. Inmates of county, city and town almshouses June 30, 1921, classified as to age and physical condition

INSTITUTIONS	Age						PHYSICAL CONDITION							
	Over 70	50 to 70	21 to 50	16 to 21	2 to 16	Under 2	Total	Able-bodied	Sick or infirm	Feeble-minded	Epileptics	Blind	Deaf	Children
County (147)	26 18	90 24	2 3	1 3	...	...	118 46	7 4	105 20	3 15	...	3 3	...	...
City	25 40	61 29	42 3	3 ...	...	2	133 71	25 ...	83 56	19 10	1 1	3 3	1	2
...	51 61	40 70	3 18	...	...	...	94 149	4 ...	84 138	3 6	1 ...	2 2	...	...
...	32 40	47 42	8 27	...	5	...	87 115	...	67 53	10 37	5 1	2 1	3 3	1
...	19 26	29 42	5 12	...	...	1	54 89	...	26 55	16 25	2 ...	6 3	...	...
...	19 22	16 19	8 9	...	1	...	44 50	8 14	22 19	7 14	...	3 2	1	...
...	42 24	28 21	12 7	...	...	...	82 47	9 8	67 32	4 4	1 ...	2 1	...	...
...	226 19	375 17	72 8	10	8	23	613 45	...	552 17	25 9	4 3	18 2	4	1
...	19 31	16 16	8 3	...	2	...	43 50	12 1	16 40	9 9	3 ...	2 3	1	...
...	23 26	25 18	6 13	...	...	...	59 56	...	51 30	6 14	...	3 2	...	...
...	43 49	55 46	9 8	...	...	...	107 108	...	93 92	7 7	4 ...	2 2	1	...
City	28 33	13 21	5 7	...	1	...	47 60	6 ...	29 56	7 3	1 ...	3 1	...	1
...	32 92	23 136	16 20	2	1	...	74 247	5 ...	46 224	15 9	5 ...	2 6	1 8	...
...	33	12	5	2	...	...	52	10	22	9	9	2	...	...
...	30	18	7	1	...	...	56	2	41	5	1	5	2	...
Alms House	16	12	2	1	...	...	31	...	20	1	...	1	...	...

[illegible]

1 See footnote, table 42.

TABLE No. 46
General expenditures of poor-law officers and number of persons given outdoor relief

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Salaries and compensation	Office expenses	Traveling and transportation	OUTDOOR RELIEF		Miscellaneous expenditures	Total expenditures	NUMBER GIVEN OUTDOOR RELIEF		
				For residents	For non-residents			Resi-dents	Non-residents	Total
Albany County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$6,380 00	\$324 30	\$619 61	\$11,230 98	\$796 00	\$1,620 00	\$8,943 91	1,575	3,709	5,284
Albany, city	6,010 38	447 00	92 00	4,610 15			18,484 36	147		147
Cohoes, city	2,300 00	29 00	10 00	1,334 75		199 50	7,280 65	64		64
Watervliet, city	750 00	25 00		2,091 87			2,119 75	68		68
Towns	503 40						2,593 27			
Total	\$15,943 78	\$825 30	\$721 61	\$19,267 75	\$796 00	\$1,819 50	\$39,373 94	1,854	3,709	5,563
Allegany County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,500 00	\$359 41	\$542 21	\$8,727 31		\$74 91	\$11,203 84	129		129
Towns	47 70			104 61	\$16 64		168 95	14	32	46
Total	\$1,547 70	\$359 41	\$542 21	\$8,831 92	\$16 64	\$74 91	\$11,372 79	143	32	175
Bronx County: 1										
Broome County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$2,862 53	\$142 46	\$66 57	\$7,873 90	\$66 57	\$44 00	\$11,056 03	209	11	220
Binghamton, city	3,832 00	212 50	511 25	14,422 27		710 94	19,688 96	658		658
Towns	876 56			5,405 56			6,282 12	127	23	150
Total	\$7,571 09	\$354 96	\$577 82	\$27,701 73	\$66 57	\$754 94	\$37,027 11	994	34	1,028
Cattaraugus County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$2,200 00		\$514 56	\$715 87	\$0 90		\$3,431 33	69	6	75
Olean, city	1,200 00	\$108 27		6,735 72	29 13		8,073 12	301	32	333
Salamanca, city	350 00	14 15	80	1,651 93			2,016 88	27		27
Towns	713 35			7,590 36	20 22		8,323 93	161	10	171
Total	\$4,463 35	\$122 42	\$515 36	\$16,693 88	\$50 25		\$21,845 26	558	48	606

Cayuga County:													
County superintendent of poor													
Auburn, city.....													
Towns.....													
Total.....													
Chautauqua County:													
County superintendent of poor													
Dunkirk, city.....													
Jamestown, city.....													
Towns.....													
Total.....													
Chemung County:													
County superintendent of poor													
Elmira, city.....													
Towns.....													
Total.....													
Chenango County:													
County superintendent of poor													
Norwich, city.....													
Towns.....													
Total.....													
Clinton County:													
County superintendent of poor													
Plattsburgh, city.....													
Towns.....													
Total.....													
Columbia County:													
County superintendent of poor													
Hudson, city.....													
Towns.....													
Total.....													

1 See New York City.

TABLE No. 46 — (Continued)
General expenditures of poor-law officers and number of persons given outdoor relief

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Salaries and compensation	Office expenses	Traveling and transportation	OUTDOOR RELIEF		Miscellaneous expenditures	Total expenditures	NUMBER GIVEN OUTDOOR RELIEF		
				For residents	For non-residents			Residents	Non-residents	Total
Cortland County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,200 00		\$240 43	\$2,350 58		\$78 43	\$3,869 44	47		47
Cortland, city.....	407 85	\$38 02	125 00	4,552 50			5,123 37	158		158
Towns.....	71 95			1,526 11	\$2 50		1,600 56	62	1	63
Total.....	\$1,679 80	\$38 02	\$385 43	\$8,429 19	\$2 50	\$78 43	\$10,593 37	267	1	268
Delaware County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,350 00		\$367 97	\$426 29			\$2,144 26	10		10
Towns.....	756 02			6,014 39	\$62 78		6,833 19	174	39	213
Total.....	\$2,106 02		\$367 97	\$6,440 68	\$62 78		\$8,977 45	184	39	223
Dutchess County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$2,000 00			\$1,148 55			\$3,148 55	60		60
Beacon, city.....	500 00	\$16 37	\$23 45	3,340 56			3,880 38	494		494
Poughkeepsie, city.....	704 15	190 06		3,327 24	\$23 36		4,244 81	658	29	687
Towns.....	565 30			1,282 40	34 53		1,882 23	82	24	106
Total.....	\$3,769 45	\$206 43	\$23 45	\$9,093 75	\$57 89		\$13,150 97	1,294	53	1,347
Erie County:										
County commissioner of charities and correction.....	\$27,874 96	\$4,750 89	\$5,929 41	\$100 00		\$2,650 43	\$41,305 69	2		2
Buffalo, city.....	52,762 47	3,599 74	2,986 50	240,965 14		88,487 59	333,801 41	12,448		12,448
Lackawanna, city.....	750 00	15 35	178 49	5,694 80		71 00	6,709 64	126		126
Tonawanda, city.....	500 00	8 50	19 78	498 24	\$19 78		1,046 30	18	2	20
Towns.....	550 08			2,813 27	579 60		4,042 95	191	186	377
Total.....	\$82,537 51	\$8,374 48	\$9,114 18	\$250,071 45	\$599 38	\$26,204 99	\$386,906 90	12,785	188	12,973

POOR-LAW OFFICERS...

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Essex County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,400 00	\$100 00	\$108 50	\$347 46	\$1,955 98	11	11
Towns.....	867 55	.....	.....	7,718 95	\$16 80	.....	8,703 30	149	15	164
Total.....	\$2,367 55	\$100 00	\$108 50	\$3,066 41	\$16 80	.....	\$10,659 26	160	15	175
Franklin County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,500 00	\$270 66	\$467 70	\$9,411 49	.....	\$222 00	\$11,871 85	27	.....	27
Towns.....	1,985 25	.....	.....	29,807 50	.....	.....	31,793 75	553	.....	553
Total.....	\$3,486 25	\$270 66	\$467 70	\$39,218 99	.....	\$222 00	\$43,665 60	580	.....	580
Fulton County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,500 00	\$286 25	\$114 35	.....	.....	.....	\$1,880 60	.....	.....	.....
Gloversville, city.....	3,200 00	119 52	107 57	\$9,275 19	.....	\$400 00	13,102 28	743	.....	743
Johnstown, city.....	400 00	.....	.....	3,467 95	.....	.....	3,867 95	134	.....	134
Towns.....	640 00	.....	.....	4,812 15	\$4 00	.....	5,456 15	61	2	63
Total.....	\$5,740 00	\$385 77	\$221 92	\$17,555 29	\$4 00	\$400 00	\$24,306 98	938	2	940
Genesee County:										
County superintendents of poor	\$235 00	.....	\$340 25	\$512 21	\$6 19	\$230 00	\$1,323 65	28	6	34
Batavia, city.....	1,300 00	\$148 00	98 72	6,152 96	.....	.....	7,699 68	136	.....	136
Towns.....	162 75	.....	.....	4,228 49	83 50	.....	4,474 74	83	61	144
Total.....	\$1,697 75	\$148 00	\$438 97	\$10,893 66	\$89 69	\$230 00	\$13,498 07	247	67	314
Greene County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,200 00	.....	\$481 43	\$1,299 98	.....	.....	\$2,981 41	36	.....	36
Towns.....	610 12	.....	.....	731 34	\$49 76	.....	1,391 22	66	40	106
Total.....	\$1,810 12	.....	\$481 43	\$2,031 32	\$49 76	.....	\$4,372 63	102	40	142
Hamilton County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$104 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$104 85	.....	.....	.....
Towns.....	145 00	.....	.....	\$1,571 49	.....	.....	1,716 49	12	.....	12
Total.....	\$249 85	.....	.....	\$1,571 49	.....	.....	\$1,821 34	12	.....	12
Herkimer County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,610 00	.....	\$248 00	\$3,381 11	\$153 51	\$9,620 09	\$15,012 71	112	.....	112
Little Falls, city.....	985 28	\$145 23	24 67	3,268 27	12 23	.....	4,435 68	70	4	74
Towns.....	1,382 37	.....	.....	11,847 43	211 83	.....	13,441 63	207	256	463
Total.....	\$3,977 65	\$145 23	\$272 67	\$18,496 81	\$377 57	\$9,620 09	\$32,890 02	389	260	649

TABLE No. 46 — (Continued)
General expenditures of poor-law officers and number of persons given outdoor relief

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Salaries and compensation	Office expenses	Traveling and transportation	OUTDOOR RELIEF		Miscellaneous expenditures	Total expenditures	NUMBER GIVEN OUTDOOR RELIEF		
				For residents	For non-residents			Resi-dents	Non-residents	Total
Jefferson County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,500 00		\$135 11	\$3,303 43	\$30 00		\$4,968 54	108	11	119
Watertown, city.....	2,175 00	\$48 95	110 11	11,833 09			14,167 15	697		697
Towns.....	3 21			2,454 77			2,457 98	83		83
Total.....	\$3,678 21	\$48 95	\$245 22	\$17,591 29	\$30 00		\$21,593 67	888	11	899
Kings County:¹.										
Lewis County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$479 09	\$20 75	\$223 51	\$1,701 34		\$140 06	\$2,564 75	23		23
Towns.....	248 60			5,448 45	\$4 25		5,701 30	115	4	119
Total.....	\$727 69	\$20 75	\$223 51	\$7,149 79	\$4 25	\$140 06	\$8,266 05	138	4	142
Livingston County:²										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,801 91		\$300 00	\$8,752 33			\$10,854 24	286		286
Towns.....										
Total.....	\$1,801 91		\$300 00	\$8,752 33			\$10,854 24	286		286
Madison County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,200 00	\$88 56	\$224 02	\$450 33			\$1,962 91	12		12
Oneida, city.....	400 00	35 72		1,456 66	\$16 20		1,908 58	75	22	97
Towns.....	169 30			2,801 46	18 80		2,989 56	108	12	120
Total.....	\$1,769 30	\$124 28	\$224 02	\$4,708 45	\$35 00		\$6,861 06	195	34	229
Monroe County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$7,901 65	\$923 14	\$107 43	\$27,770 85	\$318 04		\$37,021 11	665	73	738
Rochester, city.....	23,644 17	5,125 53	321 04	66,730 56		\$8,000 00	103,821 30	3,612		3,612
Towns.....	2,616 95			18,170 34	71 98		20,859 27	481	76	557
Total.....	\$34,162 77	\$9,048 67	\$428 47	\$112,671 75	\$390 02	\$8,000 00	\$161,701 08	4,758	149	4,907

TABLE No. 46 — (Continued)
General expenditures of poor-law officers and number of persons given outdoor relief

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Salaries and compensation	Office expenses	Traveling and transportation	OUTDOOR RELIEF		Miscellaneous expenditures	Total expenditures	NUMBER GIVEN OUTDOOR RELIEF		
				For residents	For non-residents			Resi-dents	Non-residents	Total
Jefferson County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,500 00		\$135 11	\$3,303 43	\$30 00		\$4,968 54	108	11	119
Watertown, city.....	2,175 00	\$48 95	110 11	11,833 09			14,167 15	697		697
Towns.....	3 21			2,454 77			2,457 98	83		83
Total.....	\$3,678 21	\$48 95	\$245 22	\$17,591 29	\$30 00		\$21,593 67	888	11	899
Kings County: ¹										
Lewis County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$479 09	\$20 75	\$223 51	\$1,701 34		\$140 06	\$2,564 75	23		23
Towns.....	248 60			5,448 45	\$4 25		5,701 30	115	4	119
Total.....	\$727 69	\$20 75	\$223 51	\$7,149 79	\$4 25	\$140 06	\$8,266 05	138	4	142
Livingston County: ²										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,801 91		\$300 00	\$8,752 33			\$10,854 24	286		286
Towns.....										
Total.....	\$1,801 91		\$300 00	\$8,752 33			\$10,854 24	286		286
Madison County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,200 00	\$38 56	\$224 02	\$450 33			\$1,962 91	12		12
Oneida, city.....	400 00	35 72		1,456 66	\$16 20		1,903 58	75	22	97
Towns.....	169 30			2,801 46	18 80		2,989 56	108	12	120
Total.....	\$1,769 30	\$124 28	\$224 02	\$4,708 45	\$35 00		\$6,861 05	195	34	229
Monroe County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$7,901 65	\$923 14	\$107 43	\$27,770 85	\$318 04		\$37,021 11	665	73	738
Rochester, city.....	23,644 17	5,125 53	321 04	66,730 56		\$8,000 00	103,821 30	3,012		3,012
Towns.....	2,616 96			18,170 34	71 98		20,859 27	481	76	557
Total.....	\$34,162 77	\$6,048 67	\$428 47	\$112,671 75	\$390 02	\$8,000 00	\$161,701 08	4,758	149	4,907

POOR-LAW OFFICERS

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Montgomery County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,200 00	\$452 98	\$878 34	\$5 90	\$90 00	\$2,927 22	26	4	30
Ansterdam, city	3,700 00	\$214 04	159 04	11,845 42	50	353 75	16,273 35	1,095	1	1,096
Towns	1,642 00	.....	.....	1,132 97	350 55	.....	3,125 52	80	12	92
Totals	\$6,542 00	\$214 04	\$312 62	\$13,956 73	\$356 95	\$443 75	\$22,326 09	1,201	17	1,218
Nassau County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$3,200 00	\$180 65	\$350 94	\$4,303 34	.....	\$1,133 86	\$9,168 79	136	.....	136
Glen Cove, city	.....	16 00	28 80	2,216 86	.....	101 70	2,360 16	175	.....	175
Towns	10,000 00	.....	.....	30,242 17	.....	.....	40,242 17	455	.....	455
Totals	\$13,200 00	\$195 65	\$377 74	\$36,762 17	.....	\$1,235 56	\$51,771 12	766	.....	766
New York County:										
New York City including all boroughs	\$1,171,043 14	\$179,503 67	\$24,262 86	\$310,653 00	.....	.....	\$1,685,562 67	1,929	.....	1,929
Total	\$1,171,043 14	\$179,503 67	\$24,262 86	\$310,653 00	.....	.....	\$1,685,562 67	1,929	.....	1,929
Putnam County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,700 00	\$15 50	\$162 03	\$5,160 00	.....	\$80 73	\$1,958 28	130	.....	136
Putnam, city	2,100 00	.....	.....	14,440 94	18 36	.....	7,272 46	982	6	1,034
Towns	4,477 44	308 22	116 96	1,982 51	.....	750 00	3,945 84	211	.....	211
Total	\$8,277 44	623 72	278 99	2,299 89	14 50	.....	2,371 89	40	11	51
Rensselaer County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$9,504 44	\$340 20	\$306 86	\$23,883 44	\$44 72	\$637 52	\$34,917 18	1,363	69	1,432
Rensselaer, city	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$9,504 44	\$340 20	\$306 86	\$23,883 44	\$44 72	\$637 52	\$34,917 18	1,363	69	1,432
Saratoga County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,200 00	\$135 56	\$98 83	\$1,559 03	\$124 70	.....	\$2,883 73	272	62	334
Saratoga, city	2,000 01	.....	.....	4,563 56	7 70	\$527 54	7,333 20	487	32	519
Towns	7,983 34	523 00	285 00	9,775 00	.....	.....	18,566 34	2,118	.....	2,118
Total	\$12,082 87	\$658 56	\$383 83	\$17,456 62	124 70	.....	2,893 25	272	62	334
Schenectady County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$9,100 00	\$146 83	\$935 48	\$10,566 80	\$257 10	\$527 54	\$31,376 52	3,149	156	3,305
Schenectady, city	18,048 71	2,625 11	1,879 20	63,979 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Towns	3,062 64	.....	.....	28,855 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$30,741 35	\$2,771 94	\$2,814 68	\$103,401 95	\$561 92	\$527 54	\$143,874 01	4,616	132	4,748

¹ See New York City. ² All expenses for relief in cities and towns paid by the county. ³ Of this amount \$89,912 expended for the blind and \$240,741 for veterans and widows of veterans. ⁴ This number represents 843 blind persons and 1,086 veterans and widows of veterans.

TABLE No. 46 — (Continued).
General expenditures of poor-law officers and number of persons given outdoor relief

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Salaries and compensation	Office expenses	Traveling and transportation	OUTDOOR RELIEF		Miscellaneous expenditures	Total expenditures	NUMBERS GIVEN OUTDOOR RELIEF		
				For residents	For non-residents			Residents	Non-residents	Total
Ontario County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$5,083 36	\$173 82	\$602 73	\$20,921 50	\$23 63		\$27,705 04	550	15	565
Canastota, city										
Geneva, city										
Town										
Total	5,083 36	\$173 82	\$602 73	\$20,921 50	\$23 63		\$27,705 04	550	15	565
Orleans County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,800 00	\$303 39	\$658 79	\$1,340 70	\$19 74	\$3,478 70	\$6,241 53	66	5	71
Canastota, city	1,584 00	124 21		6,877 15		3,250 12	11,227 27	371		371
Geneva, city	1,300 00		85 39	849 07		24 85	1,865 61	68		68
Town	1,900 00	6 50		6,514 69	294 68		8,154 62	223	280	503
Total	\$6,820 25	\$494 10	\$745 18	\$15,581 61	\$314 42	\$6,753 47	\$30,658 03	728	285	1,013
Oswego County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,800 00		\$65 28	\$631 01		\$1,002 26	\$3,798 55	15		15
Fulton, city	711 97			14,492 96	\$11 00		15,215 93	173	10	183
Oswego, city										
Town	\$2,511 97		\$65 28	\$15,428 97	\$11 00	\$1,002 26	\$19,014 48	188	10	198
Total	\$1,550 00			\$1,556 44	\$170 35	\$94 80	\$3,481 59	175	56	231
County superintendent of poor	600 84			4,071 85			4,771 69	216		216
Fulton, city	2,700 00	\$305 03	\$40 12	11,989 38	48 80		14,984 23	1,363	18	1,381
Oswego, city	610 78			9,042 40	44 43		9,697 61	210	31	241
Total	\$5,560 62	\$305 03	\$40 12	\$36,770 07	\$263 58	\$94 80	\$32,033 12	2,073	105	2,178

TABLE No. 46 — (Continued)
General expenditures of poor-law officers and number of persons given outdoor relief

COUNTIES CITIES AND TOWNS	Salaries and compensation	Office expenses	Traveling and transportation	OUTDOOR RELIEF		Miscellaneous expenditures	Total expenditures	NUMBER GIVEN OUTDOOR RELIEF		
				For residents	For non-residents			Resi-dents	Non-residents	Total
Schenectady County: County superintendent of poor Schenectady, city..... Towns.....	\$1,500 00 7,275 00 751 00	..... \$546 09 .....	..... \$610 38	\$4,865 47 59,755 62 8,882 39	..... ..... \$1 50	\$699 86 51 00	\$7,065 33 68,238 09 9,634 89	156 1,724 190	..... ..... 1	156 1,724 191
Total.....	\$9,526 00	\$546 09	\$610 38	\$73,503 48	\$1 50	\$750 86	\$84,938 31	2,070	1	2,071
Schoharie County: County superintendent of poor Towns.....	..... ..... \$256 35	..... ..... .....	\$22 69	\$115 03 2,511 33	..... \$5 85	..... ..... .....	\$187 72 2,778 53	2 61	..... 3	2 64
Total.....	\$256 35	.....	\$22 69	\$2,626 36	\$5 85	.....	\$2,911 25	63	3	66
Schuyler County: County superintendent of poor Towns.....	\$650 00 1,050 50	\$4 87	\$67 73	\$974 57 13,885 84	\$5 79 6 00	..... .....	\$1,702 96 14,942 34	11 150	7 1	18 151
Total.....	\$1,700 50	\$4 87	\$67 73	\$14,860 41	\$11 79	.....	\$16,645 30	161	8	169
Seneca County: County superintendent of poor Towns.....	..... \$1,434 36	\$79 28	\$136 25	\$1,107 27 6,775 14	\$6 60 .....	..... .....	\$1,329 40 8,209 50	21 119	16	37 119
Total.....	\$1,434 36	\$79 28	\$136 25	\$7,882 41	\$6 60	.....	\$9,538 90	140	16	156
Steuben County: County superintendent of poor Corning, city..... Hornell, city..... Towns.....	\$1,800 00 480 00 1,200 00 177 08	..... \$158 00 17 58 .....	..... \$50 00	\$2,570 00 1,580 33 2,422 64 3,625 08	..... ..... ..... \$187 60	..... ..... ..... .....	\$4,370 00 2,268 33 3,640 22 3,989 76	57 40 46 111	..... ..... ..... 14	57 40 46 125
Total.....	\$3,657 08	\$175 58	\$50 00	\$10,198 05	\$187 60	.....	\$14,268 31	254	14	268

Suffolk County: County superintendent of poor Towns.....	\$1,860 00	\$20 00	\$460 80	\$31,658 97	\$2 50	.....	\$2,340 80	.....	.....	.....
	6,073 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,735 29	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$7,933 82	\$20 00	\$460 80	\$31,658 97	\$2 50	.....	\$400,076 09	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan County: County superintendent of poor Towns.....	\$900 00	\$156 11	\$911 02	\$1,024 46	.....	.....	\$2,991 59	.....	.....	.....
	238 00	.....	.....	1,372 50	.....	.....	1,610 50	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$1,138 00	\$156 11	\$911 02	\$2,396 96	.....	.....	\$4,602 09	.....	.....	.....
Tioga County: County superintendent of poor Towns.....	\$1,000 00	\$25 00	\$308 76	\$1,503 43	\$165 93	.....	\$3,003 12	.....	.....	.....
	1,133 90	.....	.....	5,020 32	.....	.....	6,154 22	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$2,133 90	\$25 00	\$308 76	\$6,523 75	\$165 93	.....	\$9,157 84	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins County: County superintendent of poor Ithaca, city.....	\$1,500 00	\$132 80	\$179 70	\$667 93	.....	\$970 07	\$3,450 50	.....	.....	.....
	1,100 00	56 69	209 17	4,257 84	.....	885 85	6,509 55	.....	.....	.....
Towns.....	172 00	.....	.....	2,020 57	\$3 10	.....	2,195 67	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$2,772 00	\$189 49	\$388 87	\$6,946 34	\$3 10	\$1,855 92	\$12,155 72	.....	.....	.....
Ulster County: County superintendent of poor Kingston, city.....	\$2,000 00	.....	\$142 25	.....	.....	.....	\$2,142 25	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	273 20	\$4,522 44	.....	.....	4,795 64	.....	.....	.....
Towns.....	902 00	.....	.....	2,102 00	\$208 00	.....	3,212 00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$2,902 00	.....	\$415 45	\$6,624 44	\$208 00	.....	\$10,149 89	.....	.....	.....
Warren County: County superintendent of poor Glens Falls, city.....	\$1,750 00	\$139 59	\$497 37	\$23,291 63	.....	.....	\$25,678 59	.....	.....	.....
	1,400 00	30 00	36 00	6,021 40	\$28 00	.....	7,515 40	.....	.....	.....
Towns.....	343 10	937 31	13 75	1,294 16
Total.....	\$3,493 10	\$169 59	\$533 37	\$30,250 34	\$41 75	\$34,488 15

POOR-LAW OFFICERS

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[illegible]

TABLE No. 47
Estimated value of the property of State and private homes for the aged and their indebtedness June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total property valuation	Total indebtedness
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments		
New York State	\$617,076 00	\$129,405 69		\$746,481 69	
New York State	321,038 94	63,603 11		384,642 05	
Total property valuation and indebtedness State homes for the aged	\$938,114 94	\$193,008 80		\$1,131,123 74	
aged and infirm of	\$66,000 00	\$4,000 00		\$70,000 00	\$4,000 00
	23,400 00		\$66,750 00	90,150 00	
	15,000 00	3,000 00	2,650 00	20,650 00	9,297 95
ural Home for the	50,000 00		35,373 71	85,373 71	37,500 00
of Buffalo and its	57,232 36	2,072 00		59,304 36	4,000 00
e City of Rochester					
er					
	16,000 00	4,000 00		20,000 00	
	10,000 00	700 00		10,700 00	
	80,000 00	10,000 00	265,000 00	355,000 00	
racuse	21,612 53	800 00	20,049 95	42,462 78	13,500 00
rtment					
Hospice Society of					
gensburg, 3 Home	17,000 00	1,200 00	29,950 00	48,150 00	
York	100,000 00	15,000 00	353,097 00	468,097 00	
	203,000 00	27,673 31	6,864 00	236,257 21	16,769 57
	32,000 00	6,086 10		38,086 10	14,927 23

St. Francis Asylum of the City of Buffalo.....	200,000 00	22,000 00	750 00	222,750 00	75,148 64
St. Francis Home, Gardenville.....	149,834 00	21,000 00	.....	170,834 00	625 78
Holy Family Home, Williamsville.....	75,000 00	8,000 00	.....	83,000 00	350 00
Society for Deaconesses' Work of Buffalo (The), ⁴ Home for the Aged ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association (The), Syracuse.....	75,000 00	10,000 00	273,277 48	358,277 48	.....
Total property valuation and indebtedness, private homes for the aged.....	\$1,191,079 19	\$135,525 31	\$1,052,482 14	\$2,379,086 64	\$214,139 16
Total property valuation and indebtedness, State homes for the aged.....	938,114 94	193,008 80	.....	1,131,123 74	.....
Total property valuation and indebtedness, State and private homes for the aged.....	\$2,129,194 13	\$328,534 11	\$1,052,482 14	\$3,510,210 38	\$214,139 16

¹ See also, tables 1-6.
² Finances and additional statistics on tables 7-10.
³ No longer in receipt of public money.
⁴ Finances and additional statistics on tables 34-37.
⁵ Finances with parent institution or society.

TABLE No. 48

Receipts of State and private homes for the aged during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1920	From the State	From counties, cities, towns and villages	From inmates or their relatives or friends for support	From legacies	From admission fees, entertain- ments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contribu- tions
New York State : New York State	\$71,575 77 1,462 36	\$461,463 65 107,554 06					
Total receipts, State homes for the aged.....	\$73,038 12	\$569,017 73					
Private Institutions							
and	\$1,928 30		\$2,648 00	\$160 00	\$1,251 95	\$5,677 01	\$2,945 12
.....	1,576 46		347 15	6,958 46	250 00	105 25	1,379 43
.....	224 65		1,180 00	816 00		2,078 74	3,110 28
.....			140 88	165 00		1,300 00	155 31
.....	65 37		2,437 50	6,352 63	2,140 75	1,051 04	980 80
.....							
.....	677 87		626 70	2,123 25	1,300 00	1,639 85	2,972 78
.....	43 11		253 20	936 00		15 10	189 80
.....	99,338 71		187 54		20,624 96	2,250 00	5,526 91
.....	11,132 14		1,173 73	1,619 00	3,000 00	3,869 34	5,458 38
.....							
.....	1,541 12		1,083 34	2,074 06		874 00	1,108 00
.....							
.....	2,453 65		1,931 00		298 87		788 00
.....	9,960 30		8,472 02	23,843 68	3,267 98		403 40

St. Catharine's Infirmary, North Amityville.....	2,908 75	.....	3,401 80	18,563 80	.....	1,245 32	2,609 14
St. Francis Asylum of the City of Buffalo.....	1,059 64	.....	16,887 08	17,586 36	.....	1,140 22	7,198 45
St. Francis Home, Gardenville.....	451 26	.....	7,470 37	17,824 36	.....	.....	2,863 97
Holy Family Home, Williamsville.....	90 00	.....	4,788 37	7,833 89	.....	.....	1,692 91
Society for Descenders' Work of Buffalo (The), Home for the Aged.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association (The) Syracuse.....	8,010 59	.....	1,641 31	5,535 83	.....	41 00	9,305 79
Total receipts, private homes for the aged.....	\$84,469 92	.....	\$54,368 89	\$112,386 62	.....	\$21,037 88	\$48,833 12
Total receipts, State homes for the aged.....	73,038 12	\$569,017 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts, public and private homes for the aged.....	\$137,508 04	\$569,017 73	\$54,368 89	\$112,386 62	.....	\$21,037 88	\$48,833 12

! See footnotes, table 47.

TABLE No. 49
Expenditures of State and private homes for the aged for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Indebtedness existing July 1, 1920	Interest on indebtedness	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, including interest	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Purchase of real estate	Investment
New York State				\$39,686 81		
New York State				3,776 76		
Total expenditures, State homes for the aged				\$43,463 57		
Home for Aged and Infirm of Buffalo	\$2,000 00	\$232 80	\$700 00			\$24,237 50
Brooklyn Church Home (The), Brooklyn Church Home of Buffalo and its Vicinity Church in the City of Rochester, Homer	2,000 00	15 88 874 72	7,500 00	\$1,000 00	\$13,426 32	
Home for Aged and Infirm of Buffalo		718 69		1,880 80		
Home for Aged and Infirm of Buffalo	500 00	20 67	1,700 00			
Syracuse Department and Hospital Society of New York		607 50				27,516 25
Home for Aged and Infirm of Buffalo						5,538 57
Home for Aged and Infirm of Buffalo	5,500 00	785 86				
Total expenditures, State homes for the aged				\$2,449 21		
Total expenditures, State homes for the aged				\$2,449 21		

St. Francis Asylum of the City of Buffalo.....	51,500 00	.....	65 00	2,587 94	.....	.....
St. Francis Home, Gardenville.....	.....	.....	.....	1,195 00	.....	.....
Holy Family Home, Williamsville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for Deaconess' Work of Buffalo (The), Home for the Aged 1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association (The), Syracuse.....	.....	.....	.....	556 90	.....	45,566 05
Total expenditures, private homes for the aged.....	\$61,500 00	\$2,757 09	\$9,965 00	\$14,617 34	\$13,426 32	\$102,858 37
Total expenditures, State homes for the aged.....	.....	.....	.....	43,463 57	.....	.....
Total expenditures; State and private homes for the aged.....	\$61,500 00	\$2,757 09	\$9,965 00	\$58,080 91	\$13,426 32	\$102,858 37

1 See footnotes, table 47.

St. Francis Asylum of the City of Buffalo.....	781 58	2,881 89	45,184 82	103,001 23	1,918 32
St. Francis Home, Gardenville.....	1,281 63	781 33	26,526 70	29,784 66	1,882 69
Holy Family Home, Williamsville.....	5,170 03	300 00	11,717 12	17,187 15	43 00
Society for Deaconess' Work of Buffalo (The), Home for the Aged ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association (The), Syracuse.....	.....	.....	23,670 57	69,793 52	14,798 80
Total expenditures, private homes for the aged.....	\$32,213 67	\$18,741 11	\$287,991 73	\$544,070 63	\$86,953 89
Total expenditures, State homes for the aged.....	3,406 95	.....	491,174 41	538,043 93	105,399 28
Total expenditures, State and private homes for the aged.....	\$35,619 62	\$18,741 11	\$779,166 14	\$1,082,114 56	\$192,353 17

¹ See footnotes, table 47.

TABLE NO. 49 — (Continued)
Maintenance expenses of State and private homes for the aged incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

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St. Francis Asylum of the City of Buffalo.....	17,151 62	18,880 41	902 47	6,396 25	377 97	115 80	1,795 31
St. Francis Home, Gardenville.....	2,770 40	13,960 98	1,005 44	1,918 34	257 44	231 97	432 85
Holy Family Home, Williamsville.....	1,998 30	4,854 24	382 94	1,999 72	128 73	.....	.....
Society for Deaconess' Work of Buffalo (The), Home for the Aged.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association (The), Syracuse.....	8,085 31	7,832 25	.....	.....	155 37	97 06	464 12
Total maintenance expenses, private homes for the aged....	\$88,886 28	\$114,135 14	\$4,501 58	\$43,787 20	\$3,248 69	\$3,293 57	\$10,830 28
Total maintenance expenses, State homes for the aged.....	205,888 04	86,168 73	26,095 86	52,515 29	5,699 02	2,830 17	17,416 40
Total maintenance expenses, State and private homes for the aged.....	\$294,274 32	\$200,303 87	\$30,597 42	\$96,302 49	\$8,947 71	\$6,123 74	\$28,246 68

¹ See footnotes, table 47.

Society for Deaconess' Work of Buffalo (The), Home for the Aged ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association (The), Syracuse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total maintenance expenses, private homes for the aged.....	\$1,602 07	\$9,530 56	\$4,241 64	\$15,288 74	\$9,531 54	\$308,377 27	682 83	23,670 57	
Total maintenance expenses, State homes for the aged.....	1,953 97	15,727 25	.....	19,452 09	57,427 59	491,174 41			
Total maintenance expenses, State and private homes for the aged.....	\$3,556 04	\$25,257 81	\$4,241 64	\$34,740 83	\$66,959 13	\$799,551 68			

¹ See footnotes, table 47.

TABLE No. 50

Summary of movement of population in State and private homes for the aged during the year ending June 30, 1921

1 See footnotes, table 47.

TABLE No. 51

Estimated value of the property of homes, temporary, for adults, including children with their mothers, and their indebtedness June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total property valuation	Total indebtedness
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments		
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS					
Erie County Lodging House, Buffalo	\$79,073 32	\$9,370 00		\$88,443 32	
Municipal Lodging House (of the Department of Public Welfare), New York	185,000 00			185,000 00	
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public institutions...	\$264,073 32	\$9,370 00		\$273,443 32	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS					
... Buffalo	\$100,000 00	\$14,000 00	\$15,000 00	\$129,000 00	
... Char, S. I.	42,999 98	4,762 34	2,481 50	50,243 82	\$5,000 00
... Buffalo	45,000 00	6,017 83	753 78	51,771 61	23,397 27
... New York	42,000 00	12,770 00		54,770 00	
... (The), Buffalo	152,624 61	19,296 87		171,921 48	
Total property valuation and indebtedness, private institutions...	\$352,624 59	\$36,847 04	\$18,235 28	\$407,706 91	\$27,397 27
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public institutions...	264,073 32	9,870 00		273,943 32	
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public and private institutions...	\$616,697 91	\$46,717 04	\$18,235 28	\$681,650 23	\$27,397 27

¹ See tables 47-50.

² Finance and additional statistics on tables 7-10.

³ Finance and additional statistics on tables 50-52.

⁴ Name changed to Hopewell Society of Brooklyn, which see.

TABLE No. 52
Receipts of homes, temporary, for adults, including children with their mothers, for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1920	From counties, cities, towns and villages	From inmates or their relatives or friends for support	From membership fees, entertainments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contributions	From interest and dividends on investments	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1920
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS								
Erie County Lodging House, Buffalo, . . .	.....	\$32,995 28	..	.....	..	..	..	\$32,995 28
Municipal Lodging House (of the Department of Public Welfare), New York, . . .	.....	79,555 41	..	.....	..	..	..	79,555 41
Total receipts, public institutions, . . .	..	\$112,550 69	..	.....	..	..	..	\$112,550 69
Private Institutions								
Male.	\$624 74	\$4,737 58	\$2,003 13	\$37 00	\$482 10	\$986 59	\$18,662 17	\$27,543 31
Char.	898 03	7,900 34	..	..	15,679 21	140 47	..	24,627 95
..	694 33	6,340 99	677 00	..	3,538 29	..	1,792 12	13,042 73
..	482 10	375 00	..	74 00	812 65	6 86	..	1,260 61
..	95 28	992 95	2,336 22	..	1,291 63	..	15,894 24	20,610 32
men.	6,780 33	1,422 93	1,931 12	1,676 50	12,109 65	738 84	37,955 58	62,613 95
children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
in ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total receipts, private institutions, . . .	\$9,575 71	\$21,778 79	\$6,947 47	\$1,787 50	\$33,413 53	\$1,880 76	\$74,305 11	\$149,688 87
Total receipts, public institutions, . . .	..	112,550 69	..	..	..	..	..	112,550 69
Total receipts, public and private institutions, . . .	\$9,575 71	\$134,329 48	\$6,947 47	\$1,787 50	\$33,413 53	\$1,880 76	\$74,305 11	\$262,239 56

¹ See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 53

Expenditures of homes, temporary, for adults, including children with their mothers, for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Interest on indebtedness	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, including interest	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
					Of previous year	Of current year		
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS								
Erie County Lodging House, Buffalo.....						\$32,995 28	\$32,995 28	
Municipal Lodging House (of Department of Public Welfare), New York						79,855 41	79,855 41	
Total expenditures, public institutions.....					\$112,550 69	\$112,550 69		
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS								
....., Buffalo	\$76 69	\$3,000 00	\$577 83	\$1,563 69		\$20,886 40	\$25,824 61	\$1,718 70
....., (ardians),	150 00			530 71	\$2,006 18	21,010 51	23,997 40	630 55
....., (rooklyn),	400 00		1,212 00		1,536 53	9,791 47	12,940 00	102 73
....., (Women,			24 00	950 54			974 54	276 07
....., (Children			6,783 25	109 67		13,175 79	20,068 71	541 61
....., (Stream				15,283 92		42,594 80	57,988 72	4,625 23
Total expenditures, private institutions.	\$628 69	\$3,000 00	\$8,597 08	\$18,868 53	\$3,542 71	\$107,158 97	\$141,793 98	\$7,894 89
Total expenditures, public institutions						112,550 69	112,550 69	
Total expenditures, public and private institutions	\$628 69	\$3,000 00	\$8,597 08	\$18,868 53	\$3,542 71	\$219,709 66	\$254,344 67	\$7,894 89

See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 53 --- (Continued)
 Maintenance expenses of homes, temporary, for adults, including children with their mothers, incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage
TOWNS						
Erie County Lodging	\$13,406 72	\$12,601 00	\$268 36	\$2,518 10	\$184 06	\$778 29
Municipal Lodging H.	42,982 16	16,872 00	285 38	9,228 15	273 29	445 48
Total maintenance expenses, public institutions.....	\$56,388 88	\$29,473 00	\$553 74	\$11,741 25	\$457 35	\$1,213 77
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS						
.....
.....	\$5,100 24	\$6,846 62	\$289 62	\$5,137 06	\$163 43	\$247 06
S. I.	7,028 70	5,874 01	1,218 14	2,637 29	305 32	234 51
.....	2,674 75	4,375 57	.....	1,923 13	66 50	138 10
.....	2,846 55	4,453 95	436 05	1,827 01	336 17	288 23
New York.....	6,846 36	13,926 59	565 45	6,004 03	.....	826 40
s), Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total maintenance expenses, private institutions.....	\$25,195 60	\$34,976 74	\$2,459 26	\$17,528 52	\$881 47	\$1,683 39
Total maintenance expenses, public institutions.....	56,388 88	29,473 00	553 74	11,741 25	457 35	1,213 77
Total maintenance expenses, public and private institutions.....	\$81,584 43	\$63,949 74	\$3,013 00	\$29,269 77	\$1,268 82	\$3,902 16

¹ See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 53 — (Concluded)
Maintenance expenses of homes, temporary, for adults including children with their mothers, incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Household furnishings and equipment	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
Erie Mun						
Institutions	\$897 02	\$383 97	\$46 94	\$1,392 37	\$952 42	\$32,995 28
of Public Welfare, New York	4,110 93			3,414 55	2,067 50	79,585 41
Total maintenance expenses, public institutions	\$5,007 95	\$386 97	\$46 94	\$4,806 92	\$3,069 92	\$112,580 69
Private Institutions						
a), Buffalo	\$1,122 12		\$126 06	\$1,581 41	\$421 74	\$30,586 40
a), Arrochar, S. I.	1,026 45			665 39	1,420 70	1,010 51
Brooklyn	113 26		47 22	1,231 36	1,618 63	12,188 74
for Women, New York	1,657 71		246 85		830 02	13,175 79
Children (The), Buffalo	3,898 63		15 50	8,003 51	2,231 33	43,594 80
y Stream						
Total maintenance expenses, private institutions	\$7,516 17	\$303 65	\$457 13	\$12,081 99	\$6,512 62	\$109,556 24
Total maintenance expenses, public institutions	5,007 95	386 97	56 94	4,806 92	3,069 92	112,580 69
Total maintenance expenses, public and private institutions	\$12,524 12	\$689 62	\$494 07	\$16,888 61	\$9,532 54	\$222,166 93

See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 54

Summary of movement of population of homes, temporary, for adults, including children with their mothers, for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Present July 1, 1920	Re- ceived during year	Total cared for	Or Where —		Dis- charged	Died	Total dis- charged and died	Remain- ing June 30, 1921	Average census
				Public charges	Private charges					
Erie Mun. W.	40	52,280	52,320	52,320	...	52,245	...	52,245	75	213
of Public	19	56,655	56,674	56,674	..	56,545	...	56,545	129	128
Total, public institutions....	59	108,935	108,994	108,994	...	108,790	...	108,790	204	341
.....	15	195	210	128	82	191	...	191	19	19
The), Buffalo	45	175	220	179	41	160	...	160	60	55
(Guardians),	7	4	11	11	..	8	...	8	3	5
York 1.	32	65	97	76	21	59	1	60	37	35
, Brooklyn.	107	208	315	138	177	244	1	245	70	70
.....	34	487	521	444	77	483	...	483	38	39
for Women.	53	178	230	15	215	161	7	168	62	66
nd Children	50	138	188	18	170	135	3	138	50	25
Alley Stream	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	2
Total, private institutions.	342	1,454	1,796	1,013	783	1,441	12	1,453	343	318
Total, public institutions	59	108,935	108,994	108,994	...	108,790	...	108,790	204	341
Total, public and private institutions.....	401	110,389	110,790	110,007	783	110,231	12	110,243	547	659

¹ See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 54 — (Continued)

B. Number discharged from homes, temporary, for adults, including children with their mothers, during year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or guardians	Discharged to take employment	Transferred to other institutions (including hospitals)	Otherwise discharged (including those left without permission)	Died	Total	Men	Women
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS								
Erle County Lodging House, Buffalo.....	204	1,963	107	49,971		52,245	51,604	181
Municipal Lodging House (of the Department of Public Welfare), New York.....			742	55,803		56,545	48,882	4,346
Total number discharged, public institutions.....	204	1,963	849	105,774		106,790	100,486	4,527
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS								
.....	65			126		191		101
.....	53	6	14	57		160		53
.....	5		3			8		
Mar. S. I.	35	11	1	12	1	60		12
.....	74	241	3	409	1	245		182
.....						483		362
.....	133	18	1	9	7	168		44
St. New York (re), Buffalo.....	101	29	4	1	3	136		32
.....								
Total number discharged, private institutions.....	466	305	25	644	12	1,453	100,486	791
Total number discharged, public institutions.....	204	1,963	849	105,774		106,790		4,527
Total number discharged, public and private institutions.....	670	2,368	875	106,418	12	110,243	100,486	5,318

See footnote, table 61.

TABLE No. 54 — (Continued)
B. Number discharged from homes, temporary, for adults, including children with their mothers, during year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Boys 16-21	Girls 16-21	Boys 5-16	Girls 5-16	Boys 2-5	Girls 2-5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS									
Erie County Lodging House, Buffalo.....	61	60	96	113	38	21	23	33	52,245
Municipal Lodging House (of the Department of Public Welfare), New York.....	2,081	161	8	4	136	138	387	402	56,545
Total number discharged, public institutions.....	2,142	221	104	122	174	159	420	435	108,790
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS									
.....	.....	25	2	11	8	9	12	23	191
.....	.....	50	.....	7	.....	.....	13	37	160
.....	.....	14	.....	9	.....	.....	6	2	8
.....	.....	50	.....	4	.....	.....	11	14	60
.....	.....	47	8	12	7	10	30	17	245
.....	.....	44	.....	10	1	5	32	32	483
.....	.....	35	.....	12	1	2	28	28	168
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138
Salvation Army Rescue and Industrial Home for Women, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, The, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Home of the City of Brooklyn, Valley Stream.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged, private institutions.....	.....	274	10	65	17	26	127	143	1,453
Total number discharged, public institutions.....	2,142	221	104	122	174	159	420	435	108,790
Total number discharged, public and private institutions.....	2,142	495	114	187	191	185	547	578	110,243

¹ See footnote, table 51.

**DIVISION OF MENTAL DEFECT AND
DELINQUENCY**

**INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC
REFORMATORIES FOR ADULTS**

TABLE No. 55
Estimated value of the property of institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic and their indebtedness June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	Personal property, furnishings, and equipment	Total property valuation	Total indebtedness
.....	\$1,251,137 60	\$348,245 73	\$1,599,383 33	.....
Defectives ¹	1,556,540 68	275,072 86	1,831,613 54	.....
Defectives ¹	652,826 00	109,923 62	762,749 62	.....
Defectives ¹	1,275,531 04	243,919 81	1,519,450 85	.....
Defectives ¹	423,578 10	94,652 88	518,230 98	.....
Total property valuation and indebtedness, State institutions	\$3,159,612 42	\$1,071,814 90	\$4,231,427 32	.....
Hospital (of Department of Public Welfare).	5,640,000 00	.....	5,640,000 00	.....
Epileptic, Paralytic and Feeble-Minded Child	122,803 92	19,560 74	142,364 66	\$39,463 21
Total property valuation and indebtedness, State, municipal and private institutions	\$10,922,416 34	\$1,091,375 64	\$12,013,791 98	\$39,463 21

¹ See also tables I-6.

TABLE No. 56
Receipts of institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1920	From the State	From counties, cities, towns and villages	From inmates or their relatives or friends for support	From money borrowed or advanced by treasurer or other officers	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1920
Defectives ¹	\$6,766 17	\$587,404 76	\$34,222 21	\$12,295 52	.	\$8,361 01	\$649,049 67
Defectives ¹ . . . . .	.	1,070,637 97	.	949 06	.	1,397 66	1,072,288 60
Defectives ¹ . . . . .	.	322,438 05	.	574 58	.	207 33	322,645 38
Defectives ¹ . . . . .	.	614,217 40	.	.	.	3,603 54	618,395 52
Defectives ¹ . . . . .	.	226,843 31	10,391 30	1,265 86	.	563 46	238,064 02
Total receipts, State institutions	\$6,766 17	\$2,820,541 49	\$44,613 60	\$15,085 02	.	\$14,133 00	\$2,901,139 28
Municipal Institutions: New York City Children's Hospital (of Department of Public Welfare), Randall's Island . . . . .	.	.	982,328 72	.	.	.	982,328 72
Private Institutions: Brunswick Home for Idiots, Epileptic, Paralytic and Feeble-Minded Children, The, Amityville	9 40	.	98,316 95	51,966 99	\$25,000 00	1,041 68	176,335 02
Total receipts, State, municipal and private institutions	\$6,775 57	\$2,820,541 49	\$1,125,259 27	\$67,052 01	\$25,000 00	\$15,174 68	\$4,039,808 02

¹ See footnote, table 55.

TABLE No. 57
Expenditures of institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced including interest	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
				Of previous year	Of current year		
.....	.....	\$33,545 76	\$61,844 91	.....	\$540,704 39	\$635,985 06	\$13,064 61
.....	.....	611,058 66	76,672 06	.....	386,253 97	1,072,984 69	.....
.....	.....	23,524 68	9,694 70	.....	284,771 89	317,561 27	4,664 11
.....	.....	11,750 25	4,178 12	.....	539,499 45	605,427 82	12,667 70
.....	.....	1,227 50	17,501 75	.....	219,334 77	236,064 02	.....
Total expenditures, State institutions.....	.....	\$681,106 85	\$168,681 54	.....	\$3,020,654 47	\$2,870,442 86	\$30,696 43
Hospital (of Department of Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	982,328 72	982,328 72	.....
Private Institutions: Brunswick Home for Idiotic, Epileptic, Paralytic and Feeble-Minded Children, The, Amityville.....	\$16,500 00	2,076 61	8,243 37	\$9,856 83	123,881 66	175,558 50	776 52
Total expenditures, State, municipal and private institutions.....	\$16,500 00	\$683,183 46	\$176,924 91	\$9,856 83	\$3,141,864 83	\$4,028,330 08	\$31,472 94

¹ See footnote, table 56.

TABLE No. 57 — (Continued)
A. Maintenance expenses of institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic incurred during the year ending
June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment
.....	\$196,609 72	\$114,929 32	\$35,949 07	\$93,823 11	\$8,956 92	\$4,419 71	\$39,129 08
.....	150,138 45	57,101 62	29,526 30	50,312 91	1,895 48	4,608 44	25,816 40
.....	99,626 86	76,474 46	15,711 16	42,131 96	1,161 88	1,688 95	14,855 41
.....	211,967 95	112,089 35	47,143 37	64,119 94	2,810 86	3,663 21	48,607 13
.....	100,250 65	35,727 18	11,565 07	27,802 93	1,098 71	1,499 87	10,937 03
Total maintenance expenses, State institutions....	\$758,662 63	\$398,301 93	\$139,894 97	\$268,189 87	\$15,923 85	\$15,890 18	\$129,445 65
Hospital (of Department of Island)....	328,919 32	264,916 57	51,824 64	91,692 10	3,189 99	1,716 37	37,647 43
.....	46,971 08	49,948 72	5,216 21	13,458 24	1,395 05	1,412 01	3,095 46
Total maintenance expenses, State, municipal and private institutions	\$1,136,553 03	\$711,167 22	\$196,935 72	\$373,230 21	\$20,458 89	\$19,008 56	\$170,088 54

1 See footnote, table 53.

TABLE No. 57 — (Concluded)
A. Maintenance expenses of institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Farm and garden	School supplies	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
State Institutions:							
...	\$13,860 08	..	\$2,216 46	..	\$24,723 59	\$26,179 38	\$540,794 29
Mental Defectives ¹ ..	27,347 90	..	2,095 71	..	16,327 47	21,083 29	386,253 97
Mental Defectives ¹ ..	2,247 46	..	1,269 12	..	14,799 41	14,645 20	284,771 89
Mental Defectives ¹ ..	56,375 85	..	5,000 00	..	18,238 93	19,512 86	589,499 45
Mental Defectives ¹ ..	10,677 94	..	1,324 17	..	7,462 81	10,988 76	219,334 77
Total maintenance expenses, State institutions.....	\$110,509 23	..	\$11,904 46	..	\$61,532 21	\$92,409 49	\$2,020,654 47
Municipal Institutions:							
New York City Children's Hospital (of Department of Public Welfare), Randall's Island.....	.....	\$2,624 96	6,491 04	.....	173,051 08	20,405 37	962,328 72
Private Institutions:							
Brunswick Home for Idiotic, Epileptic, Paralytic and Feeble-Minded Children, The, Amityville ..	123 63	286 31	..	\$8,724 24	5,359 68	9,654 27	147,844 90
Total maintenance expenses, State, municipal and private institutions, ..	\$110,632 86	\$3,111 27	\$18,305 50	\$8,724 24	\$280,142 92	\$122,469 13	\$3,150,828 09

¹ See footnote, table 55.

TABLE No. 58
Summary of movement of population in institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Present July 1, 1920	Re- ceived during year	Total cared for	Of which —		Dis- charged	Died	Total dis- charged and died	Remain- ing June 30, 1921	Average census
				Public charges	Private charges					
.....	1,403	276	1,679	1,520	150	71	100	171	1,508	1,441
.....	811	506	1,317	1,317	..	69	19	88	1,229	1,002
.....	978	186	1,164	1,164	..	94	8	102	1,062	1,003
.....	1,969	553	2,522	2,522	..	168	50	218	2,304	2,160
.....	648	202	850	845	5	119	6	124	726	570
Total, State institutions....	5,809	1,723	7,532	7,377	155	521	182	703	6,820	6,178
Department ..	1,515	473	1,988	1,988	..	596	52	648	1,340	1,401
Idiotic, Epileptic, Paralytic Children, The, Amityville...	302	122	424	103	321	97	32	129	296	294
Total State, municipal and private institutions	7,626	2,318	9,944	9,463	476	1,214	266	1,480	8,464	7,873

¹ See footnote, table 55.

TABLE NO. 58 — (Continued)
 A. Number received in institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	By judicial commit- ment	For destitution, including acceptance of poor law officers	From parents or guardians	By transfer from foster homes	Otherwise	Total
.....	.....	221	55	.....	.....	276
.....	.....	500	.....	6	.....	506
.....	.....	183	.....	1	3	186
.....	.....	553	.....	.....	.....	553
.....	.....	202	.....	.....	.....	202
Total number received, State institutions .....	.....	1,650	55	7	2	1,723
Hospital (of Department of Public Welfare),	9	180	.....	271	4	473
..... oidio, Epileptic, Paralytic and Feeble-minded Chil- dren, .....	.....	88	36	.....	.....	123
Total number received, State, municipal and private institutions.....	9	1,924	91	278	6	2,318

¹ See footnote, table 35.

TABLE No. 58 — (Continued)
 A. Number received in institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Men	Women	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
.....	79	70	24	21	53	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	276
.....	27	43	48	60	197	120	6	6	.....	.....	206
.....	.....	75	.....	80	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	186
.....	57	54	99	44	207	45	11	2	.....	.....	553
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	115	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
Total number received, State institutions.....	193	246	171	208	572	309	17	7	.....	.....	1,723
..... (Department)	19	53	20	31	159	106	50	36	.....	.....	473
Private Institutions: Brunswick Home Feeble-minded Children (The), Amityville and	37	37	3	5	12	17	5	4	1	1	122
Total number received, State, municipal and private institutions.....	249	335	194	244	743	432	72	47	1	1	2,318

¹ See footnote, table 55.

TABLE NO. 58 — (Continued)
B. Number discharged from institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or guardians	Returned to committing officers	Transferred to other institutions	Otherwise discharged	Died	Total
.....	53	..	2	16	100	171
.....	40	..	5	24	19	88
.....	18	40	32	4	8	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	108	50	218
.....	7	18	94	..	5	124
Total, State institutions	118	58	133	212	182	703
Municipal Institutions: New York City Children's Hospital (of Department of Public Welfare), Randall's Island	104	425	.....	7	52	548
Private Institutions: Brunswick Home for Idiotic, Epileptic, Paralytic and Feeble-Minded Children (The), Amityville	25	..	61	1	32	129
Total, State, municipal and private institutions	317	483	194	220	266	1,480

¹ See footnote, table 55.

TABLE NO. 58 — (Continued)
 B. Number discharged from institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Men	Women	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Total
.....	58	51	23	15	14	9	1	.....	.....	171
.....	10	5	28	2	36	6	.....	1	.....	88
.....	.....	92	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	102
.....	64	24	49	20	39	11	1	.....	1	218
.....	16	12	39	21	41	5	.....	.....	.....	124
.....	148	184	129	76	130	32	2	1	1	703
.....	76	84	57	77	207	118	16	13	.....	648
..... and	42	34	7	6	16	20	1	2	1	129
Total State, municipal and private institutions.	266	302	193	159	353	170	19	16	2	1,480

¹ See footnote, table 55.

TABLE No. 58 — (Concluded)
C. Number remaining in institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Men	Women	Boys to 21	Girls 18 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
..	76	224	184	175	481	336	10	17	2	1	1,506
..	196	164	123	141	383	227	3	3	..	..	1,239
..	..	862	..	164	..	36	..	..	..	..	1,062
..	639	388	297	272	590	160	13	5	..	..	2,304
61,000	59	104	43	107	185	228	..	..	..	..	726
Total, State institutions....	973	1,732	646	850	1,579	987	26	25	2	1	6,839
Municipal Institutions: New York City Children's Hospital (of Depart- ment of Public Welfare), Randall's Island.....	161	238	89	99	337	287	75	54	.....	..	1,340
Private Institutions: Brunswick Home for Idiotic, Epileptic, Paralytic and Feeble-Minded Children (The), Amityville.	103	88	17	7	31	20	10	9	.....	1	295
Total State, municipal and private institutions	1,236	2,058	752	956	1,947	1,303	111	88	..	2	8,464

! See footnote, table 55

TABLE No. 59
Estimated value of the property of reformatories for adults and their indebtedness June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	Personal Property		Total property valuation	Total indebtedness
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments		
New York	\$100,000 00			\$100,000 00	
New York	2,500,000 00	\$157,365 64		2,657,365 64	
New York	890,798 35	155,387 18		1,046,185 54	
Western H.	331,978 75	54,881 50		386,860 25	
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public reformatories.	\$3,822,777 11	\$367,634 32		\$4,190,411 43	
	\$180,000 00	\$61,500 00		\$241,500 00	\$2,710 69
	260,000 00	10,000 00		270,000 00	7,867 57
	230,000 00	47,262 64		277,262 64	46,328 56
Children and Young					
	60,000 00			60,000 00	30,888 97
	48,000 00	6,560 00	\$438,000 00	580,560 00	3,500 00
	28,929 92	6,618 97	329,086 41	364,535 23	248 27
Good Shepherd, Troy	123,488 16	20,000 00		143,488 16	2,875 27
Good Shepherd, Albany	200,000 00	25,000 00		225,000 00	42,804 31
	61,300 00	6,000 00	50 00	67,350 00	2,774 01
Total property valuation and indebtedness, private institutions.	\$1,191,718 08	\$182,881 61	\$855,086 41	\$2,229,686 10	\$139,997 64
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public institutions	3,822,777 11	367,634 32		4,190,411 43	
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public and private institutions.	\$5,014,495 19	\$550,516 93	\$855,086 41	\$6,420,097 53	\$139,997 64

¹ See, also, tables 1-6.

² Finances and statistics with parent institution.

TABLE No. 60 — (Concluded)
Receipts of reformatories for adults for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments	From money borrowed, advanced by treasurer or other officers	From the sale of farm and garden produce	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1920
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$253,532 46
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334,257 93
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214,835 81
Western Hill	.....	.....	.....	\$17 70	138 61	138,654 12
Total receipts, public reformatories.....	.....	.....	.....	\$17 70	\$703 46	\$941,280 33
(The)	\$178 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$73,667 62
.....	53 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	127,513 66
.....	.....	.....	\$1,446 41	.....	.....	132,744 50
.....
.....	145 51	.....	.....	\$227 00	.....	25,903 34
.....	5,727 48	.....	.....	695 64	.....	39,433 91
.....	8,648 83	\$44,580 13	7,000 00	.....	.....	149,852 67
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,018 66	28,143 45	62,903 17
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,668 88	25,019 88	61,429 73
.....	12 03	.....	.....	2,540 20	548 31	17,786 80
.....
.....	\$14,765 47	\$44,580 13	\$8,707 41	\$10,150 38	\$346,502 88	\$691,363 90
Total receipts, private reformatories.....	.....	.....	.....	17 70	702 46	941,280 33
Total receipts, public reformatories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts, public and private reformatories.....	\$14,765 47	\$44,580 13	\$8,707 41	\$10,168 08	\$347,205 34	\$1,632,644 23

¹ See footnote, table 59.
² Of this, \$45,000 for sale of real estate.

TABLE No. 61
Expenditures of reformatories for adults for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Indebtedness existing June 30, 1920	Interest on indebtedness	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Investment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1921
						Of previous year	Of current year		
No. 1	\$253,582 46	\$253,582 46	.....
No. 1	\$3,367 50	.....	\$427 18	.....	321,550 64	325,355 32	\$8,902 61
No. 1	8,006 33	.....	6,285 05	.....	200,454 43	214,835 81	.....
Women, Bedford Hills	20,411 12	.....	153 81	.....	115,089 54	135,656 97	2,997 15
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion
Total expenditures, public reformatories	\$31,874 95	.....	\$6,568 54	.....	\$390,637 07	\$929,380 56	\$11,899 76
PRIVATE REFORMATORIES									
.....	\$2,589 62	.....	\$2,093 50	\$6,335 43	\$53,601 48	\$71,520 02	\$2,147 60
.....	6,014 21	108,778 26	114,790 46	12,823 20
.....	\$406 50	3,279 10	.....	145 56	15,055 88	113,649 23	132,536 96	306 34
.....
.....	1,575 00	18,186 60	.....	.....	984 78	17,515 12	20,074 85	5,838 49
.....	261 20	\$104,635 88	106 17	.....	19,610 48	37,903 25	1,580 66
.....	6,969 05	1,965 58	24,234 80	147,966 51	1,916 16
Total expenditures, private reformatories	1,507 36	.....	1,736 43	4,671 21	84,985 56	63,900 55	1 69

St. Ann's School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Albany.....	\$12,250 00	1,420 16	300 00	.....	.....	4,543 39	42,359 94	60,873 49	556 24
Wayside Home of the City of Brooklyn, Valley Stream.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,468 39	16,063 35	17,531 74	254 56
Total expenditures, private reformatories.....	\$12,250 00	\$3,401 66	\$27,123 88	\$104,635 88	\$12,050 70	\$40,838 81	\$465,796 20	\$666,097 13	\$25,266 77
Total expenditures, public reformatories.....	.....	.....	31,874 95	.....	6,868 54	.....	890,637 07	929,380 56	11,899 76
Total expenditures, public and private reformatories.....	\$12,250 00	\$3,401 66	\$58,998 83	\$104,635 88	\$18,919 24	\$40,838 81	\$1,356,433 27	\$1,595,477 69	\$37,166 53

¹ See footnote, table 59.

TABLE No. 61 — (Concluded)
A. Maintenance expenses of reformatories for adults incurred during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	School supplies and equipment	Farm and garden	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
PUBLIC REFORMATORIES							
New Hampton		\$12,507 77	\$3,990 32	\$2,251 57	\$7,997 82	\$10,529 44	\$253,532 46
New Hills		920 41	3,564 92		31,233 42	9,037 25	321,590 64
New West		6,783 35	4,383 89		5,333 81	11,416 98	200,454 43
		4,295 80	3,179 05		3,987 15	6,246 22	115,099 54
Total maintenance expenses, public reformatories		\$24,507 33	\$15,018 18	\$2,251 57	\$48,452 20	\$37,229 89	\$890,637 07
Private reformatories							
St. (The)	\$11 45	\$4,105 07	\$583 12	\$1,355 92	\$3,623 15	\$13,730 28	\$58,901 48
St. (The)	1,164 65		544 24	376 20	17,700 81	1,897 45	116,843 82
St. (The)	1,243 38		914 42	2,454 92	10,918 71	764 97	138,649 82
St. (The)							
St. (The)	170 75		279 42	56 89	430 13	526 99	17,716 59
St. (The)	213 30	781 28	624 11	285 07	599 91	1,087 10	19,810 43
St. (The)	2,111 14	487 31			872 37	4,922 97	34,483 07
St. (The)	3,468 14	2,143 89		994 15	5,913 53	1,300 90	57,890 83
St. (The)		4,831 08		313 33	466 80		45,835 25
St. (The)			261 96	860 28		806 56	18,837 36
St. (The)			563 13				
Total maintenance expenses, private reformatories	\$8,387 81	\$12,409 28	\$3,775 40	\$6,636 26	\$39,834 41	\$25,019 24	\$608,238 70
Total maintenance expenses, public reformatories		24,507 33	15,018 18	2,251 52	48,452 20	37,229 89	890,637 02
Total maintenance expenses, public and private reformatories	\$8,387 81	\$36,916 55	\$18,793 58	\$8,887 78	\$88,276 61	\$62,249 13	\$1,398,875 72

¹See footnote, table 59.

TABLE No. 62
Summary of movement of population in reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Present July 1, 1920	Received during year	Total cared for	Of which		Dis- charged	Died	Total dis- charged and died	Remain- ing June 30, 1921	Average census
				Public charges	Private charges					
PUBLIC REFORMATORIES										
New York City Reformatory of Middlemenants, New Hampton.....	305	630	1,025	1,025	.....	720	1	721	304	330
New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island ¹	530	371	921	921	.....	375	1	376	545	519
New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills ²	229	180	418	418	.....	251	3	254	164	168
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion ³	165	141	306	306	.....	126	1	127	179	171
Total, public reformatories	1,339	1,331	2,670	2,670	.....	1,472	6	1,478	1,192	1,168
PRIVATE REFORMATORIES										
.....	56	86	142	90	52	74	.....	74	68	66
.....	263	247	510	249	161	256	4	260	250	245
.....	242	282	524	317	207	344	3	347	277	269
.....
.....	64	73	137	128	9	78	.....	78	59	60
.....	73	57	130	110	20	90	.....	90	31	30
.....	72	6	78	78	.....	76	.....	76	2	24
.....	145	96	241	188	53	96	1	97	144	142
.....	76	51	127	97	30	57	1	58	69	63
.....	28	53	81	78	3	45	.....	46	35	37
Total, private reformatories.....	1,019	951	1,970	1,436	535	1,026	9	1,035	935	926
Total, public reformatories.....	1,339	1,331	2,670	2,670	.....	1,472	6	1,478	1,192	1,168
Total, public and private reformatories.....	2,358	2,282	4,640	4,106	535	2,498	15	2,513	2,127	2,114

¹ See footnote, table 57. ² Babies not included in these statistics; for these, see tables 5 and 6. ³ Babies not included in these statistics; for these, see tables 54 and 55.

TABLE No. 62 — (Continued)
A. Number of persons received in reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	RECEIVED BY JUDICIAL COMMITTEE		From parents or guardians	On their own application	Transferred from other institutions	Otherwise received	Total
	For delinquency	For improper guardianship					
New York	360	104	16	4	614	16	630
New Jersey	168	104	14	30	6	21	371
New York West	100	100	4	12	3	38	180
Total number received in public reformatories for adults	628	308	34	50	623	75	1,331
(The)	66	4	16	4	13	16	86
Befriending Children and	161	6	14	30	9	84	247
ry of the Good Shepherd,	170	17	4	12	4	23	283
ood Shepherd, Albany	24	7	5	12	4	2	78
ry of the Good Shepherd,	42	17	3	12	4	6	57
ood Shepherd, Albany	82	17	1	12	1	5	6
ry of the Good Shepherd,	31	17	20	12	1	5	96
ood Shepherd, Albany	42	17	2	12	4	5	51
Total number received in public reformatories for adults	627	34	64	56	35	136	961
Total number received in private reformatories for adults	628	34	64	5	623	75	1,331
Total number received in public and private reformatories for adults	1,255	34	64	60	653	211	2,283

¹ See footnote, table 57. ² Babies not included in these statistics; for these, see tables 54 and 55. ³ Babies not included in these statistics; for these, see tables 5 and 6.

TABLE No. 62 — (Continued)
B. Number discharged from reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or guardians	Discharged to take employment	Transferred to other institutions including hospitals	Otherwise discharged	Died	Total
New York	...	...	106	554	1	721
New York	333	18	7	17	1	376
New York	126	...	17	96	3	254
Western R.	44	58	16	8	1	127
Total number discharged, public reformatories.	513	76	206	677	6	1,478
(The)	44	6	5	19	...	74
...	87	26	27	116	4	280
...	140	53	31	20	3	247
...
...	34	14	8	22	...	78
...	56	12	17	14	...	99
...	30	26	10	1	...	76
...	81	8	5	2	1	97
...	45	3	3	7	1	58
...	10	9	6	21	...	46
Total number discharged, private reformatories.	536	156	112	222	9	1,035
Total number discharged, public reformatories	513	76	206	677	6	1,478
Total number discharged, public and private reformatories	1,049	232	318	899	15	2,513

¹ See footnote, table 58.

² Babies not included in these statistics; for these see tables 5 and 6.

³ Babies not included in these statistics; for these see tables 54 and 55.

TABLE No. 62 — (Continued)

B. Number discharged from reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1921, classified by age and sex.

INSTITUTIONS		Men	Women	Boys 16-21	Girls 16-21	Boys 5-16	Girls 5-16	Total
New York City	Manhattan	501	.....	230	.....	.....	.....	731
New York House	.....	.....	.....	253	.....	124	.....	376
New York State	.....	.....	137	.....	117	.....	.....	254
Western House	.....	.....	68	.....	29	.....	.....	137
Total number discharged, public reformatories,.....		501	305	472	176	124	.....	1,478
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	42	.....	11	74
.....	.....	.....	93	.....	149	.....	18	260
.....	.....	.....	145	.....	96	.....	16	247
.....	ending Children and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	78
.....	.....	.....	15	.....	35	.....	49	99
.....	the Good Shepherd,	.....	37	.....	39	.....	.....	76
.....	.....	.....	52	.....	45	.....	.....	97
.....	the Good Shepherd,	.....	32	.....	20	.....	6	58
.....	Albany	.....	16	.....	30	.....	.....	46
Total number discharged, private reformatories,.....		.....	411	.....	480	.....	144	1,036
Total number discharged, public reformatories,.....		501	305	472	176	124	.....	1,478
Total number discharged, public and private reformatories,.....		501	616	472	656	124	144	3,513

1 See footnote, table 59.

2 Babies not included in these statistics; for these see tables 5 and 6.

3 Babies not included in these statistics; for these see tables 54 and 55.

Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency:					
Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:					
Public ¹	5,640,000 00	.....	.....	5,640,000 00	.....
Private.....	122,803 92	.....	.....	142,364 66	39,463 21
Reformatories for Adults:					
Public ¹	100,000 00	.....	.....	100,000 00	.....
Private.....	1,191,718 08	.....	855,086 41	2,229,686 10	139,997 64
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public institutions and agencies.....	\$68,277,801 29		\$23,141,80	\$73,037,739 37	\$739,526 21
Total property valuation and indebtedness, private institutions and agencies.....	99,863,890 85		53,218,502 56	163,136,291 65	17,084,552 52
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public and private institutions and agencies.....	\$168,141,692 14	\$14,790,694 52	\$53,241,644 36	\$236,174,031 02	\$17,824,078 73

¹ These totals differ from corresponding ones on preceding tables from the fact that included in those were institutions and agencies tabulated elsewhere and such data as would cause duplication has been eliminated here.

Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency:					
Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:					
Public ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private.....	9 40	.....	982,328 72	51,966 99	.....
Reformatories for Adults:			98,316 95		.....
Public ¹.....	.....	.....	253,532 46	.....	.....
Private.....	21,901 29	.....	155,361 15	7,496 46	2,700 00
Total receipts, public institutions and agencies.....	\$2,359,302 39	\$5,363,675 57	\$25,467,304 27	\$619,120 43	\$250 00
Total receipts, private institutions and agencies.....	4,334,573 84	491,420 17	9,873,429 35	14,198,933 37	1,908,742 65
Total receipts, public and private institutions and agencies.....	\$6,693,876 23	\$5,855,095 74	\$35,340,733 62	\$14,818,053 80	\$1,908,992 65

¹ See footnote, table 63.
² From fees of patients and from prescriptions.

Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency:									
Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:									
Public ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reformatories for Adults:									
Public ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts, public institutions and agencies.....	\$1,686 72	\$24,078 53	\$899 49	.....	.....	\$10,000 00	\$2,213 00		
Total receipts, private institutions and agencies.....	1,375,229 53	7,019,818 69	2,821,237 79	4,439,103 50	.....	1,834,309 93	926,187 95		
Total receipts, public and private institutions and agencies.....	\$1,376,916 25	\$7,043,897 23	\$2,822,137 28	\$4,439,103 50	\$1,844,309 93	\$928,400 95			

¹ See footnote, table 63.
² Includes membership fees and entertainments.

TABLE NO. 64—(Concluded)
 Aggregate receipts of institutions and agencies subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities
 for the year ending June 30, 1921

Total receipts, including cash on hand, July 1, 1920	
\$5,567,187 55	
52,883 35	
13,998,319 50	
350,869 91	
260,657 30	
1,176,185 99	
369,796 87	
41,773 81	
1,272,762 30	
420,791 17	
597,125 25	
5,916,281 41	
12,692,925 84	
34,694,804 55	
431,877 96	
351,393 34	
3,160,420 01	
3,613,712 92	
631,024 82	
112,550 69	
149,688 87	

Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency:									
Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:									
Public ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	982,328 72
Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,041 68	176,335 02
Reformatories for Adults:									
Public ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253,532 46
Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346,502 88	691,363 90
Total receipts, public institutions and agencies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$34,104,002 08
Total receipts, private institutions and agencies.....	\$882,997 66		\$170,408 30		\$525,028 89		\$85,063 38	4,065,536 68	54,762,101 23
Total receipts, public and private institutions and agencies.....	\$882,997 66		\$235,959 53		\$525,028 89		\$4,150,600 06		\$88,866,103 31

¹ See footnote, table 63.

Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency:									
Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:									
Public ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reformatories for Adults:									
Public ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private.....	12,250 00	3,401 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104,635 88
Total expenditures, public institutions and agencies.....	\$37,707 10	\$7,263 17	\$10,000 00	\$6,649 32	\$1,382,398 94	\$18,098 96	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures, private institutions and agencies.....	541,492 37	461,405 79	1,127,176 25	66,222 29	3,103,470 97	305,970 93	6,923,885 33	.....	.....
Total expenditures, public and private institutions and agencies.....	\$579,199 47	\$468,668 96	\$1,137,176 25	\$72,871 61	\$4,485,869 91	\$324,069 89	\$6,923,885 33

¹ See footnote, table 63.

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¹ See footnote, table 63.

TABLE No. 65 — (Continued)
A. Aggregate maintenance expenses of institutions and agencies for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses including printing, telephone and postage
State Institutions.....	\$1,723,203 46	\$323,002 06	\$251,254 10	\$550,004 63	\$42,626 13	\$34,177 04
Division of Children: Homes for Children: Public	10,586 33 2,464,208 04 100,103 21 63,989 49 451,412 11 246,427 29 12,086 74 63,564 05	8,061 25 2,976,486 54 66,005 18 25,053 34 200,566 00 24,371 31 5,733 85 33,034 35	4,246 67 829,657 72 6,873 29 1,060 75 45,955 04 5,710 68 50 02 827 31	5,427 36 1,004,337 50 20,888 41 10,826 97 81,216 50 22,002 70 2,321 94 8,411 11	573 14 83,570 24 1,329 12 372 43 6,065 29 431 41 58 39 1,503 73	152 42 105,440 28 6,490 55 5,994 19 10,556 83 2,195 49 737 35 10,873 40
Children Blind	85,902 88 118,054 79 129,800 45		21,705 14 48,309 09		36 02 6,902 53	9,385 82 9,942 89 12,863 24
Institutions						
Families:						
County, City and Town Almshouses	5,480,136 15 8,583,868 85	3,275,694 92 6,255,916 72	132,682 66 92,621 01	1,160,545 74 2,000,518 04	527,110 54 1,848,885 51	64,926 33 408,682 97
Relief by Poor Law Officers	322,488 33 126,309 60			5,276 02 15,737 89	27,240 73 29,845 05	10,490 74 10,492 99
Homes for the Aged, (private)	807,592 03 1,613,072 75	988,459 56 114,125 14	120,027 14 4,501 56	396,420 94	42,430 40	15,809 93 210,709 35
Homes, Temporary, for Adults, including Children with their Mothers:	56,388 86 25,195 60	28,973 00 34,976 74	553 74 2,400 26	11,741 25 17,526 52	407 35 561 47	3,293 57 1,218 77 1,653 39
Public						
Private						

Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency:						
Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:						
Public ¹	328,919 32	284,916 57	51,824 54	91,582 10	3,139 99	1,716 37
Private.....	48,971 08	49,948 72	5,216 21	13,458 24	1,395 05	1,412 01
Reformatories for Adults:						
Public ¹	117,559 04	65,850 06	11,714 10	17,075 03	730 13	459 49
Private.....	105,479 80	163,998 04	25,035 95	79,296 42	8,794 97	9,327 14
Total maintenance expenses, public institutions and agencies.....	\$10,675,589 61	\$5,400,638 01	\$604,008 09	\$2,248,163 07	\$644,294 45	\$361,930 05
Total maintenance expenses, private institutions and agencies.....	12,497,067 53	9,951,225 93	1,068,277 89	3,320,331 44	1,992,777 88	587,123 05
Total maintenance expenses, public and private institutions and agencies.....	\$23,172,657 14	\$15,351,863 94	\$1,672,285 98	\$5,568,494 51	\$2,637,072 33	\$949,053 10

¹ See footnote, table 63.

TABLE No. 65 — (Continued)
 A. Aggregate maintenance expenses of institutions and agencies for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES	Household furnishings and equipment	School supplies and equipment	Expense of farm and garden	Board of children in family homes	Expense of placing children in family homes	Allowances to families for dependent children	Traveling and transportation
State Institutions	\$235,981 50		\$172,798 10				\$47,348 10
Division of Children.							
Homes for Children:							
Public	1,376 61	367 26	3,924 90	\$1,511 25	\$317 74		
Private	409,420 15	143,314 74	190,181 86	337,541 72	27,080 26		
Children:	13,912 32						
Blind	3,902 63	2,645 92	649 64				401 39
Institutions	29,496 88	11,918 10	8,116 31				3,213 19
Unlabeled	3,797 48	5,543 04					
Unlabeled	2,575 57	194 57					2,885 58
Unlabeled	4,515 72						
Unlabeled				213,447 80	17,660 19		
Unlabeled				200,485 43	29,105 14	\$3,974,985 78	5,353 84
Private	533,736 84		74,204 28				183,845 57
Private	1,067,678 22		63,407 75				23,125 98
Private	4,229 14						
Private	4,070 35						
Unlabeled	50,839 38		\$204,841 42				
Unlabeled	10,830 28		9,530 56				57,224 60
Unlabeled							1,602.07
Unlabeled	5,007 93						285 97
Unlabeled	7,516 17						303 65

Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency. Institutions for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic:									
Public	37,547 43	3,824 96	123 63						6,401 04
Private	3,095 46	286 31							
Reformatories for Adults:									
Public	3,537 69		12,807 77						3,890 32
Private	20,254 03	8,337 81	12,409 23						3,775 40
public institu-									
private institu-									
	\$871,736 54	\$2,892 32	\$468,276 56	\$214,959 05	\$17,977 93	\$3,974,985 78		\$254,349 46	
	1,041,065 66	172,288 49	274,398 98	538,027 20	56,185 40			35,807 26	
Total maintenance expenses, public and private institutions and agencies	\$2,512,802 20	\$175,180 81	\$742,675 54	\$752,986 25	\$74,163 33	\$3,974,985 78		\$289,656 72	

¹ See footnote, table 68.

„Dobry“ „neprijatelj“

TABLE No. 65 — (Concluded)
A. Aggregate maintenance expenses of institutions and agencies for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES	OUTDOOR RELIEF		Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
	For residents	For nonresidents				
State Institutions				\$187,888 33	\$243,527 77	\$4,322,431 21
Division of Children: Homes for Children:						
Public			\$359 97	2,332 30	1,120 54	40,058 53
Private:			102,549 07	724,642 01	432,216 76	9,890,636 49
Children			4,943 41	6,885 38	44,208 53	271,639 40
Blind:			29,141 81	6,678 08	593 19	150,309 83
Institutions:			10,521 63	26,259 10	19,532 78	604,827 76
Unlabeled:			1,847 72	16,446 41	22,895 83	351,869 36
Unlabeled:			206 58	1,871 41	890 93	26,737 65
Unlabeled:			7,887 64	32,218 16	17,660 34	183,388 39
Unlabeled:					53,132 13	401,260 93
Private:					17,191 57	429,991 49
Boards of Child Welfare					1,451 76	4,124,376 07
Division of Medical Charities: Hospitals and Sanatoria:						
Public:			31,910 43	693,077 96	334,213 26	12,442,075 37
Private:			237,423 90	1,004,456 13	1,127,820 76	22,694,707 94
Dispensaries:						
Public:				9,387 49	25,268 53	404,491 09
Private:				6,656 63	23,850 24	218,964 64
Division of Adult Wards: County, City, and Town Almshouses				185,004 88	207,000 44	2,958,466 11
Relief by Poor Law Officers					81,818 06	3,613,712 92
Homes for the Aged, (private)	\$1,644,193 31	\$6,004 83	4,241 64	16,263 74	9,531 54	308,377 27
Homes, Temporary, for Adults, including Children with their Mothers:						
Public:			56 94	4,806 92	3,009 92	112,550 69
Private:			437 13	12,081 69	6,512 62	109,588 24

Division of Mental Defect and Deficiency:										
Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:										
Public ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,051 03	20,405 37	982,328 72
Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,559 68	9,654 27	147,844 90
Reformatories for Adults:										
Public ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,897 82	10,529 44	253,532 46
Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,824 41	25,019 24	508,238 70
Total maintenance expenses, public institutions and agencies.	\$1,644,193 31	\$6,694 83	\$34,578 96		\$1,283,516 72		\$976,477 31			\$29,665,262 05
Total maintenance expenses, private institutions and agencies.....	.....	.....	404,563 03		1,898,869 72		1,759,378 60			36,196,888 06
Total maintenance expenses, public and private institutions and agencies	\$1,644,193 31	\$6,694 83	\$439,141 99		\$3,162,386 44		\$2,735,855 91			\$65,862 150 11

¹ See footnote, table 63.

TABLE No. 66

A. Number of inmates and movement of population in the State institutions, almshouses, homes, hospitals, reformatories and schools for the blind and deaf for the year ending June 30, 1921

INSTITUTIONS	Num- ber in institu- tions July 1, 1920	Re- ceived during year	Total sup- ported	OF THIS NUMBER		Dis- charged	Died	Total dis- charged and died	REMAINING JUNE 30, 1921			Aver- age number during year
				Sup- ported by public funds	Sup- ported by private funds				Male	Female	Total	
State Institutions.....	9,647	4,471	14,118	13,963	155	3,319	365	3,684	5,550	4,894	10,434	9,594
Children	103	63	165	160	5	79	710	79	63	26	86	95
Blind	31,075	14,824	45,899	34,464	11,435	14,862	24	15,572	17,545	12,783	30,327	30,367
Institutions	763	6,580	7,343	4,546	2,797	6,531	2	6,535	524	204	728	745
Almshouses	153	52	205	173	32	30	2	41	93	71	164	149
Hospitals	1,651	196	1,847	1,727	120	245	6	251	890	706	1,596	1,608
Reformatories .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Division of Adult Wards:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
County, City and Town Almshouses.....	8,324	7,806	16,130	16,130	.....	5,787	1,671	7,458	5,642	3,190	8,732	8,943
Run by Poor Law Officers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homes for the Aged (Private)	1,219	236	1,554	437	1,117	138	190	328	371	855	1,226	1,238

TABLE No. 66 — (Continued)
 B. Statistics of the day institutions for the year ending June 30, 1921

	AGGREGATE NUMBER ENROLLED DURING YEAR			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE			NUMBER ENROLLED JUNE 30, 1921		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Eleemosynary Educational Institutions	5,129	4,929	10,058	3,592	3,488	7,080	3,402	3,317	6,719
Day Nurseries.....	347	363	710	71	77	148	130	143	273

TABLE No. 66 — (Continued)
 C. Number of persons treated by the dispensaries, total number of treatments and number of prescriptions during the year ending June 30, 1921

	TREATMENTS AT THE DISPENSARIES			TREATMENTS AT HOMES OF PATIENTS		
	Number of patients	Revisits	Total treatments	Prescriptions filled	Number of patients	Visits to homes by physicians
Dispensaries:						Visits to homes by nurses
Public.....	289,730	746,926	1,036,656	485,041	70,216	229,665
Private.....	1,056,697	2,535,461	3,592,158	1,976,833	48,632	121,707
Total.....	1,346,427	3,282,387	4,628,814	2,461,874	118,848	351,372

TABLE No. 66 — (Continued)
D. Statistics of temporary relief afforded by poor law officers and by agencies during the year ending June 30, 1921

	Number with homes relieved	Number of homeless persons relieved	Number afforded fresh air relief	Number of days fresh air relief afforded
By Poor Law Officers.....	61,777	6,537	.....	.....
Fresh Air Charities.....	.....	.....	41,185	105,134
Total.....	61,777	6,537	41,185	105,134

TABLE No. 66 — (Continued)
E. Statistics of institutions and agencies for placing out children in families during the year ending June 30, 1921

	Number of children under super- vision, July 1, 1920	Number of children received during year	Total number under super- vision	Dis- charged	Died	Total dis- charged and died	REMAINING UNDER SUPERVISION, JUNE 30, 1921				
							In free homes or at employ- ment	In board- ing homes	Other- wise	Total	
										Boys	Girls
County and City.....	1,929	1,523	3,452	1,421	28	1,449	553	1,349	101	945	1,058
Private.....	11,566	2,443	14,009	3,289	79	3,368	8,009	2,431	201	5,908	4,733
Total.....	13,495	3,966	17,461	4,710	107	4,817	8,562	3,780	302	6,853	5,791

TABLE NO. 66 — (*Concluded*)*F. Statistics of Boards of Child Welfare in counties and cities of the State during the year ending June 30, 1921*

Number of beneficiaries during the year:	Families	Children
Receiving allowances July 1, 1920.....	8,242	26,191
Granted allowances during the year.....	3,117	8,571
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total beneficiaries during the year.....	11,359	34,762
Allowances discontinued.....	1,794	4,289
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Receiving allowances June 30, 1921.....	9,565	30,473
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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